Location

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110 N. Doheny Dr.,
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Office hours are 8am to 5pm PST *(Monday - Friday)*; office visits by appointment only please.

Profiles in History is the nation's leading dealer in guaranteed-authentic original historical autographs. Founded in 1986, we are the foremost dealers of original autographs, letters, documents, vintage signed photographs and manuscripts in the world.

The materials presented in this catalog represent only a small percentage of our extensive inventory. We offer a large selection of framed and unframed original historical autographs representing all areas of collecting. Collectors who are interested in a particular individual or an area of collecting should notify us of their interests. We maintain a ***"want card"*** system and are always pleased to inform you of our new material which meets your collecting interests.

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California residents kindly add applicable sales tax *(Los Angeles county is 8.25% as of 01/01/2005; please inform us if your local county tax is different).*

Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

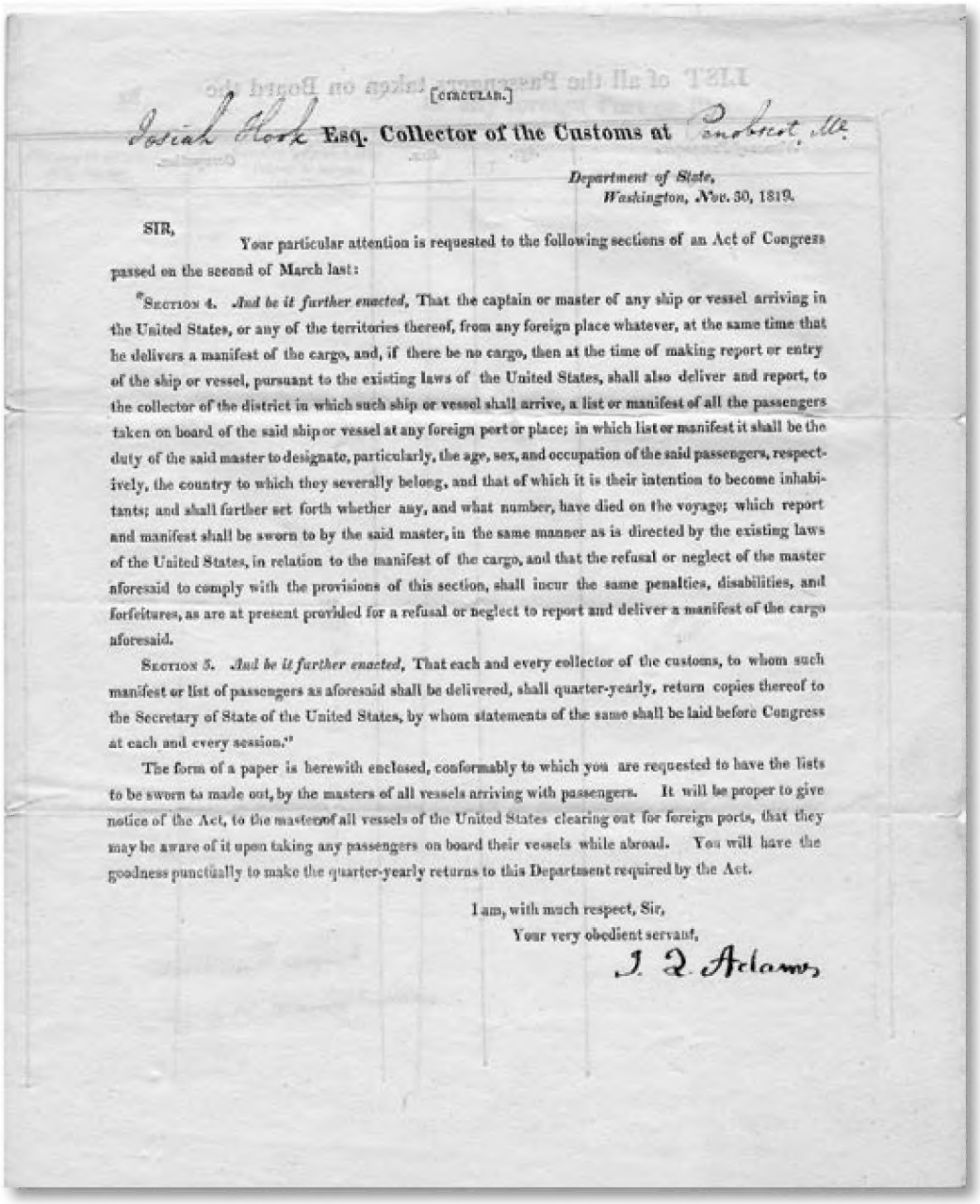
visit us on the web @ **WWW.PROFILESINHISTORY.COM**

Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

PROFILES IN HISTORY



[CIRCULAR.]

Josiah Hook Esq. Collector of the Customs at Penobscot, Me.

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 30, 1819.

SIR,

Your particular attention is requested to the following sections of an Act of Congress passed on the second of March last:

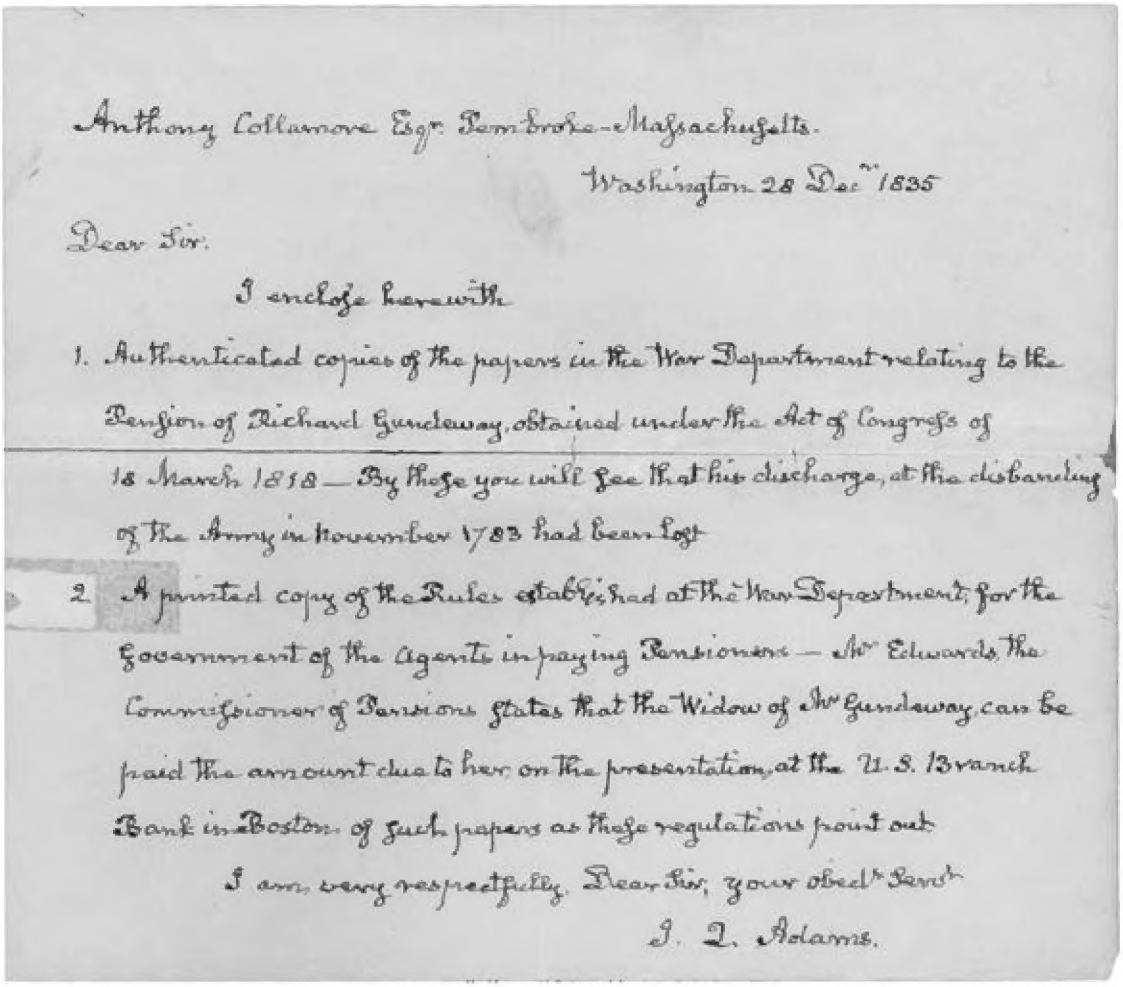
"SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the captain or master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, or any of the territories thereof, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, and, if there be no cargo, then at the time of making report or entry of the ship or vessel, pursuant to the existing laws of the United States, shall also deliver and report, to the collector of the district in which such ship or vessel shall arrive, a list or manifest of all the passengers taken on board of the said ship or vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list or manifest it shall be the duty of the said master to designate, particularly, the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers, respectively, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any, and what number, have died on the voyage; which report and manifest shall be sworn to by the said master, in the same manner as is directed by the existing laws of the United States, in relation to the manifest of the cargo, and that the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are at present provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted,* That each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly, return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session."

The form of a paper is herewith enclosed, conformably to which you are requested to have the lists to be sworn to made out, by the masters of all vessels arriving with passengers. It will be proper to give notice of the Act, to the masters of all vessels of the United States clearing out for foreign ports, that they may be aware of it upon taking any passengers on board their vessels while abroad. You will have the goodness punctually to make the quarter-yearly returns to this Department required by the Act.

I am, with much respect, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. Q. Adams

1. ADAMS, JOHN QUINCY. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **Official Printed Letter Signed as Secretary of State**, One page, Quarto, dated November 30, 1819 from Washington. Written to Josiah Hook, the Collector of Customs at Penobscot, Maine. The document is an official order listing the particular U.S. laws approved by Congress, permitting the customs official to inspect incoming ships and note their cargo, be it materiel or passengers. Two adjoining leaves on this document provide for a list of passengers (not completed). Signed boldly at the lower right, *"J.Q. Adams"*. In fine condition. (#24435) **$1,500.00**



Anthony Collamore Esqr. Pembroke-Massachusetts.

Washington 28 Decr 1835

Dear Sir.

I enclose herewith

1. Authenticated copies of the papers in the War Department relating to the Pension of Richard Gundeway, obtained under the Act of Congress of 18 March 1818 — By these you will see that his discharge, at the disbanding of the Army in November 1783 had been lost

2. A printed copy of the Rules established at the War Department, for the Government of the Agents in paying Pensioners — Mr Edwards the Commissioner of Pensions states that the Widow of Mr Gundeway can be paid the amount due to her on the presentation, at the U.S. Branch Bank in Boston of such papers as these regulations point out

I am, very respectfully, Dear Sir, your obedt Servt

J. Q. Adams.

John Quincy Adams assists the widow of a Revolutionary War soldier in securing her husband's military pension

2. Adams, John Quincy. Autograph Letter Signed as a U.S. Representative from Massachusetts, One page, Quarto, dated December 28, 1835 from Washington. Written to Anthony Collamore Esq. of Pembroke, Massachusetts. Adams pens (in full);

"Dear Sir:

I enclose herewith

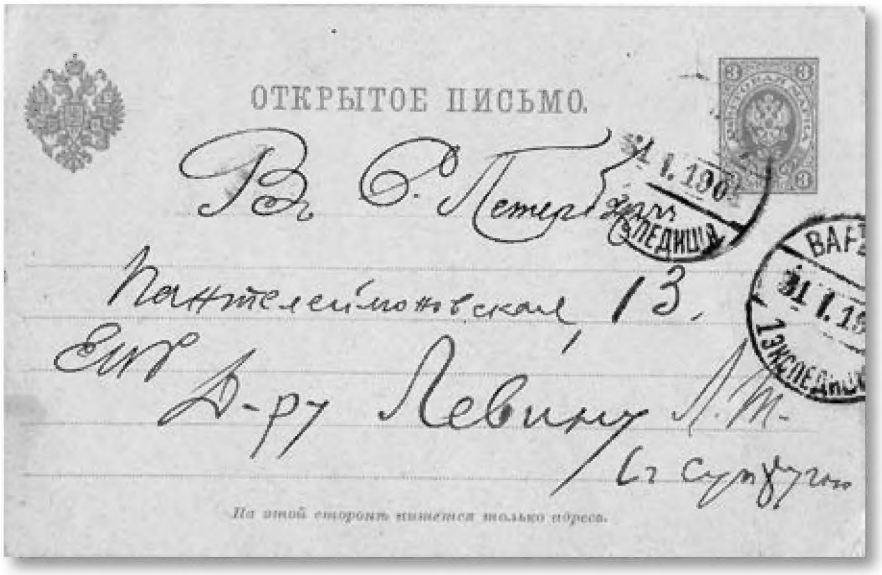
1. Authenticated copies of the papers in the War Department relating to the Pension of Richard Gundeway, obtained under the Act of Congress of 18 March 1818 – By these you will see that his discharge at the disbanding of the Army in November 1783 had been lost.

2. A printed copy of the Rules established of the War Department, for the Government of the Agents in paying Pensioners – Mr. Edwards, the Commissioner of Pensions states that the Widow of Mr. Gundeway can be paid the amount due to her on the presentation, at the U.S. Branch Bank in Boston of such papers as these regulations point out.

I am, very respectfully, Dear Sir, your obedt Servt

J.Q. Adams"

Archival tape repair (on the verso) to fold separations; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24438) **$1,950.00**

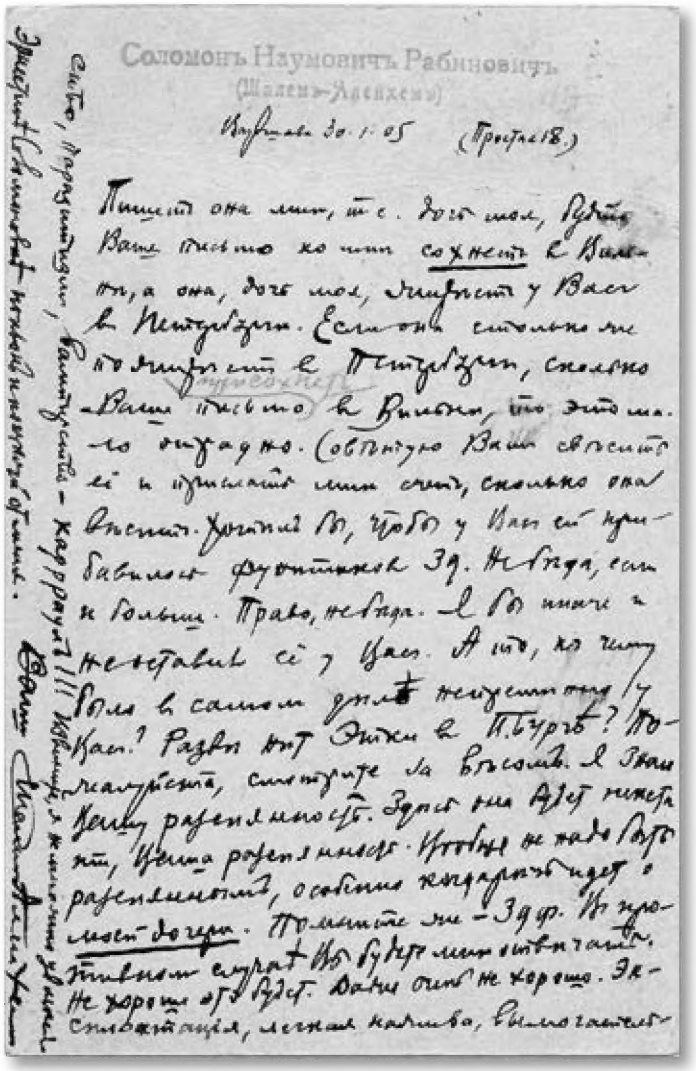


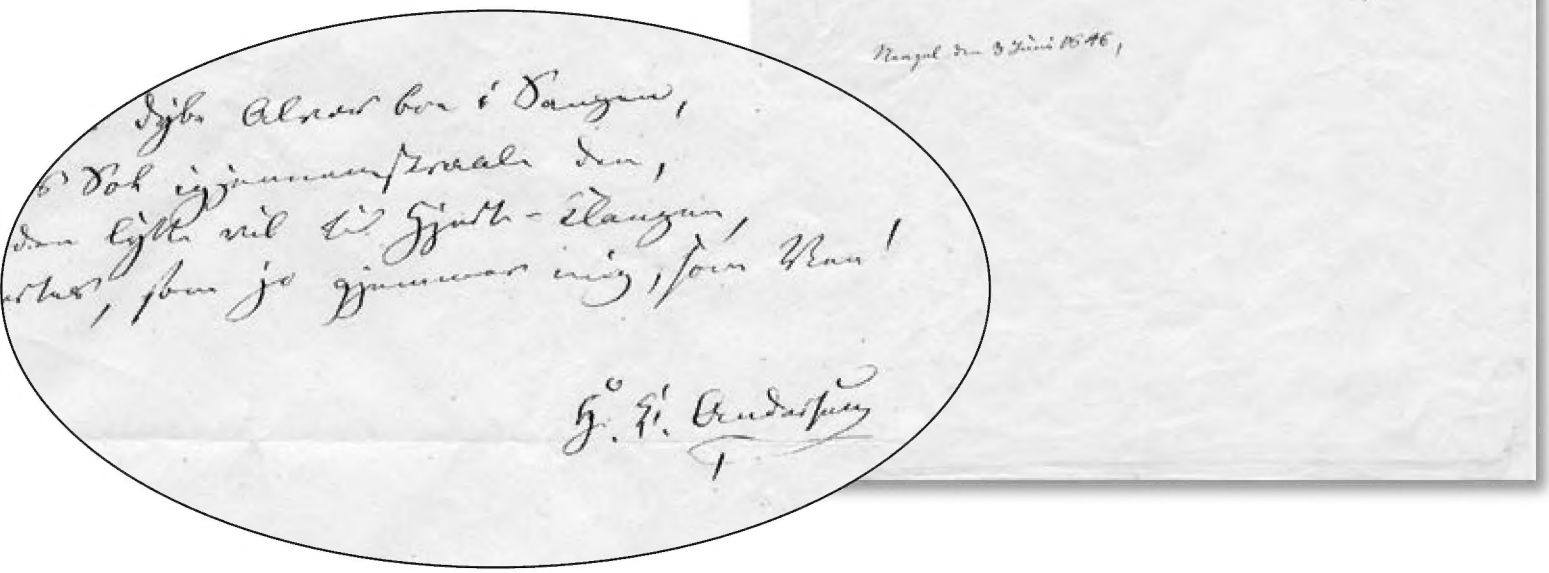
The "Jewish Mark Twain", Sholem Aleichem

3. ALEICHEM, SHOLEM. 1859-1916. Yiddish classical author. **Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed**, written on a postcard, 3 1/2 in. x 5 1/2 in., in Russian, from Warsaw, Poland, January 30, 1905. Writing to a Dr. Levin and his spouse, Aleichem neatly pens (in full):

> *"She's writing to me, my daughter that is, that Your letter to me languishes in Vilna, and she, my daughter at your home in Petersburg. If she is in Petersburg for as long as your letter will languish in Vilna, then the prospect is not too joyous. I urge You to weigh her and to send me the bill of how much she weighs. I would like her to gain some 39 pounds in Your care. Wouldn't hurt if it were more. Really, wouldn't hurt at all. Otherwise I wouldn't even have left her with You. Because really, why did she so absolutely have to be with You? Is there no Etka* [a first name] *in P*[eters]*burg? Please look after her weight. I know Your absent-mindedness. It will be out of place here, Your absent-mindedness. One should not be absent-minded even in general, especially when it is a question of my daughter's health. So do remember – 39 pounds. Otherwise You will have to answer to me. And it won't be nice. Not nice at all. Exploitation, easy money, extortion, being a parasite, a vampire – he-e-elp!!! Sorry, I got carried away a little.*
>
> *To Ernestina Solomonovna – my bow and kiss.*
>
> *Yours, Sholem Aleichem"*

Aleichem's life was the inspiration for the successful Broadway play and subsequent film, *Fiddler on the Roof*, and this letter wonderfully illustrates Aleichem's playfulness as well as the spirit of his fictional counterpart, *Tevye* the milkman, as written some 50 years later. In fine condition. (#22206) **$2,500.00**





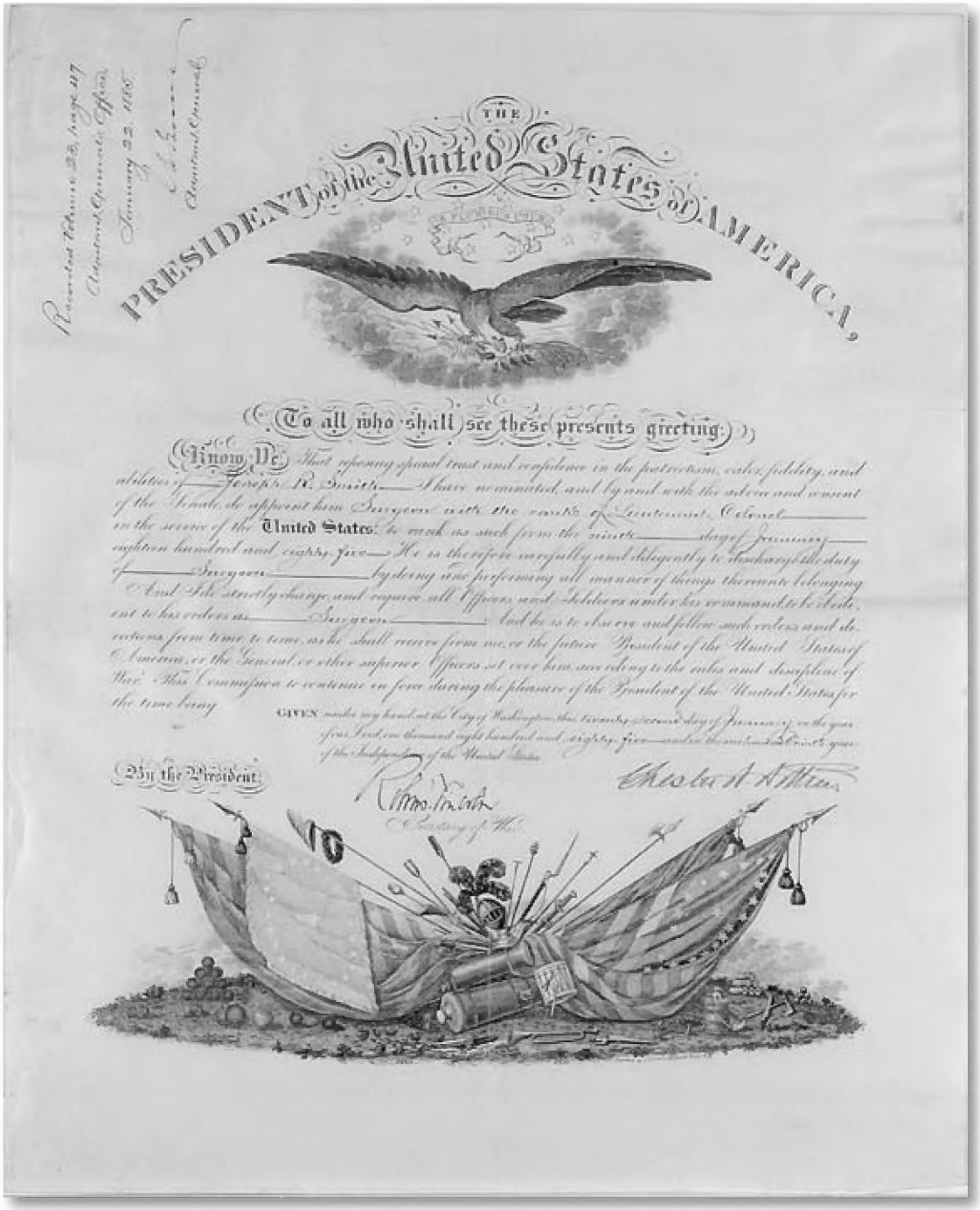
Beloved children's storyteller Hans Christian Anderson pens a wonderful aphorism

4. **Anderson, Hans Christian.** 1805-1875. Danish writer of fairy tales, poet, novelist, and dramatist. Best known for his fairy stories – 168 in number – which appeared between 1835 and 1872, including *The Red Shoes*, *The Ugly Duckling*, *The Emperor's New Clothes*, *The Tinder Box*, and *The Fir Tree*. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, One page, Quarto, in Danish, dated June 3, 1846 from Naples, Italy. The four-line quote is from a poem entitle *Tosughson*. Andersen pens (translated, in full):

> *"Let the North's grim sternness live in its song,*
> *Let the South's sun shine through yours,*
> *The world will listen to the expression of harmony in music,*
> *This harmony passes through me as a friend!"*

A wonderful marriage of Andersen's prose and his lifelong passion, music. Even at an early age, Andersen was blessed with a wonderful singing voice and was known throughout his hometown, Funen, as "the little nightingale". Later in life, he had the opportunity to meet Franz Lizst; at this time, Andersen was on the Italian leg of a grand European tour, his ninth journey abroad, and had just visited with Lizst in Vienna (March, 1946) and attended one of his concerts. The effects of this meeting are clearly evident here three months later as Anderson enjoys Italy, the bosom of western music.

A very uncommon autograph of Andersen in a most desirable form. Mounting remnants on verso; otherwise, in fine condition with bright, beautiful text. Perfect for framing/display. (#21818) **$3,500.00**



5. ARTHUR, CHESTER A. 1829-1886. 21st President of the U.S. (1881-1885) after serving as Vice-President (March - September, 1881) under Garfield. Assumed Presidency (September 20, 1881) after Garfield's assassination. **Exceptional Document Signed as President**, 16 in. x 19 in., dated January 22, 1885, appointing Joseph R. Smith a *"Surgeon with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel"*. Signed at the lower right in black ink *"Chester A. Arthur"* and countersigned by Secretary of War Robert Todd Lincoln. In fine condition. (#24374) **$1,500.00**

William Blackstone is awarded the "Silk-Gown" (the title of Queen's Counsel) by King George III

"Your Lordship will not be surprised, that in my critical situation I am under some kind of Anxiety, & desirous to learn whether any further Step has been taken in regard to the Silk-Gown, with which Your Lordship informed me the King intended to honour me…"

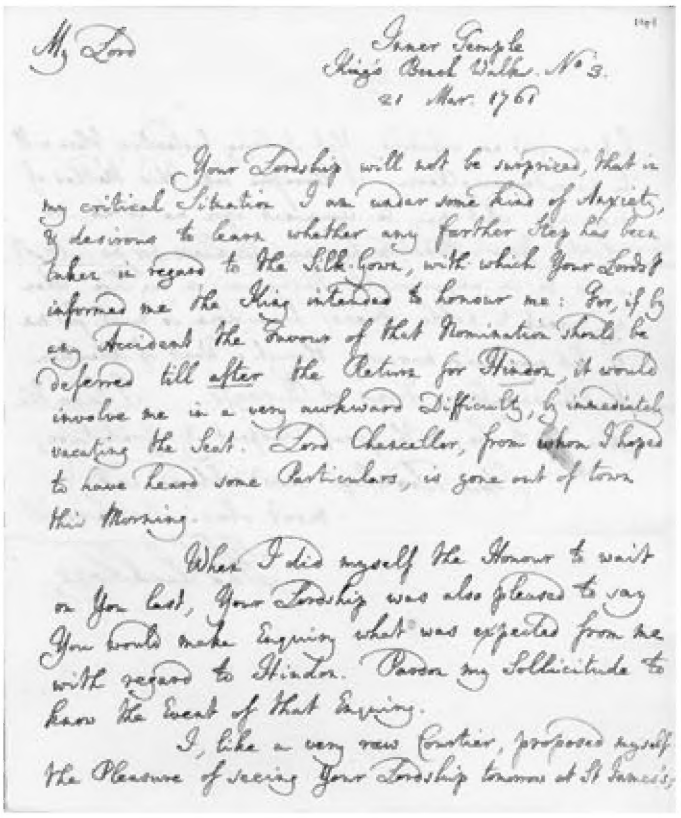
6. Blackstone, William. 1723-1780. English jurist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 21, 1761 from *"Inner Temple, King's Bench Walks No. 3"* at Oxford. Written to a correspondent identified only as *"My Lord"* – most likely a close advisor to the King. Blackstone pens (in full):

"Your Lordship will not be surprised, that in my critical situation I am under some kind of Anxiety, & desirous to learn whether any further Step has been taken in regard to the Silk-Gown, with which Your Lordship informed me the King intended to honour me: For, if by any Accident the Favour of that Nomination should be deferred till after the Return for Hindon, it would involve me in a very awkward Difficulty, by immediately vacating the Seat. Lord Chancellor, from whom I hoped to have heard some Particulars, is gone out of town this morning.

When I did myself the Honour to wait on You last, Your Lordship was also pleased to say You would make Enquiry what was expected from me with regard to Hindon. Pardon my Sollicitude to know the Event of that Enquiry.

I, like a very raw Courtier, proposed myself the Pleasure of seeing Your Lordship tomorrow at St. James's, but am just now informed, that it being Easter Day there will be no Drawing Room. I therefore take this Method of enquiring what may be incumbent upon me to do, or whether Your Lordship has any Commands for me: For it would be unpardonable Negligence on my Side, when my great & noble Friends have done so much for me, to let anything miscarry through a Want of Attention to the necessary Forms of Business. I have the Honour to be, with great Respect & Gratitude,

Your Lordship's most obliged and
Most obedient Servant
W. Blackstone"



My Lord

Inner Temple
King's Bench Walks. N° 3.
21 Mar. 1761

Your Lordship will not be surprized, that in my critical Situation I am under some kind of Anxiety, & desirous to learn whether any further Step has been taken in regard to the Silk-Gown, with which Your Lordship informed me the King intended to honour me: For, if by any Accident the Favour of that Nomination should be deferred till after the Return for Hindon, it would involve me in a very awkward Difficulty, by immediately vacating the Seat. Lord Chancellor, from whom I hoped to have heard some Particulars, is gone out of town this Morning.

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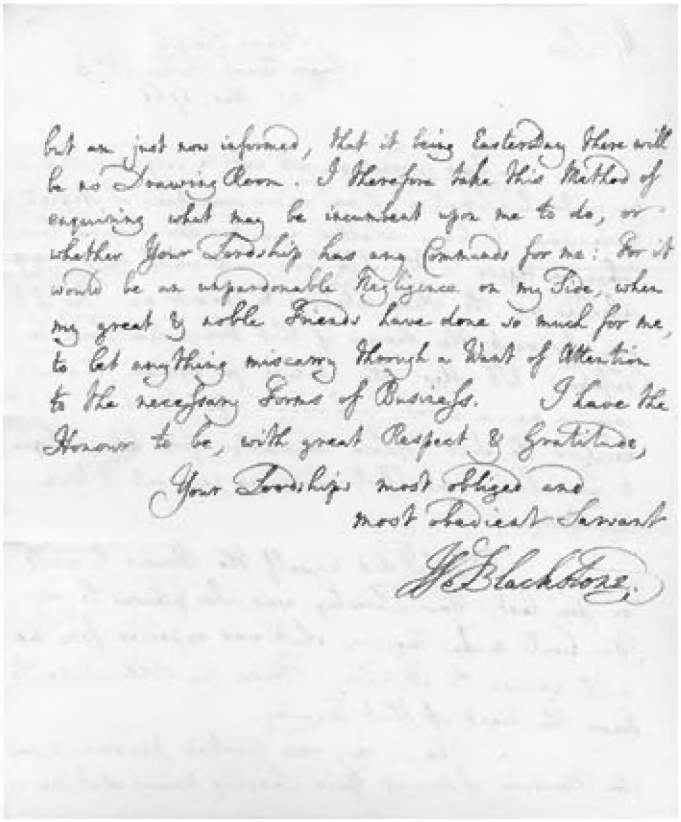

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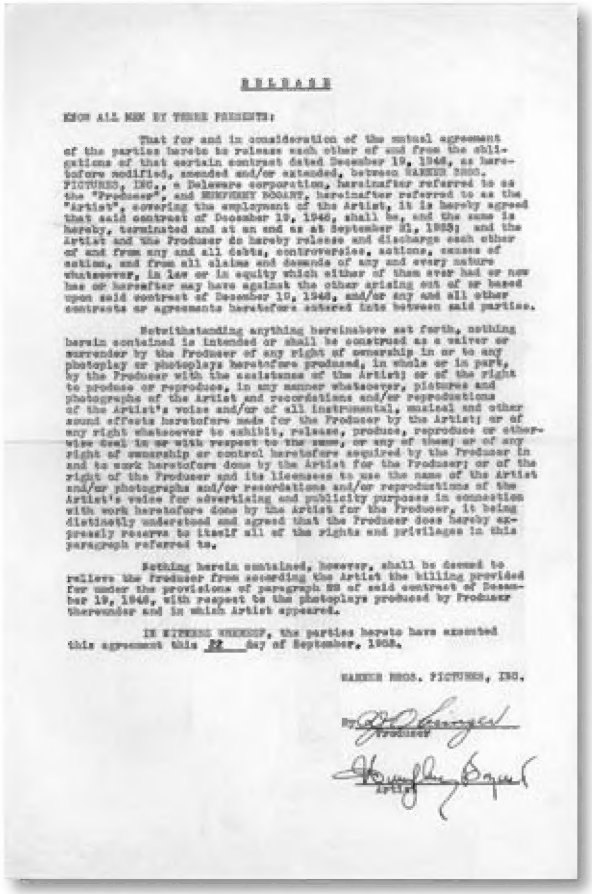
Your Lordship's most obliged and
most obedient Servant
W. Blackstone.

Just three years prior to the date of this letter, William Blackstone became the first Vinerian professor of law at Oxford (1758), where he inaugurated courses in English law; British universities had previously confined themselves solely to the study of Roman law. Blackstone published his lectures as *Commentaries on the Laws of England* (4 vol., 1765-69), a work that gave order and lucidity the bulk of English law. Blackstone's *Commentaries,* written in an urbane, dignified, and clear style, is regarded as the most thorough treatment of the whole of English law ever produced by one man. It demonstrated that English law as a system of justice was comparable to Roman law and the civil law of the Continent. Blackstone's work exerted tremendous influence on the legal profession and on the teaching of law in both England and the United States. Famously studied by Lincoln, and recommended to many an upcoming law student for advice on the study of law. In his later life Blackstone resumed his law practice, served in Parliament, was solicitor general to the queen, and was a judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

In very fine condition with beautiful dark text and a gorgeous, bold signature. (#24430) **$4,500.00**



RELEASE

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

That for and in consideration of the mutual agreement of the parties hereto to release each other of and from the obligations of that certain contract dated December 19, 1946, as heretofore modified, amended and/or extended, between WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC., a Delaware corporation, hereinafter referred to as the "Producer", and HUMPHREY BOGART, hereinafter referred to as the "Artist", covering the employment of the Artist, it is hereby agreed that said contract of December 19, 1946, shall be, and the same is hereby, terminated and at an end as at September 21, 1953; and the Artist and the Producer do hereby release and discharge each other of and from any and all debts, controversies, actions, causes of action, and from all claims and demands of any and every nature whatsoever, in law or in equity which either of them ever had or now has or hereafter may have against the other arising out of or based upon said contract of December 19, 1946, and/or any and all other contracts or agreements heretofore entered into between said parties.

Notwithstanding anything hereinabove set forth, nothing herein contained is intended or shall be construed as a waiver or surrender by the Producer of any right of ownership in or to any photoplay or photoplays heretofore produced, in whole or in part, by the Producer with the assistance of the Artist; or of the right to produce or reproduce, in any manner whatsoever, pictures and photographs of the Artist and recordations and/or reproductions of the Artist's voice and/or of all instrumental, musical and other sound effects heretofore made for the Producer by the Artist; or of any right whatsoever to exhibit, release, produce, reproduce or otherwise deal in or with respect to the same, or any of them; or of any right of ownership or control heretofore acquired by the Producer in and to work heretofore done by the Artist for the Producer; or of the right of the Producer and its licensees to use the name of the Artist and/or photographs and/or recordations and/or reproductions of the Artist's voice for advertising and publicity purposes in connection with work heretofore done by the Artist for the Producer, it being distinctly understood and agreed that the Producer does hereby expressly reserve to itself all of the rights and privileges in this paragraph referred to.

Nothing herein contained, however, shall be deemed to relieve the Producer from according the Artist the billing provided for under the provisions of paragraph 8B of said contract of December 19, 1946, with respect to the photoplays produced by Producer thereunder and in which Artist appeared.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement this 22 day of September, 1953.

WARNER BROS. PICTURES, INC.

By _____
Producer

_____
Artist

Warner Bros. and Humphrey Bogart part ways after a fruitful 15-year association

7. **BOGART, HUMPHREY.** 1899-1957. American film actor. **Typed Legal Document Signed**, One page, Legal Folio, dated September 22, 1953. The document brings a mutual termination to an earlier employment contract between Bogart and Warner Bros. signed on December 19, 1946, during which time Bogart starred in such memorable films as *The Big Sleep* and *Treasure of the Sierra Madre*. Signed boldly in blue ink at the lower right by Roy Obringer (general counsel for Warner Bros.), and just beneath by Bogart, *"Humphrey Bogart"*.

After *The Caine Mutiny* and *Beat the Devil* were released in early 1953, Warner Bros. decided it was time to re-examine their marriage to their roving star. Since the 1946 agreement, Bogart had done just four films for Warner (*The Treasure of the Sierra Madre*, *Key Largo*, *Chain Lightning*, and *The Enforcer*), and nine for other studios. The three scripts that Warner Bros. had sent Bogart in the past two years for his approval had been rejected. Not only had he not made a picture for Warner Bros. in nearly three years, the last two he made were box-office bombs. Meanwhile, the studio's major star had won an Academy Award for an independent studio, Horizon-Romulus (*The African Queen*), and had just scored a critical and commercial success for *The Caine Mutiny* with Columbia. The time had come to end the charade and part ways. The day after this agreement was signed, a headline in the New York Times announced "BOGART, WARNERS END 15-YEAR PACT / STAR RELEASED FROM CONTRACT SIGNED IN 1946, FAILURE TO AGREE ON PICTURES CITED."

An excellent document chronicling the end of one of Hollywood's most productive unions. In fine condition. Bogart's signature is exceptional. (#23484) **$2,500.00**

Shortly before he was released from his last stint in prison, 22-year-old Clyde Barrow writes to his mother in hopes that she can get him *"out of here"*. Days later, he had another inmate cut off two of his toes to speed the process, and then teamed up with Bonnie Parker to resume his life of crime

8. **BARROW, CLYDE** (1909-34) and **PARKER, BONNIE** (1911-34). America's most famous fugitives during the early 1930s. Bonnie and Clyde killed at least 13 persons and escaped from several police ambushes before they were killed at a roadblock in Louisiana. **Extremely Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, in pencil on blue-lined paper. Written to his mother, Cumie Barrow, on November 18, 1931 — three days before her birthday (November 21) — from his prison cell at the Eastham Prison Farm near Huntsville, Texas. Barrow writes (in full):

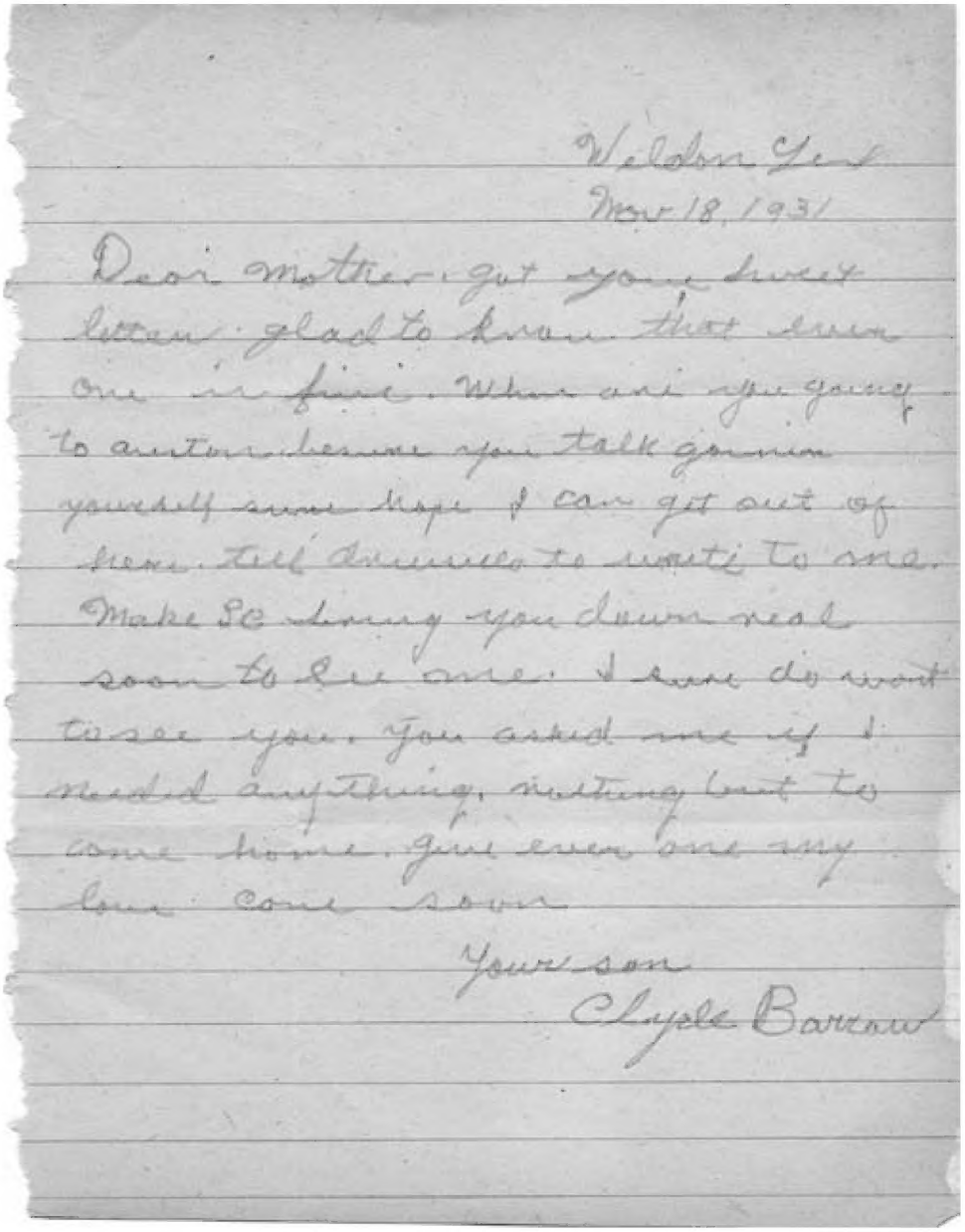
> *"Dear Mother. got your Sweet letter glad to know that every one is fine. When are you going to Auston. Be sure you talk [?] yourself sure hope I can get out of here. Tell [?] to write to me. Make S.C. bring you down real soon to see me. I sure do want to see you. You asked me if I needed anything. Nothing but to come home. Give every one my love Come soon*
>
> *Your son*
>
> *Clyde Barrow"*

At this time, Clyde was serving a 14-year sentence for a string of robberies committed between Texas and Ohio. Unbeknownst to Clyde, his mother Cumie had nearly secured an amazing act of leniency from District Judge R.I. Monroe in Waco, reducing Clyde's sentence from 14 years to just 2 years.

But Clyde grew impatient. Between the date of this letter and February of 1932, Clyde became despondent over a number of things: the state's delay in reducing his sentence, his rocky relationship with Bonnie (she had started to see another man while Clyde was in prison), and his inability in keeping up with the workload in the fields of the prison farm. Turning to an inmate friend, he conspired to get off the farm and into regular prison by persuading a fellow convict to chop off two of his toes with an axe. As expected, prison officials moved him to the Huntsville Prison Hospital for treatment. With Judge Munroe's recommendation and his mother's pleadings, Governor Ross Sterling agreed to the parole. It was a fateful decision.

Clyde was released on February 8, 1932, and shortly thereafter he and Bonnie, reunited, embarked upon their infamous crime spree across the South. After a number of highly-publicized robberies and homicides, an FBI agent, through investigation in the vicinity of Ruston, Louisiana, obtained information which definitely placed Bonnie and Clyde in a remote section just to the southwest in April, 1934. A safe house (the home of Henry Methvin) was not far away and the agent learned of visits there by Bonnie and Clyde, and that the two were currently en route.

Before dawn on May 23, 1934, a posse composed of police officers from Louisiana and Texas, including Texas Ranger Frank Hamer, concealed themselves in bushes along the highway near Sailes, Louisiana. In the early daylight, Bonnie and Clyde appeared in an automobile and when they attempted to drive away, the officers opened fire. Bonnie and Clyde were killed instantly in a maelstrom of gunfire.



Waldon Texas
Nov 18, 1931

Dear mother. got your sweet letter. glad to know that dum one is fine. When are you going to autom. because you talk gonnin yourself some hope I can get out of here. tell dummie to write to me. Make Sc bring you down real soon to see me. I sure do want to see you. You asked me if I needed anything, nothing but to come home. give em one my love. come soon

Your son
Clyde Barrow

A timely letter from Clyde Barrow, written just before his release from prison and the resumption of his life of crime with Bonnie. ***This is the only genuine ALS of Clyde Barrow, written in letter format, known to exist!*** Some age toning; otherwise, in fine condition. Accompanied by a handwritten letter of provenance from Barrow's sister, Marie, who states that Clyde wrote the above ALS to their mother while he was in prison. (#21849) **$25,000.00**

Gen. Luther Bradley writes a first-hand account of the death of Crazy Horse, the last of the great Sioux warriors, just three days after his passing

9. BRADLEY, LUTHER 1822-1910. American army officer. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed** *"General"*, Five pages, Octavo, dated September 8, 1877 – just three days after Crazy Horse's death. This is without question the finest and most historically accurate account of the controversial events surrounding his tragic death. An eloquent writer, Bradley pens (in full):

"My dear sweet Mother,

I have had it in mind ever so long to write to you, but have been pretty busy all along with the care and troubles of my Indians.

The last week has been a little bit like old times with the collecting of troops and preparation for fighting: but fortunately we were spared the fighting and only two have come to grief, two poor Indians, the famous warrior and Chief Crazy Horse and one of his men. Today is the first one in this month that hasn't been loaded with care and apprehensions and I feel now a good deal as I used to after one of our big battles, very much fatigued and very much relieved too.

When Crazy Horse came in last spring he surrendered. Said he had got through fighting and even kneeled at Gen. Crook's feet in token of submission. He had not been here long though before he manifested ill humour and discontent and as the summer progressed he has shown hostile feelings though he had been treated fairly and justly and with uniform kindness. After the rumor was published that Sitting Bull had returned to our territory Crazy Horse became more uneasy than ever and told us he did not intend to stay with us, that he had never agreed to stay at any Agency and that he intended to take his band away. This led to the movements of troops and friendly Indians that caused the breaking up of his village and it led to his own death. After he was captured at Spotted-Tail and brought here I told him and his friends that no harm would be done to him, but that he was a prisoner and would be confined and it was in resisting confinement that he got his wound. As soon as it was reported to me that he was badly hurt, I ordered him placed in the Adjutant's Office and the surgeons took care of him till he died. So ended the life of a noted Indian. He was not a great man in any sense, he was a distinguished warrior, but he was a blood-thirsty wily savage. His Father said to the Doctor after his death that he had killed thirty seven men and women besides what he had killed in battle and this is Indian glory.

Crazy Horse's death will be regretted by many of his people of course, but the Chiefs are glad of it for they say he was a fire-brand.

Personally I am sorry that he should have come to his death in this way, for it would have been more fitting for a warrior and a man of war to meet his death in battle. He was sure to die a violent death though, at sometime for I don't believe he could have lived without the excitement of war. Singularly enough, he always told his people that he should never die while the sun shown, meaning that he should not be killed in battle and he was right for he died at mid-night.

Everything is quiet here now, indeed, more quiet that it was last week.

Don't let Jane be anxious. I don't think we shall have any more trouble.

Kiss my dear Wife for me and give love to Charlie.

Your loving Son,

General"

Celebrated for his ferocity in battle, Crazy Horse was recognized among his own people as a visionary leader committed to preserving the traditions and values of the Lakota way of life. When the War Department ordered all Lakota bands onto their reservations in 1876, Crazy Horse became the most visible leader of the resistance. Closely allied to the Cheyenne through his first marriage to a Cheyenne woman, he gathered a force of 1,200 Oglala and Cheyenne at his village and turned back General George Crook on June 17, 1876, as Crook tried to advance up Rosebud Creek toward Sitting Bull's encampment on the Little Bighorn. After this victory, Crazy Horse joined forces with Sitting Bull and on June 25 led his band in the counterattack that destroyed Custer's Seventh Cavalry, flanking the Americans from the north and west as Hunkpapa warriors led by chief Gall charged from the south and east.

Following the Lakota victory at the Little Bighorn, Sitting Bull and Gall retreated to Canada, but Crazy Horse remained to battle General Nelson Miles as he pursued the Lakota and their allies relentlessly throughout the winter of 1876-77. This constant military harassment and the decline of the buffalo population eventually forced Crazy Horse to surrender on May 6, 1877; except for Gall and Sitting Bull, he was the last important chief to yield.

Even in defeat, Crazy Horse remained an independent spirit, and in September 1877, when he left the reservation without authorization to take his sick wife to her parents, General George Crook ordered Bradley to have him arrested, fearing that he was plotting a return to battle. Crazy Horse did not resist arrest at first, but when he realized that he was being led to a guardhouse, he began to struggle, and while his arms were held by another Lakota (reportedly Little Big Man), a soldier ran Crazy Horse through with a bayonet. He died later that evening, as Bradley states in this important, contemporary account of his capture and death.

Despite Bradley's biased view of Crazy Horse's stature, his own words suggest the conspiracy among his own people that led to his death at the hands of a lowly U.S. army private, who bayoneted him in the kidneys.

In this letter, Bradley relates that Worm [Crazy Horse's father] had stated to the post doctor that his son killed "thirty-seven men and women besides what he had killed in battle", to which Bradley remark with a tinge of sarcasm, "and this is Indian glory." Yet the assistant post surgeon, Dr. V.T. McGillycuddy, said of the ill-fated Sioux leader "In him everything was made a second to patriotism and love of his people. Modest, fearless, a mystic, a believer in destiny, and much of a recluse, he was held in veneration and admiration by the younger warriors who would follow him anywhere… I could not but regard him as the greatest leader of his people in modern times."

An excellent letter dating from the Plains Indian wars in the late 1870s, with an important contemporary account of the death of the great Sioux leader, Crazy Horse. In fine condition. (#) **$15,000.00**

Camp Robinson
Sept 8th 1877

My dear mother.

I have had it in mind ever so long to write to you but have been pretty busy all day with the care and trouble of my Indians.

We had rather been a little idle all our time with the collecting of troops and preparation for fighting; but fortunately, we were spared the fighting, and only to have come to grief, by poor Indians. The famous warrior and Chief "Crazy Horse" and one of his men. Today is the first one in this month that I have had time to write and although I feel very [illegible] I must try

[illegible] letter.
[illegible] and very
[illegible] came in
[illegible] wounded
[illegible] though [illegible]
[illegible] ill be.
[illegible] and
[illegible] wounded
[illegible] still [illegible]
[illegible] has been
[illegible] pretty.
[illegible] Kicked.
[illegible] me.
[illegible] Sitting Bull"
[illegible] Crawling
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] many times more. and tell
[illegible] he did not intend to

stay with us. that he had come a guest to stay at my agency. and that he intended to take his band away. His [illegible] to the [illegible] of troops and finally Indian that caused the breaking up of his village, and it led to his own death. After he was safe-tined at Spotted Tail and brought here. I told him as his friends that no harm would be done him. but that he was a prisoner, and would be confined. and it was in resisting confinement that he got his wounds. as soon as it was reported to me that he was badly hurt I ordered him placed in the Adjutants Office, and the Surgeon took care of him.

he died. He ranked the [illegible] of a noted Indian. He was not a great man in my opinion, he was a distinguished man, but he was a bloodthirsty, wily savage. His [illegible] said to the Doctor after he died that he had killed thirty seven men not including what he had killed in battle, and this [illegible]

Spotted Tail will be buried by many of his people [illegible] but the Chiefs are glad of it for they say he was a fine brave.

Personally, I am sorry that he should have come to his death in this way, for it would have been more fitting for a warrior, and a man of war to meet death in battle. He

[illegible] to die a violent death though, at sometime I don't believe he could have lived without the excitement of war. Kingsley [illegible] he always told him that he should never [illegible] that he should not be killed in battle, and he was right, for he died a violent death.

Anything we quiet Indians [illegible] all, even quiet them if they [illegible] not let Jesse be anxious. I think we shall have many more troubles

Kiss my dear Wife for me, and give love to Charlie.

Your loving Son.
Leonard

After his bloody expedition to Kansas, abolitionist John Brown conspires with Gerrit Smith to secure additional financing for his continuing crusade against slavery

10. BROWN, JOHN. 1800-1859. American abolitionist. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated May 15, 1857 from Peterboro, New York. Written to fellow abolitionist **Gerrit Smith**. Brown pens (in full):

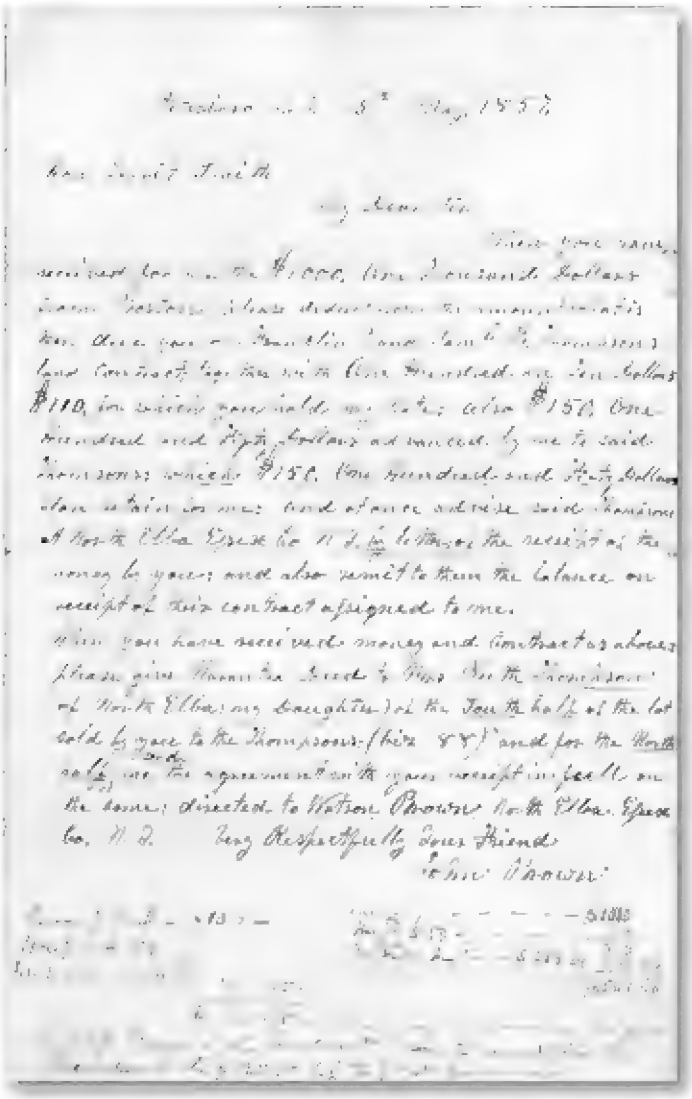
"Hon Gerrit Smith

My Dear Sir

When you have received for me the $1000, One Thousand Dollars from Boston; please deduct from the amount what is then due you on Franklin Pana Laml B. Thompsons land contract; together with One Hundred and Ten Dollars $110, for which you hold my note; also $150, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars advanced by me to said Thomsons; which $150, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars please retain for me; and at once advise said Thompsons at North Elba Essex Co N.Y. by letter of the receipt of the money by you; and also remit to them the balance on receipt of their contract assigned to me.

When you have received money and Contract as above; please give Wasantee Dee to Mrs. Ruth Thompson of North Elba; my daughter of the South half of the lot sold by you to the Thompsons (viz 88) and for the North half send me the agreement with your receipt in full on the same; directed to Watson Brown North Elba Essex Co N.Y.

Very Respectfully Your Friend
John Brown"

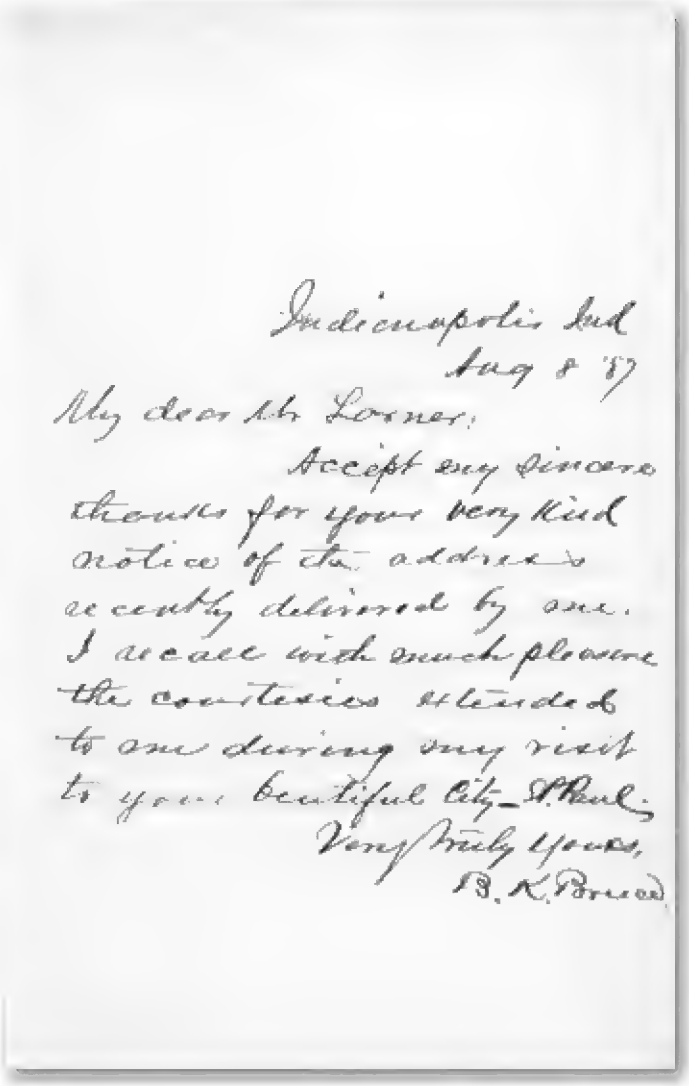


Old acquaintances who saw Brown after his return from Kansas in the autumn of 1856 commented on the change in his appearance and manner. With his gray hair and bent figure, he looked like an old man; his inability to talk about anything except slavery left many with the impression that he had become maniacal. One keen observer, who did not know Brown's family history, detected "a little touch of insanity about his glittering gray-blue eyes". However, his abolitionist friends in New York and Massachusetts had a better impression of him. Emerson spoke of him as "a pure idealist of artless goodness."

Between his Kansas expedition and the spring of 1858, he built a clandestine coalition of financial backers and recruits for a grandiose scheme in which he planned to liberate the slaves of the Southern states. He established a guerilla base (a "free state") in the mountains of Virginia and Maryland from which escaped slaves and their allies could attack slaveholding regions, which began just two years after the date of this letter with the infamous attack on Harper's Ferry.

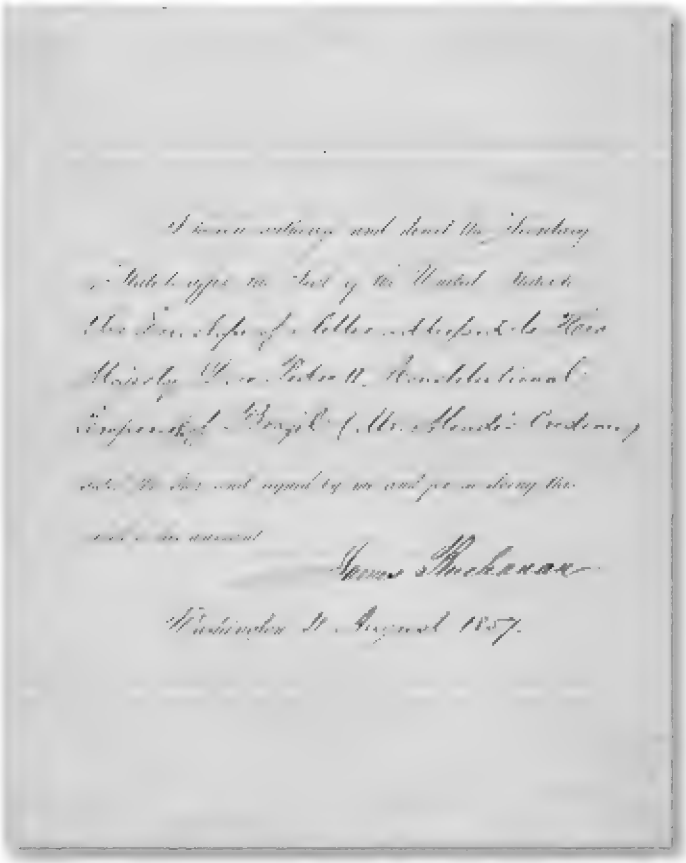
A great letter written shortly after John Brown's return from Kansas, and an excellent association with fellow abolitionist Gerrit Smith. In fine condition. Additional pencil notations at the lower margin are most certainly those of Smith. (#24429) **$6,950.00**

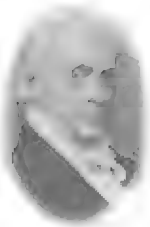
11. **Browning, Robert.** 1812-1889. English poet. **Signed Carte-de-Visite**, approx. 2 1/2 in. x 4 in., sepia-tone, of the poet seated at a desk (posing) while turning the pages of a book. Signed at the lower margin in black ink *"Robert Browning"*. Notable for his psychological insight into character and motivations, his use of colloquial English, his perfection of the use of the dramatic monologue, and his interest and concentration on Italian Renaissance subjects, Browning is best remembered for his works *Pippa Passes*, *Return of the Druses*, and *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, among others. He eloped and married English poetess **Elizabeth Barrett** (1806-1861) in 1846, despite her tyrannical father's jealousy, and lived happily for the next fifteen years in Italy. The CDV is mounted to a card; on the whole, in fine condition. (#22207) **$950.00**


Indianapolis Ind
Aug 8 '87
My dear Mr Lorner,
Accept my sincere
thanks for your very kind
notice of the address
recently delivered by me.
I recall with much pleasure
the courtesies extended
to me during my visit
to your beautiful City St Paul.
Very truly yours,
B. K. Bruce

B.K. Bruce, the first African-American U.S. Senator

12. **Bruce, B.K.** 1841-1898. U.S. politician, the first African-American to serve a full term as a U.S. Senator. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated August 8, 1887. Bruce pens (in full): *"My dear Mr. Lorner, Accept my sincere thanks for your very kind notice of the address recently delivered by me. I recall with much pleasure the courtesies extended to me during my visit to your beautiful city, St. Paul. Very truly yours, B.K. Bruce."* Bruce was the very first African American to appear on U.S. currency, in the form of his signature during his tenure as Register of the Treasury. In fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#24436) **$695.00**





Pres. James Buchanan sends an official letter of state to the last emperor of Brazil, Dom Pedro II

13. **BUCHANAN, JAMES.** 1791-1868. 15th President of the U.S. (1857-1861). **Letter of State Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, dated August 4, 1857 from Washington, D.C. The letter reads (in full): *"I hereby authorize and direct the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States to the Envelope of a letter addressed to His Majesty Dom Pedro II, Constitutional Emperor of Brazil (Mr. Meade's Credence)., dated this day, and signed by me and for so doing this shall be his warrant."* [Signed:] *"James Buchanan"*. Dom Pedro II (1825-1891) was the last emperor of Brazil before a military coup deposed he and his family in 1889. He rose to the throne at the early age of 9, although regents administered the government until he reached the age of 15, as decreed by his father Pedro I. Progressive in his outlook, Pedro II took steps to industrialize Brazil and end slavery – a stance which put him in conflict with conservative elements of Brazilian society, and brought about his demise. Since the end of his reign, Brazil has been a democratic republic. A nice Presidential letter of state from Buchanan to the young emperor of Brazil, just 32 years of age at the date of this writing. Of particular note, the U.S. was the first country to recognize Brazil's independence from Portugal in 1822, and the two countries have traditionally enjoyed friendly, active relations encompassing a broad political and economic agenda. In fine condition. (#) **$595.00**

Lt. Col. Aaron Burr arranges a military escort for a family traveling through enemy lines

14. **BURR, AARON.** 1756-1836. American politician and lawyer. Vice President (1801-05) under Thomas Jefferson (1801-09). **Rare Revolutionary War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated March 18, 1777 from Princeton, New Jersey. Written *to "Colonel J. Nielson"* – John Neilson, commander of the New Jersey Militia Regiment. At the time this letter was written, the twenty-one year old Aaron Burr was serving as a lieutenant colonel in Malcolm's Regiment, subordinate to General **Israel Putnam**. Burr pens (in full):

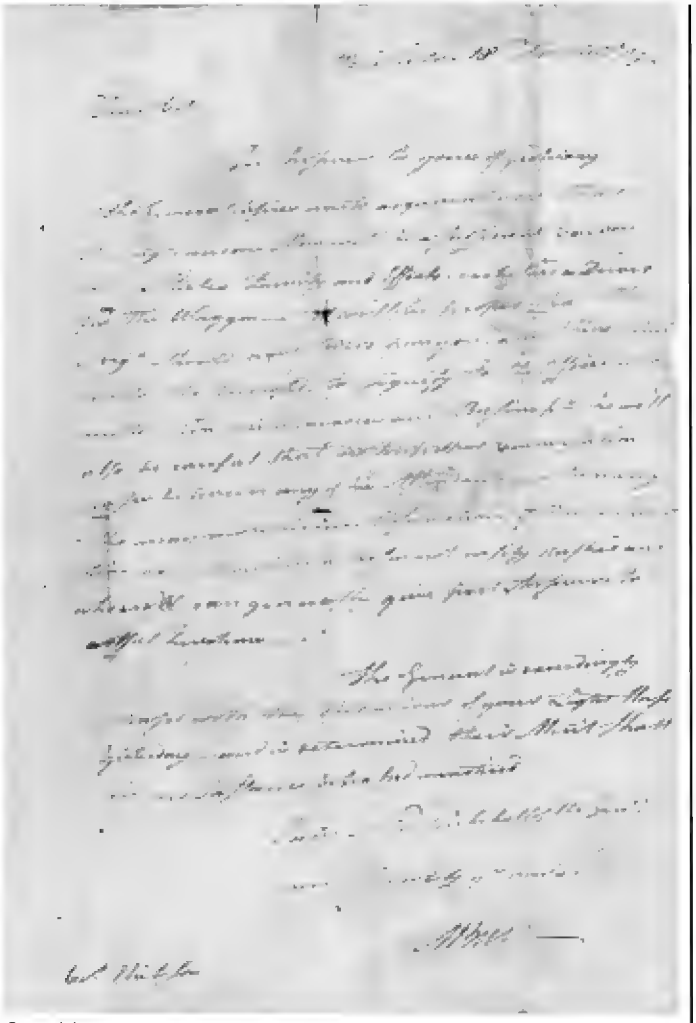
"Dear Col

In answer to yours of yesterday, the General requires me to acquaint you that a Sergt. and one Man will be a sufficient Convoy for Steeles Family and Effects, exclusive a Driver for the Waggon. It will be proper that the Sergt should have orders from you any thing similar to the enclosed, to signify to the officer who meets him his Character and Business & he will also be careful that no improper conversation passes between any of his attendants and the Enemy he may make his own observations of their Situation and should be a Person not easily dashed and who can generally give pert. answers to artful Questions.

The General is exceedingly pleased with the Behaviour of your Light Horse yesterday and is determined their Merit shall in no Instance be passed unnoticed.

I am Sir (in behalf of the Genl)
Vry sincerely yr. Humbl Servt
A. Burr"

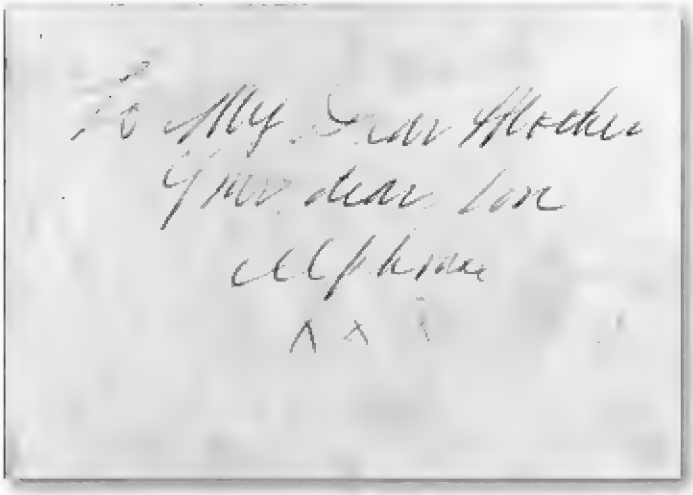
It is unclear whether "Steele" and his family were civilians, although it is likely that he may have been a captured British soldier, judging by the content. However, Aaron Burr makes proper arrangements for their safe passage with a military escort, as instructed by Gen. Putnam. Later this year, Aaron Burr's regiment would repair to Valley Forge along with George Washington and the tattered Continental Army for the miserable winter of 1777-78. The text is somewhat faint, but still quite legible. Light stains; otherwise, in fine condition. Revolutionary War-date letters from Aaron Burr, who would later become the third Vice President of the U.S. after narrowly losing the election of 1800 to Thomas Jefferson, are very scarce. (#24428) **$5,950.00**

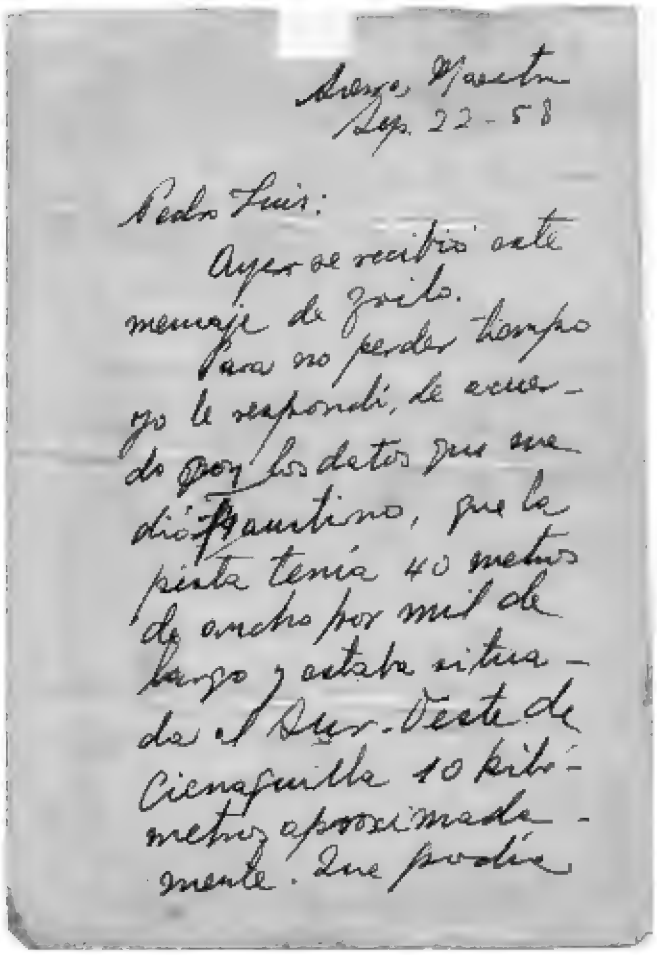


Item 14

Al Capone photograph inscribed to his mother!

15. Capone, Alphonse. 1899-1947. Naples-born American gangster. **Rare Hand-Tinted Color Photograph Signed**, 5 in. x 7 in., a full-length image of the smiling Capone standing in front of a palm tree outside of his tropical Florida estate. Inscribed on the verso in bold blue ink to his mother, Theresa (Riola) Capone, *"To My Dear Mother, Your dear son, Alphonse XXX"*. Convicted of income tax evasion on October 24, 1931 by the U.S. Treasury Department, Capone was sentenced to 11 years in prison and $80,000 in fines and court costs; requests for bail pending his appeal were denied. His career in crime was over, but not his reputation. In 1934, he was transferred from the Atlanta Penitentiary to Alcatraz, the federal maximum security prison on Alcatraz Island in San Francisco Bay. However, in February, 1938, he was found to have advanced syphilis of the brain; he was released from Alcatraz on parole in November, 1939 and retired, a helpless paretic, to his Miami Beach estate, where this image was captured. Some soiling; otherwise, in very good condition. A great signed photograph! (#23569) **$15,000.00**





Sierra Maestra
Sep. 22-58

Pedro Luis:

Ayer se recibió este mensaje de Zoilo. Para no perder tiempo yo le respondí, de acuerdo con los datos que me dió Faustino, que la pista tenía 40 metros de ancho por mil de largo y estaba situada al Sur-Oeste de Cienaguilla 10 kilómetros aproximadamente. Que podía venir un avión igual al que se destruyó.

Si te parece bien mi respuesta, no hace falta más nada.

Yo voy camino de las Vegas. Procura verte antes de que te vayas. El miércoles a más tardar estaré por ahí. Tengo diez mil pesos que quiero mandar contigo, y ver a Lorié si viene.

Fidel

During the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro discusses air operations with his air chief, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz

16. CASTRO, FIDEL. b.1927. Cuban revolutionary. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Fidel"* dating from the Cuban Revolution, Two pages, Octavo, in Spanish. Dated September 22, 1958 from Sierra Maestra, the mountainous region of northwest Cuba from where Castro orchestrated his overthrow of the Batista government. Written to Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz, Castro's air chief and future commander of the Cuban Air Force under the Castro regime. (Diaz Lanz later broke with Castro and defected to the United States). Castro pens (in full):

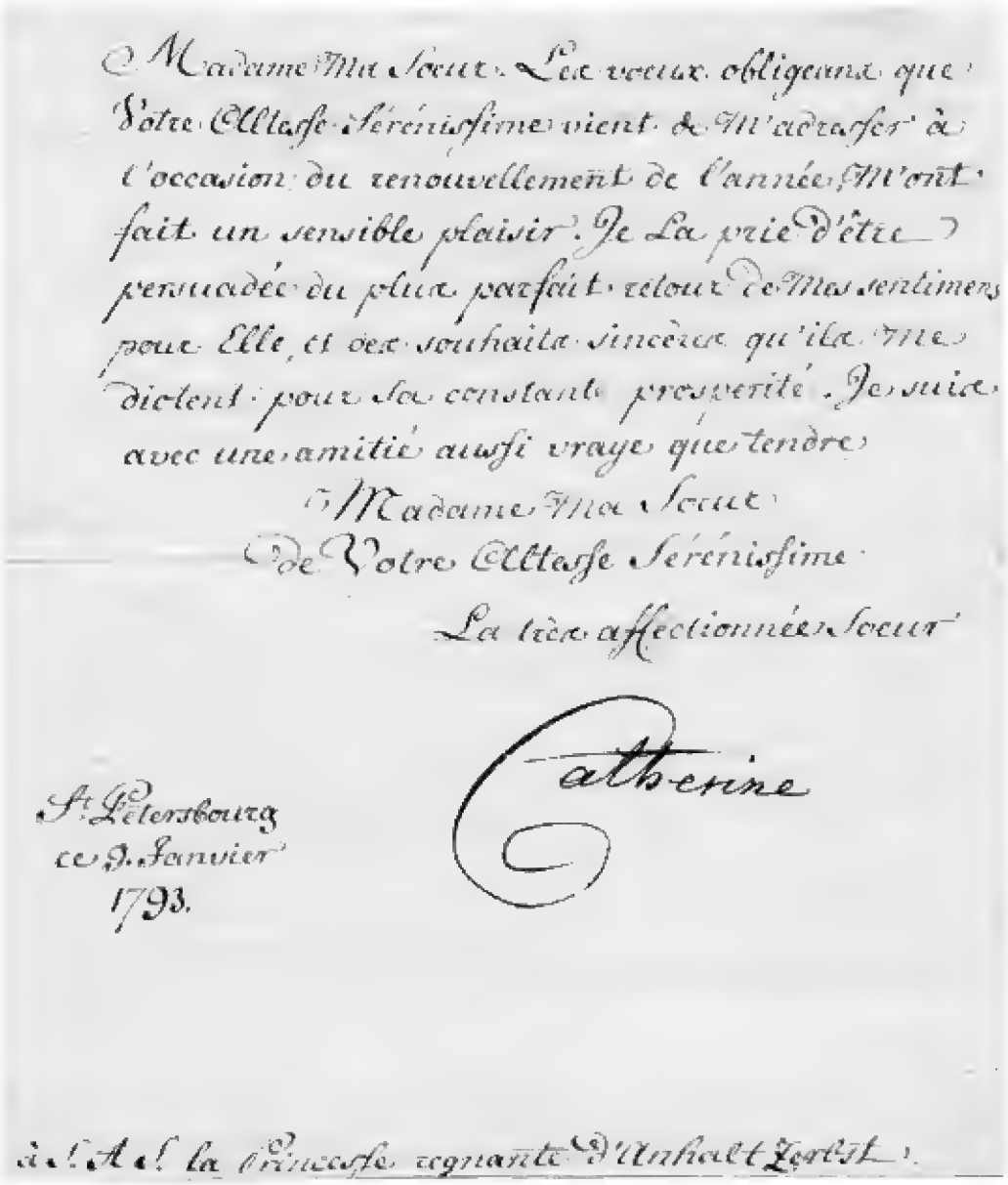
"Pedro Luis –

Yesterday we received a message from Zoilo. In order to save time, I responded in accordance with the facts Faustino gave me, that the runway measured 40 meters wide and 1000 meters in length, and was approximately 10 kilometers southwest of Cienaguilla. That a plane similar to the one that was destroyed could land there. If my response seems right, nothing else is needed. I am en route to Las Vegas. I hope to see you before I leave. I should be there at the latest on Wednesday. I have ten thousand pesos that I want to send you, and see if Lorié comes.

Fidel"

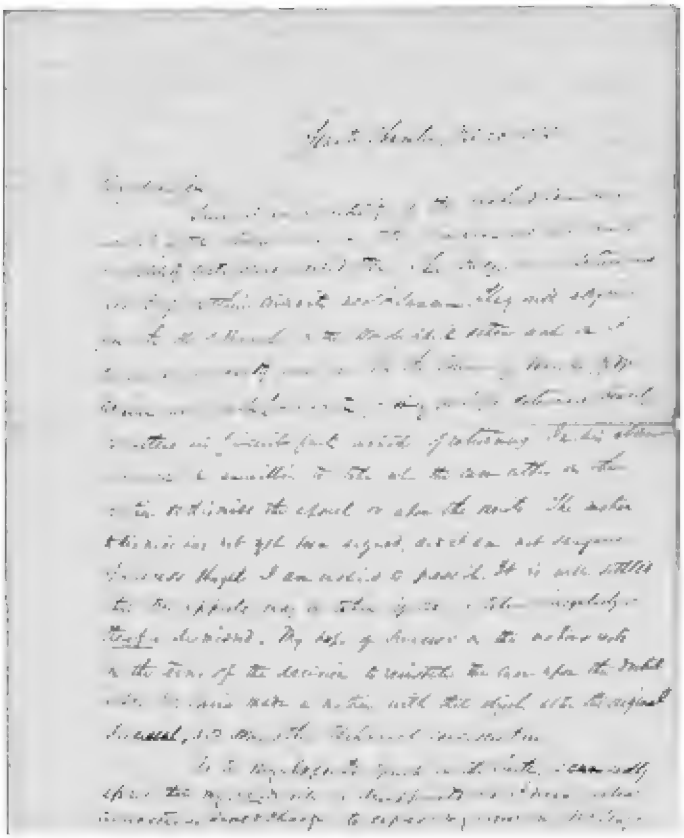
One of the authentic heroes of the Castro rebellion, Pedro Luis Diaz Lanz was a beardless, unostentatious young pilot who flew weapons from the U.S. to Castro's troops, took Manuel Urrutia, the man who later became Cuba's President, into the Sierra Maestra, and served after the rebellion as Castro's personal pilot. Just five days after victory, Castro appointed Diaz Lanz to command the Cuban air force. Within a few months, Lanz, returning to air-force headquarters from sick leave, discovered that he had been superseded. The armed forces high command, headed by Fidel Castro's left-wing brother Raul, had appointed as operating chief of the air force Major Juan Almeida. Saying that "those who love liberty cannot agree to any dictatorial system, especially Communism," Diaz Lanz announced that he was resuming command. The dispute went before Fidel Castro, and in the ensuing shouting match, Castro confirmed that Almeida would run the air force. Diaz Lanz wrote a farewell letter to Fidel's puppet president Urrutia: "All those actions against me are due exclusively to the fact that I have always opposed an attitude which permits Communists to take prominent positions within the rebel army." The weakling President replied: "I absolutely reject Communist ideology," but within moments the palace recalled the letter and issued a substitute omitting Urrutia's anti-Communist statement. The government then launched a nationwide manhunt for Diaz Lanz, but he had escaped with his brother to the U.S. on a commandeered sailboat.

This letter, written during the height of revolutionary activities in the Sierra Maestra, is especially significant, showing Castro's ever-present hand in the tactical operations of the revolution. Some chipping to edges and minor toning; otherwise, in fine condition with exceptionally dark holograph text and signature. (#24381) **$2,950.00**


Madame Ma Soeur. Les vœux obligeans que
Votre Altesse Sérénissime vient de M'adresser à
l'occasion du renouvellement de l'année M'ont
fait un sensible plaisir. Je La prie d'être
persuadée du plus parfait retour de Mes sentimens
pour Elle, et des souhaits sincères qu'ils Me
dictent pour Sa constante prospérité. Je suis
avec une amitié aussi vraye que tendre
Madame Ma Soeur
De Votre Altesse Sérénissime
La très affectionnée Soeur
Catherine
St. Pétersbourg
ce 9. Janvier
1793.
à S.A.S. la Princesse regnante d'Anhalt Zerbst.

Enlightened Russian monarch Catherine the Great sends New Year's greetings to her sister

17. Catherine II the Great. 1729-1796. Empress of Russia (reign: 1762-96). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Small Quarto, dated January 9, 1793. Written in French to her sister, Her Highness the Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. *"Madame, my sister. The good wishes that your Serene Highness has sent me at the occasion of the changing year have pleased me notably. I beseech her to be convinced in return of the most perfect feelings towards her, and sincere best wishes that they dictate for her continuous prosperity. My friendship is as much as true as it is tender. Madame my sister, From your Serene Highness, The very affectionate sister Catherine"*. Anhalt-Zerbst was a small principality in eastern Germany, and had almost no political power. Later in the year that this letter was written (1793), the state was annexed by the neighboring state of Anhalt-Dessau. Catherine was herself, by birth, a former Princess of Anhalt-Zerbst. She changed her German birth name, Sophie Augusta Fredericka, to Catherine (or "Ekaterina") after her marriage to Peter III. In fine condition. The signature is immaculate. (#23415) **$2,950.00**



Writing from his seat in the Senate, the junior Senator from Ohio Salmon P. Chase describes the rancorous debate then taking place in the Senate chamber over the Compromise of 1850

"I wish I could describe to you the scene now transpiring in the Senate. Clemens & [Jefferson] *Davis denounce the Nicholson letter. Cass protests against the fanaticism of the South! Clay speaks against the disunionists with thrilling effect. Foote is now running out. His mouth is open & he can't help letting the current flow…"*

18. CHASE, SALMON P. 1808-1873. American lawyer and statesman. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed** as U.S. Senator from Ohio, Two pages, Quarto, dated February 20, 1850 from the *"Senate Chamber"*. Written to W.S. Groerbach, Esq., of Cincinnati. Chase pens (in full):

"My dear Sir:

There is no possibility of the Richard case being reached until some time in the summer-and not much possibility of it being reached then. The Judges have determined not to go on their circuits next summer. They will adjourn from the 1st of April & then work on I do not know exactly how long. In the Course of March Judge McLean [John McLean, Assoc. Justice of US Supreme Court 1829-61] *will visit Cincinnati, & may perhaps, determine himself to attend his Circuit court instead of returning. In his absence I should be unwilling to take up the case either on a motion to dismiss the appeal or upon the merits. The motion to dismiss has not yet been argued and I am not sanguine of success though I am inclined to press it. It is well settled that two appeals may be taken, if one is taken irregularly & therefore dismissed. My hope of success in the motions …in terms of the decision to reinstate the case upon the docket when Mr. Ewing* [most probably Thomas Ewing, Ohio's other US Senator, Whig leader, Secty Treasury 1841, Secty Interior 1849-50] *made a motion with that object after the original dismissal, and some other technical considerations.*

As to my expected speech in the Senate, I am sadly afraid that my friends will be disappointed: but I mean unless circumstances should change, to express my views on Mr. Clay's [Henry Clay, then serving as U.S. Senator from Kentucky] *resolutions before the debate on them closes.*

I wish I could describe to you the scene now transpiring in the Senate. Clemens [Jeremiah Clemens, then Alabama Senator] *& Davis* [Jefferson Davis, then Mississippi US Senator] *denounce the Nicholson letter. Cass* [Lewis Cass, then Michigan US Senator] *protests against the fanaticism of the South! Clay speaks against the disunionists with thrilling effect. Foote* [Henry Foote, then U.S. Senator from Mississippi] *is now running out. His mouth is open & he can't help letting the current flow. When his speech is over the scene now becomes rather tame-will probably close.*

Truly your friend,

S.P. Chase"

Debate on the proposals formally opened on February 11th, and extended to March 27th, with all the leading men in the Senate giving powerful voice to their approval or disapproval. As the other senators spoke, Clay frequently interrupted to explain what he meant by a particular resolution or to reject ideas or words falsely attributed to him.

On February 18th, just two days prior to the date of this letter, Foote accused Clay of failing, as a native son, in his responsibilities to the South. In one of his most famous and eloquent statements from the Senate floor, Clay responded:

> "I know whence I came, and I know my duty, and I am ready to submit to any responsibility, which belongs to me as a senator from a slaveholding State. Sir, I have heard something said on this and one a former occasion about allegiance to the South. I know no South, no North, no East, no West, to which I owe my allegiance. … My allegiance is to this Union and to my own State; but if gentlemen suppose they can exact from me an acknowledgment of allegiance to any ideal or future contemplated confederacy of the South, I here declare that I own no allegiance to it; nor will I, for one, come under any such allegiance if I can avoid it."

Amazing content from Chase, who himself opposed the Compromise of 1850 as "sentiment for the North, and substance for the South". Written from within the hallowed halls of the Senate during one of the most important debates ever raised, this letter is a wonderful record of those historic proceedings. In fine condition. (#24423) **$1,500.00**

Important handwritten narrative of the first two years of the Civil War, written by a Union loyalist

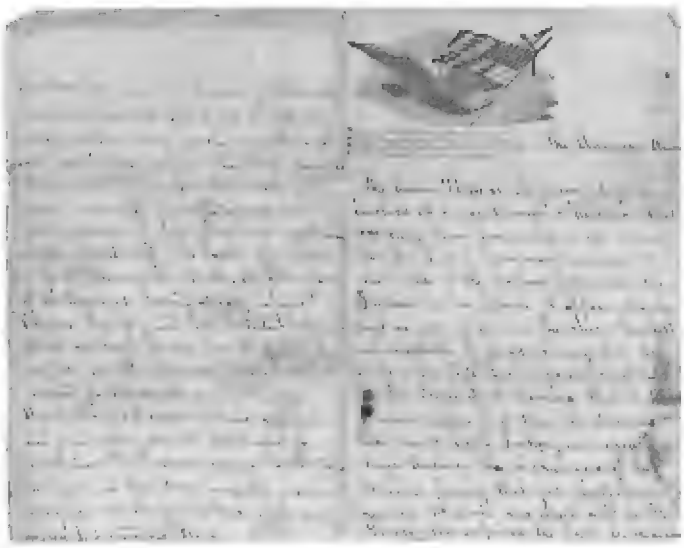
19. [Civil War]. Lengthy Civil War-era Autograph Manuscript, 15 pages, Octavo, on four separate leaves including three with a stunning **Extra-Illustrated Color Print** at the head, featuring an American Bald Eagle in flight carrying an American flag. Printed just beneath,

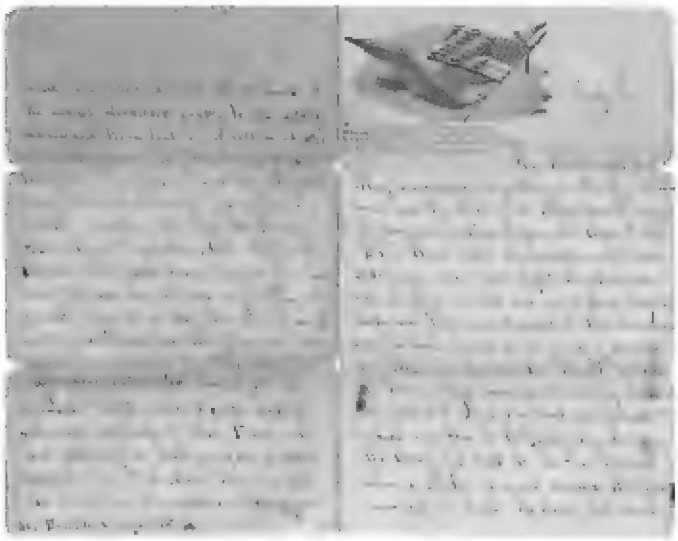
> "Woe, woe, to the traitorous children of Mars,
> Who challenge this bird, with his banner of stars;
> We will teach them this lesson, that truth and the right
> Are ever Triumphant, and must win the fight."

The manuscript is accomplished in an unknown hand, but most likely written by a Union soldier who had a very informed, contemporary knowledge of the events he describes. The content is fantastic, written in a style which seems to have been intended to be published as an informal history. It stretches from the beginning of hostilities at Ft. Sumter through the battles of the Fall 1862 campaigns in Northern Virginia. Highlights of the manuscript are as follows (grammatical and spelling errors uncorrected):

The manuscript reads (in full):

> *"...Castle Pinkney was seized Major Anderson then in command of Fort Moultrie finding that fort insufficient deserted Moultrie and went over to Ft. Sumter this surprised the South Carolinians he had a small amount of men to man such a large fort. Anderson by his courage overcame these difficulties. The time arrived when the first gun was fired Sumter was surrendered and our flag was honored. The officers and men were allowed to proceed North. This affair created the wildest excitement in the North men flew to arms with the determination to stand by the Union. Mechanics were in line ready at the first call which soon came Regiments were formed as if by magic. Two days after the call the first regiment marched through Phila. Baltimore was then a disloyal city so they attacked a part of this segment and in the fight several were killed and wounded on both sides an affair that was disgraceful to the city the communication between Baltimore and Washington was cut off the tracks torn up and the telegraph destroyed. Regiments soon began to pour in at Annapolis and marched to Washington communication was soon restored between the two cities by railroad confidence was soon restored and soon after Alexandria was taken and Arlington Heights was seized and was immediately fortified. The troops were soon formed into Brigade & divisions the whole Army under command of Gen. McDowell. On the 24th day of July the memorable battle of Bull run was fought the fight was obstinate on both sides our troops showed a great deal of bravery the Southern Army had suffered severely. From some cause or other a panic seized our troops and they left the battle field suddenly the chaos was awful teamsters cut the braces of the horses from the wagons and* [soar?] *off the Black Horse (Va) Cavalry followed after the Army. They were met by some of the retreating troops who fired into them a well directed volley which emptied many saddles and the remainder beat a hasty retreat the troops straggled along until they reached Alexandria the reserve under Mansfield went out for a distance of two miles and established along picket line. This battle had thrown a pall like over the North. The kind of some of the Regiments having already captured. Congress having given the President power*





> *to call out troops for any length of time he might see he immediately issued a Proclamation for 600,000 volunteers for 3 years. Again the fife & drum was heard regiments were formed and sent to Washington for instruction. The President ordered Gen. McClellan to command the Army under his judicious enterprise all things worked well he raised this immense Army..."*

On the Battle of Malvern Hill (July 1, 1862), the last of the Seven Days' Battles:

> *"The Rebel batteries were soon silenced. Their infantry were seen advancing from the woods in solid column the only marched up to meet death and destruction as they had been imbibing in a mixture of whiskey & gunpowder. The artillery opened the destruction was immense. The artillery poured volley after volley. They retreated back and her division was seen coming out the famous Irish Brigade charged bayonets on them the Irishmen came upon like fiends..."*

Much more exciting content in this lengthy manuscript. Interested collectors please call for a full transcription. Some staining to leaves and separation at folds; on the whole, in good condition with bright, clear text. An excellent primary-source document covering the first two years of the Civil War. (#21674) **$1,500.00**

"Stonewall's Man" Major Sandie Pendleton describes a rare evening of cajolery and wine with Gen. Thomas J. Jackson and his officers just two weeks before the general's death at Chancellorsville

20. **[Civil War]. [Jackson, Thomas J. "Stonewall"]. Pendleton, Alexander Swift (Sandie).** 1840-1864. Confederate army officer. Served as lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general to General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson during the Civil War. Known in the 2nd Corps as "Stonewall's Man", this brilliant staff officer was the only officer in the Army to whom Jackson referred by his first name, "Sandie". He was tragically killed in action at Fisher's Hill on September 23, 1864. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Eight pages, Octavo, blue-tinted Confederate paper, dated April 16, 1863 from *"Camp at Hamilton's Crossing"*. Written to his sister Lella.

Less than two weeks after the date of this letter, the 2nd Corps would swing into action at **Chancellorsville**, during which battle Jackson effected one of the greatest flanking maneuvers in military history to crush the Federals opposing the bulk of Lee's army. However, Jackson was later killed by one of his own men who mistakenly fired upon him during a reconnaissance. The general died shortly thereafter (May 10, 1863).

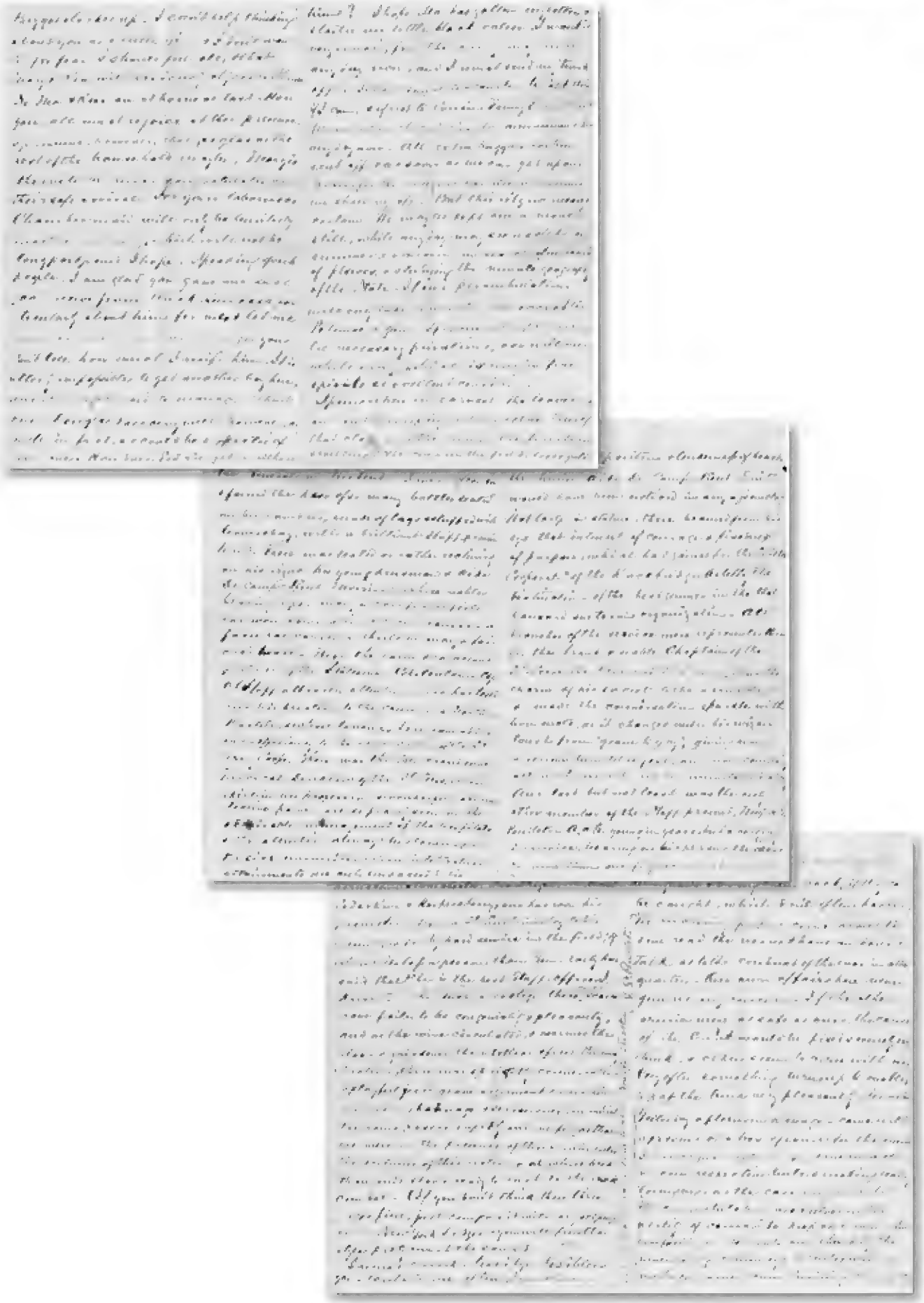
Unaware of the tragedy that lay shortly before them, Pendleton writes (in part):

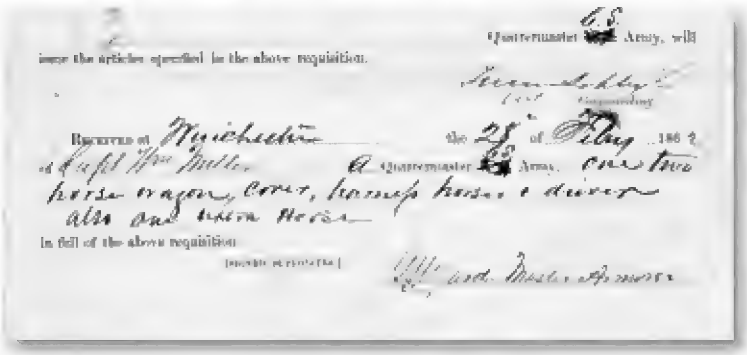
"My Dear Lella

...Yesterday afternoon a wagon came with a present of a box of wine for the General. It was just after dark, & we were all in our respective tents, smoking, reading, lounging, as the case might be , but all congratulating ourselves on the ability of canvass to keep out rain, which was falling in torrents and thanking the inventor of chimneys to tents, when a message came round inviting the gentlemen of the Staff to come & drink wine with the General in his tent. I went of course & found the hero of so many battles seated on his camp bed, made of bags & stuffed with leaves & hay, with a brilliant staff around him...All branches of the service were represend there for the frank & noble Chaplain of the 2d Corps, the Reverend B.T. Lacy, lent the charm of his society to the assemblage & made the conversation sparkle with bon mots, as it changed under his wizard touch from 'grave to far', giving now a serious turn to the jest, and now counseling all with mirth in his inimitable drollery. ***And last but not least was the only other member of the Staff present, Maj. A.S. Pendleton***

A.A.G., young in years, but a veteran in service, bearing on his person the scars of more than one fight, who along with Dr. McGuire had served from the beginning of the war at the side of the victor of Kernstown & Winshester, Front Royal, McDowell Cedar Run & Harpers Ferry, and had won his promotion from a 2d Lieutenancy to his present grade by hard service in the field, of whom no less a person than Gen. Early had said that 'he is the best Staff officer I know.' In such a cortege there could scarce have failed to be some geniality & pleasantry, and as the wine circulated, & warmed the blood & quickened the intellect & fired the imagination, there was sprightly conversation & playful jest, grave argument & mirthful anecdote, badinage & seriousness, in which the hours passed rapidly and we forgot that we were in the presence of those who ruled the destines of this nation & at whose beck thousands stood ready to rack to the deadly combat *(If you don't think these three pages fine, just compare it with any old page of the New York Ledger & you will find the style pretty much the same) & I must to work – Good bye. God bless you, write to me often I am always but too glad to hear. Love to all – Your fond brother, A.S. Pendleton."*

A rare and intimate glimpse into the camp life of the vaunted 2nd Corps, just a few short weeks before Jackson's greatest victory and early death. The timeliness of this letter is especially significant. Worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War manuscripts. (#22736) **$12,500.00**





Gen. Turner Ashby, the "Black Knight of the Confederacy"

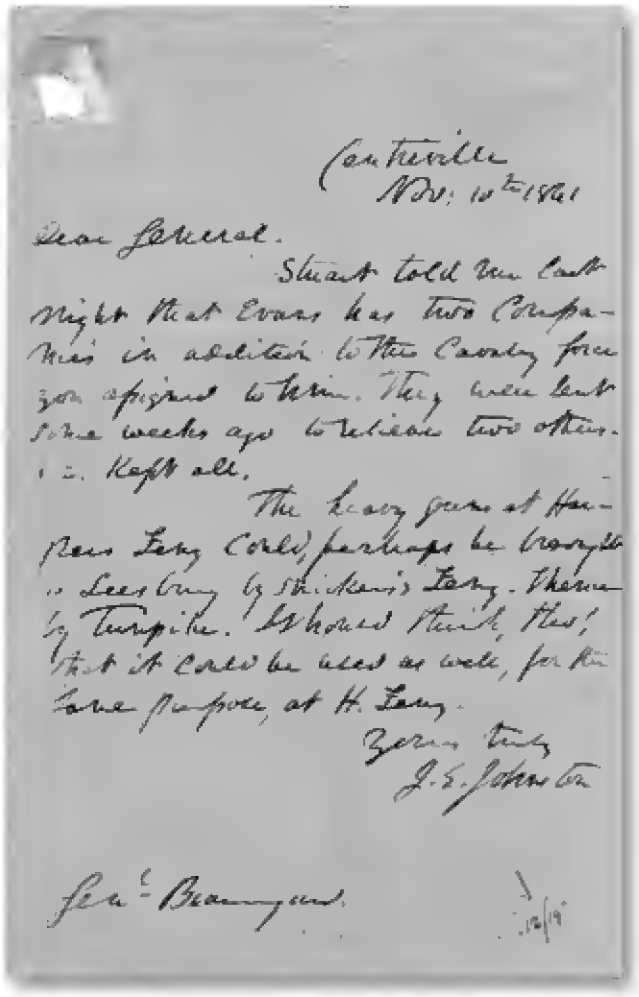
21. [CIVIL WAR]. ASHBY, TURNER. 1828-1862. Confederate cavalry officer, one of "Stonewall" Jackson's most trusted subordinates. SIGNED C.S.A. RECEIPT, 3¾ in. x 8 in., dated February 29, 1862, from Winchester, Va. The receipt is for *"one two horse wagon, cover, harness horses & driver also one extra horse"* from a Capt. Wm. Miller, asst. quartermaster. Signed at the upper right *"Turner Ashby, Col."* The *"U.S."* in *"U.S. Army"* is crossed out at the upper right, and replaced with *"C.S."* In very fine condition. Autographs of this famous Confederate cavalryman – known as the "Black Knight of the Confederacy" for his gallantry on the field of battle – are quite scarce. He was killed in action just three months after the date of this document on June 6, 1862 during Jackson's Shenandoah Valley Campaign. (#23323) **$695.00**

In the months following the first Confederate victory at Manassas, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston and P.G.T. Beauregard shore up their defenses at Harper's Ferry and the Shenandoah Valley

22. [CIVIL WAR]. JOHNSTON, JOSEPH E. 1807-1891. Confederate army officer. **Excellent Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on blue Confederate stationery, dated November 10, 1861 from Centreville, Virginia. Written to Gen. **P.G.T. Beauregard**. Johnston pens (in full):

> *"Dear General,*
>
> [J.E.B.] *Stuart told me last night that Evans has two Companies in addition to the cavalry force you assigned to him. They were sent some weeks ago to relieve two others & E. kept all. The heavy guns at Harper's Ferry could, perhaps be brought to Leesburg by Stricker's Ferry – Thence by Turnpike. I should think, tho', that it could be used as well, for the same purpose, at H. Ferry.*
>
> *Yours truly*
>
> *J.E. Johnston"*

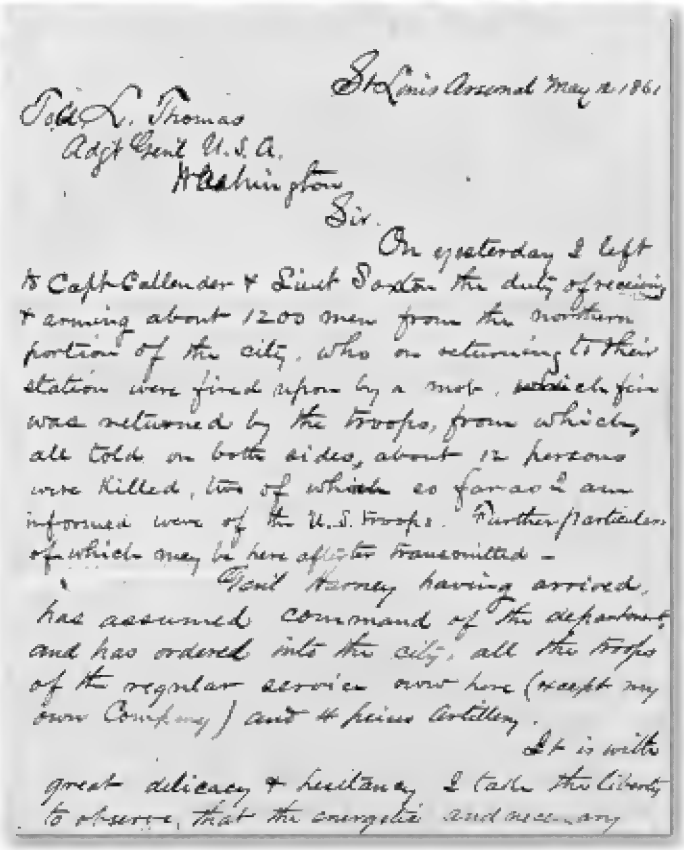
Three months after the South's victory on the first major battlefield of the war, Johnston and Beauregard, the Confederate generals who commanded at Manassas, discuss gun emplacements and troop movements in Northern Virginia. From the war's outset, it was clear that the land between Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C. would be hotly contested as the opposing armies sought to threaten their enemy's seat of government. Hoping to defend all possible routes of Union advance, Jefferson Davis placed armies close to Washington along the vital Manassas Railroad and at the head of the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry, commanded by Beauregard and Johnston respectively.



When a large Union army under the command of Gen. Irwin McDowell advanced from the northern capital towards Manassas Junction, Johnston hurriedly directed his army to aid Beauregard. The arrival of Johnston's troops on July 21, 1861 at Manassas thwarted what initially appeared to be a Union victory and sent the demoralized Yankee soldiers limping back to Washington.

Although Johnston and Beauregard worked well together during the first fall of the war, Beauregard was subsequently sent to the western theater, as he had grown restless in his subordinate position. Johnston led the Confederate Army which parried the Union advance against Richmond, but the serious wound he received at the Battle of Seven Pines forced his replacement by Robert E. Lee. Johnston subsequently commanded in Georgia and the Carolinas during Sherman's operation of 1864 and 1865.

An excellent Confederate letter from early in the war, when hopes for ultimate success were at their highest. Small hole at the upper left corner, not affecting text; overall, in fine condition with exceptional holograph text and signature. (#23766) **$2,950.00**



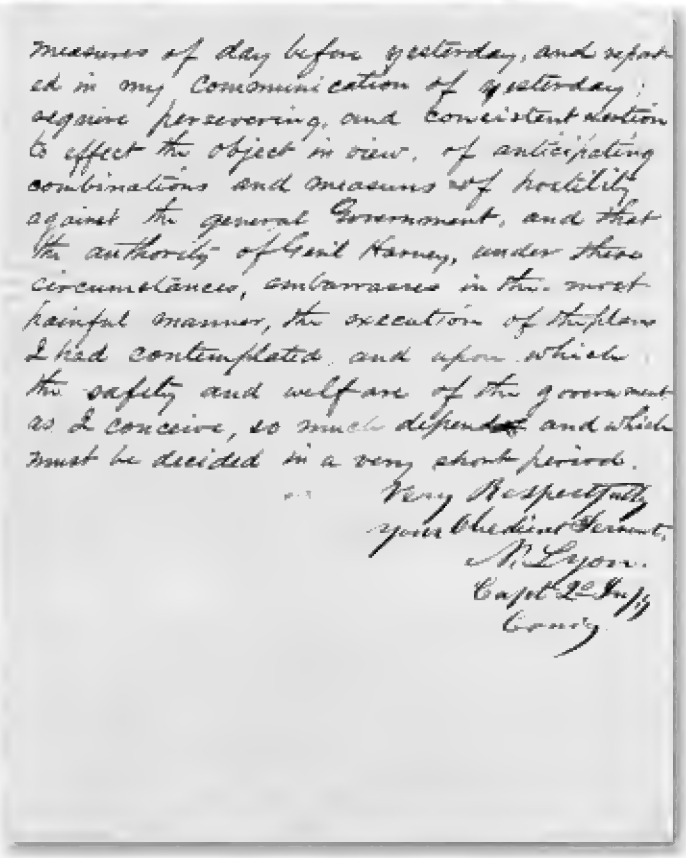
St Louis Arsenal May 12/61

Brig L. Thomas
Adjt Genl U.S.A.
Washington

Sir.

On yesterday I left to Capt Callender & Lieut Saxton the duty of receiving & arming about 1200 men from the northern portion of the city, who on returning to their station were fired upon by a mob, which fire was returned by the troops, from which, all told on both sides, about 12 persons were killed, two of which so far as I am informed were of the U.S. troops. Further particulars of which may be here after transmitted –

Genl Harney having arrived, has assumed command of the department and has ordered into the city, all the troops of the regular service now here (except my own Company) and 4 pieces Artillery. It is with great delicacy & hesitancy I take the liberty to observe, that the energetic and necessary



measures of day before yesterday, and reported in my communication of yesterday, require persevering, and consistent exertion to effect the object in view, of anticipating combinations and measures of hostility against the general Government, and that the authority of Genl Harney, under these circumstances, embarrasses in the most painful manner, the execution of the plans I had contemplated, and upon which the safety and welfare of the government as I conceive, so much depends and which must be decided in a very short period.

Very Respectfully
your Obedient Servant,
N. Lyon.
Capt 2d Inf'y
Comdg

As Confederate forces mass in St. Louis in an attempt to consolidate power for the South, General Nathaniel Lyon struggles to maintain his plan of operation after the incompetent General William S. Harney arrives and assumes command

23. [Civil War]. Lyon, Nathaniel. 1818 1861. Union army officer. Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, dated May 12, 1861 from *the "St. Louis Arsenal"*. Written to Colonel **Lorenzo Thomas**, Adjutant General of the U.S. Army. Lyon pens (in full):

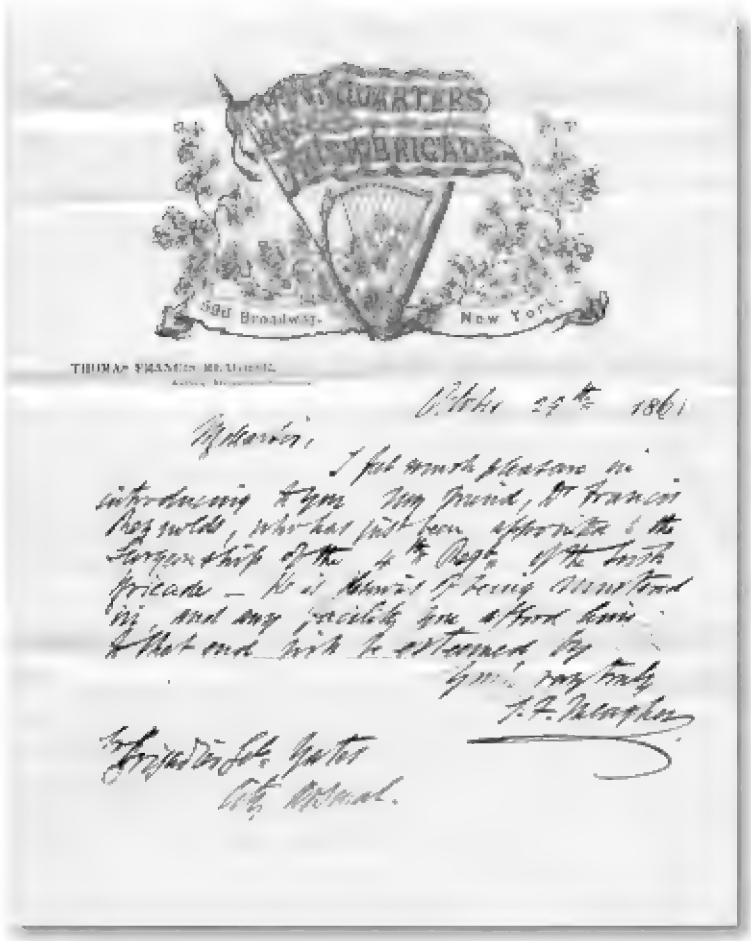
> *"Sir, On yesterday I left to Capt Callender & Lieut Saxton the duty of receiving & arming about 1200 men from the Northern portion of the city, who on returning to their station were fired upon by a mob, which fire was returned by the troops, from which, all told on both sides, about 12 persons were killed, two of which so far as I am informed were of the U.S. troops. Further particulars of which may be here after transmitted.*
>
> *Gen'l Harney having arrived, has assumed command of the department, and has ordered into the city, all the troops of the regular service now here (except my own Company) and 4 pieces Artillery.*
>
> *It is with great delicacy & hesitancy I take the liberty to observe, that the energetic and necessary measures of day before yesterday, and reported in my communication of yesterday, require persevering, and consistent exertion to effect the object in view, of anticipating combinations and measures of hostility against the general Government, and that the authority of Gen'l Harney, under these circumstances, embarrasses in the most painful manner, the execution of the plans I had contemplated, and upon which the safety and welfare of the government as I conceive, so much depends and which must be decided in a very short period. Very Respectfully…N. Lyon, Capt. 20th Infantry Comdg."*

On Lincoln's call for troops Governor Jackson of Missouri, who had been active in promoting the organization of state militia for the Confederate army, prepared to plant batteries on the hills overlooking the St. Louis Armory. Gen. Lyon, as he states in this letter, had conceived a covert plan of operation against the Confederate authorities then attempting to secure the state government for the South. Having mustered three regiments of Illinois troops, Lyon secretly removed from the arsenal all arms, except for those needed for the arming of the citizens. The Confederate militia forces under Gen. Frost, then numbering only 700 men, went into camp at St. Louis, at Camp Jackson, on May 6. Four days later (May 10), Lyon surrounded the camp and took as prisoners of war the entire force.

Later in the day, an encounter between the Union troops and the citizens of St. Louis resulted in the death of several unarmed citizens and caused great excitement in the city, bordering on panic. Lyon's superior, General William S. Harney, arrived and as Lyon describes in this "delicately worded" letter to Thomas, brashly ordered Lyon's command into the city without consulting Lyon or addressing the general strategy he had thus far devised. Lyon not only questioned the efficacy of these orders, but also the allegiance of Harney to the Federal government (half-way across the continent); he also threatened to "throw Harney into the Mississippi" if he weakened towards the Southerners. Much more politically adept than his superior, Lyon had maintained close ties with the Republican leaders in St. Louis, and as a result of the present letter to Thomas, along with the political pressure of Republican leader Francis Blair in Washington, he succeeded Harney as commander of the Department of the West on May 31. Two weeks later he overtook Jackson's state troops and scattered them at Boonville.

A wonderful and extremely rare war-date letter from Lyon, who would die in the service of his country less than three months later at the Battle of Wilson's Creek (August 10, 1861). In very fine condition. (#23303) **$3,950.00**

Irish Brigade commander Thomas F. Meagher receives the brigade's surgeon, Dr. Francis Reynolds



24. [CIVIL WAR]. MEAGHER, THOMAS F. 1823-1867. American army officer, served as commanding general of the vaunted Irish Brigade during the Civil War. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on striking *"Headquarters – Irish Brigade"* letterhead stationery printed in green with harp and cloverleaf vignette engraving at the head. Dated October 29, 1861, and written to Brigadier Genl Yates. Meagher pens (in full);

"My dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in introducing to you my friend, Dr. Francis Reynolds, who has just been appointed to the Surgeon ship of the 4th Regt of the Irish Brigade. He is remiss of being mustered in, and any facility you afford him to that end will be esteemed by

Yours very truly

T.F. Meagher"

More than 144,000 Irish-born soldiers served in the Union army during the Civil War. Of several brigades in the Army of the Potomac that were predominantly Irish, only the one commanded by Gen. Thomas F. Meagher was known as the Irish Brigade. Made up of the 63rd and 69th and 88th New York Regiments, it was officially known as the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division II Corps. This brigade was made up primarily of Irish immigrants from Boston, Philadelphia, and New York who had a reputation of being fearless fighters. The Irish Brigade was engaged in nearly all of the major battles fought by the Army of the Potomac and was involved in some of the most renowned charges of the war.

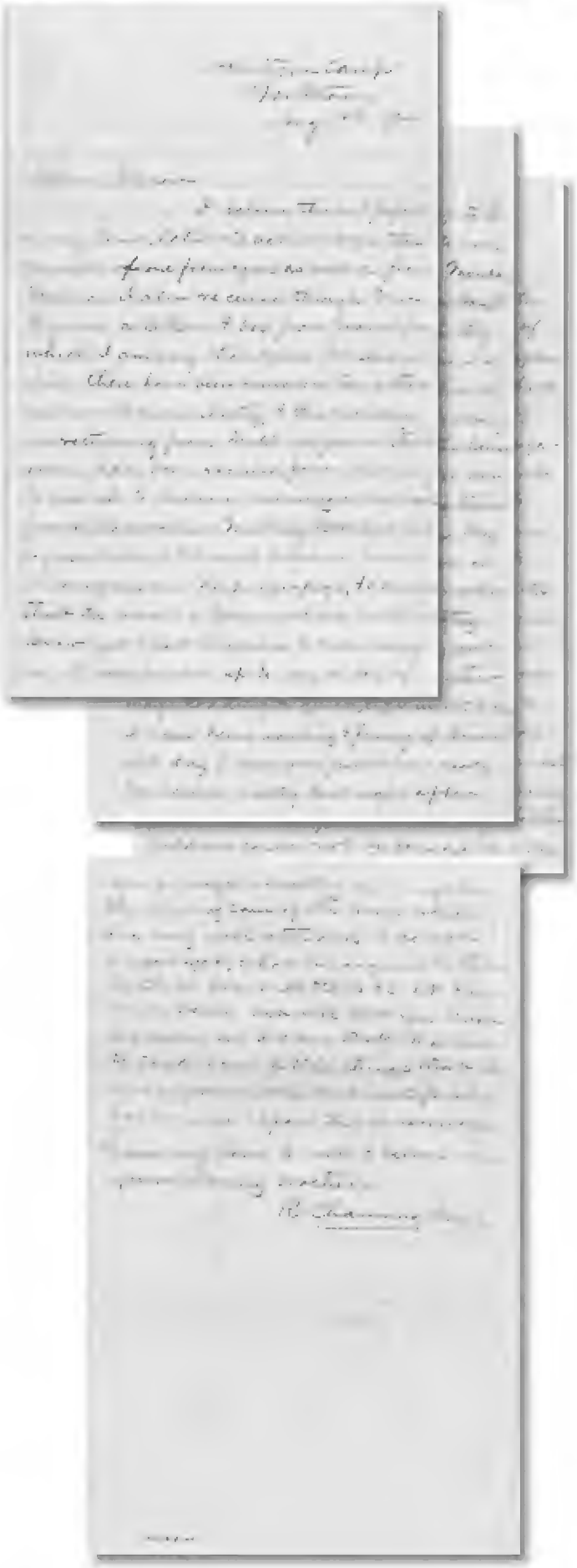
In training camp at the beginning of 1862, the brigade numbered 3,000 men. A year later, it could barely muster 300 men. During that year, the brigade had made a bloody bayonet charge at the Battle of Fair Oaks, lost 700 men during the Seven Days' battles, lost 540 men charging Bloody Lane in the Battle of Antietam, and lost another 545 men charging Marye's Heights in the Battle of Fredricksburg. After the Battle of Chancellorsville, Meagher wrote to division headquarters, "I beg most respectfully to tender you... my resignation as Brigadier General commanding what was once known as the Irish Brigade. That Brigade no longer exists."

But the brigade was not disbanded. With fewer than 600 men in five regiments, the brigade marched to the Battle of Gettysburg. Only 300 men remained in the entire brigade after the battle. New draft laws in the North refilled the ranks, and by the spring of 1864 the brigade was back up to full strength, though only 20 percent of the men were veterans. The brigade fought on through the last year of the war, losing heavily in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor, but surviving to march triumphantly in the great victory parade in Washington at the end of the war.

The subject of the present letter, Francis Reynolds, was an Irish-born surgeon who was commissioned into the 88th New York Infantry on September 26th, 1861 from New York City. He would shortly experience the horror of the war first-hand, as many of the fierce soldiers of the Irish Brigade would pass through his surgeon's tent in the coming months. He went on to earn a brevet lieutenant colonelcy and remained in the service after the war, serving as a surgeon with the U.S. Army until his retirement in 1878.

This is the single finest and most impressive Irish Brigade letter we've ever encountered. In very fine condition with dark holograph text and signature; the green Irish Brigade engraving at the head remains in exceptional condition and is visually stunning. Perfect for framing and display. (#24431) **$3,500.00**

CSA Pvt. Richard Price, who later became J.E.B. Stuart's most trusted adjutant, pens a brilliant narrative of the cat-and-mouse game then being played between Stuart's cavalry and the invading Union forces on the Peninsula



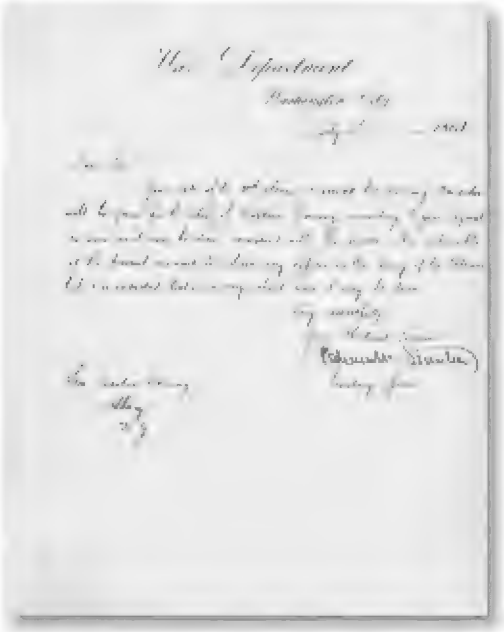
25. [Civil War]. Price, Richard Channing. 1843-1863. Confederate army officer. Served as major and aide-de-camp to the illustrious J.E.B. Stuart, and was KIA at Chancellorsville (May 1, 1863) during the opening stages of the battle while Stuart and Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson were conferring. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Octavo, in pencil, dated August 1, 1862 from *"Howitzer Camp"*, Yorktown, Virginia — just one week before Price was promoted to Gen. J.E.B. Stuart's staff. In this letter, written to his sister during the Peninsula Campaign, Price reports on the secret movements of Stuart's cavalry while shadowing the Union forces at Hampton, Virginia. In part:

"...For several days there have been rumors in Camp that we were to move shortly, & this morning on returning from Drill we found that orders had been received from our Company to march to morrow morning at day break for a place called Mulberry Island which is just between Warwick & James... The troops returned Monday evening from their expedition towards Hampton. They met with no enemy, though they expected on several occasions to have a fight. One night they went within a short distance of Hampton, & the enemy retreated after burning some of the houses. They however reoccupied it after our forces, which were nothing more than a scouting party, had returned. They also went over one night after a party of Yankees on Back River who had been burning vessels, but they got there too late. Since they got back, we have been drilling & in other ways leading a quiet life, which to day I have been washing & fixing up to move to all day & now am just about ready...Give my love to all & believe me your loving brother, R. Channing Price"

Channing and his older brother, Thomas, were cousins of Stuart's, and the families were quite close. At the start of the war, Price joined the 3rd Company of Richmond Howitzers on October 10, 1961. Stuart brought Channing Price to his staff on August 8, 1862 and made him one of his aides-de-camp, discovering his cousin's talents as a writer quite early. Price accompanied Stuart and the cavalry on many of their most famous expeditions, including the Second Ride Around McClellan in October 1862.

On May 1, 1863 near Chancellorsville, in an attempt to find a vulnerable spot in the Union defensive position, "Stonewall" Jackson and Stuart, accompanied by their staffs, made a scout of the Federal right flank in the vicinity of the iron works. Finding the Union position well-defended, the scouting party began to retreat. Suddenly, a shell exploded near the party and a fragment struck Price behind the knee. He at first thought the wound was only a minor one and insisted on remaining with Stuart. An artery had been severed, however, and his boot quickly filled with blood. The loss of blood was great and caused him to faint. No surgeon was present, nor did any of the staff members have a tourniquet. Price was carried back about a mile to the home of Charles Welford on the Furnace Road. His brother, Thomas, arrived and was with him as he passed away. Stuart, stunned by the loss, bought tourniquets for every member of his staff so that such a tragedy could be averted in the future. Ten days later, the mighty Stonewall Jackson would succumb to wounds he received at Chancellorsville, tragically, due to friendly fire.

An excellent war-date letter written from Yorktown, written just one week before Price was promoted to lieutenant to begin one of the most valuable staff careers of the Confederate service. In fine condition. Interested collectors please call for more information and a full transcription of this great letter. (#22983) **$2,950.00**



On the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg, Rep. Erastus Corning of New York, a "Peace Democrat", attempts to use his influence to have a relative discharged from the army, but is firmly rebuked by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton

26. [CIVIL WAR]. STANTON, EDWIN M. 1814-1869. American politician and jurist. **Superb Civil War-date Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated July 3, 1863 – the second day of the Battle of Gettysburg – from Washington. Written to Rep. Erastus Corning (1792-1872) of Albany, New York, then serving as a Democrat in the U.S. House of Representatives.

Most significantly, this letter was written just three weeks after Abraham Lincoln's eloquent letter to *"Erastus Corning and Others"* of June 12, 1863, in which he defended the suspension of the writ of *Habeus Corpus* — one of the most important papers of his Presidency.

Stanton writes (in full):

"Dear Sir,

Your note of the 30th ultimo is received this morning. An order will be given for the relief of Captain Corning according to your request, as soon as it can be done, consistent with the service. It is impossible at the present moment to relieve any officer in the Army of the Potomac, but it is expected that in a very short time it may be done.

Very respectfully,
Your most obedient Servant,
Edwin M. Stanton"

The previous month, northern Peace Democrat Erastus Corning and other like-minded political friends of upstate New York sent Lincoln a letter in which they challenged his right to prosecute the war, especially in light of the recent arrest of peace agitator Clement Vallandigham by Gen. Ambrose Burnside. Lincoln took the opportunity to pen a lengthy and reasoned response to Corning, defending his actions as President and the right of the government under the Constitution to enact martial law during times of invasion or rebellion.

Of his letter to Corning, historian David Donald wrote: "Lincoln considered it the best state paper he had written up to that time, and public respose confirmed his feeling. If it did nothing to convince the disloyal or the more extreme among the Peace Democrats, it reassured Unionists genuinely troubled by an assumption of despotic power on the part of the President."

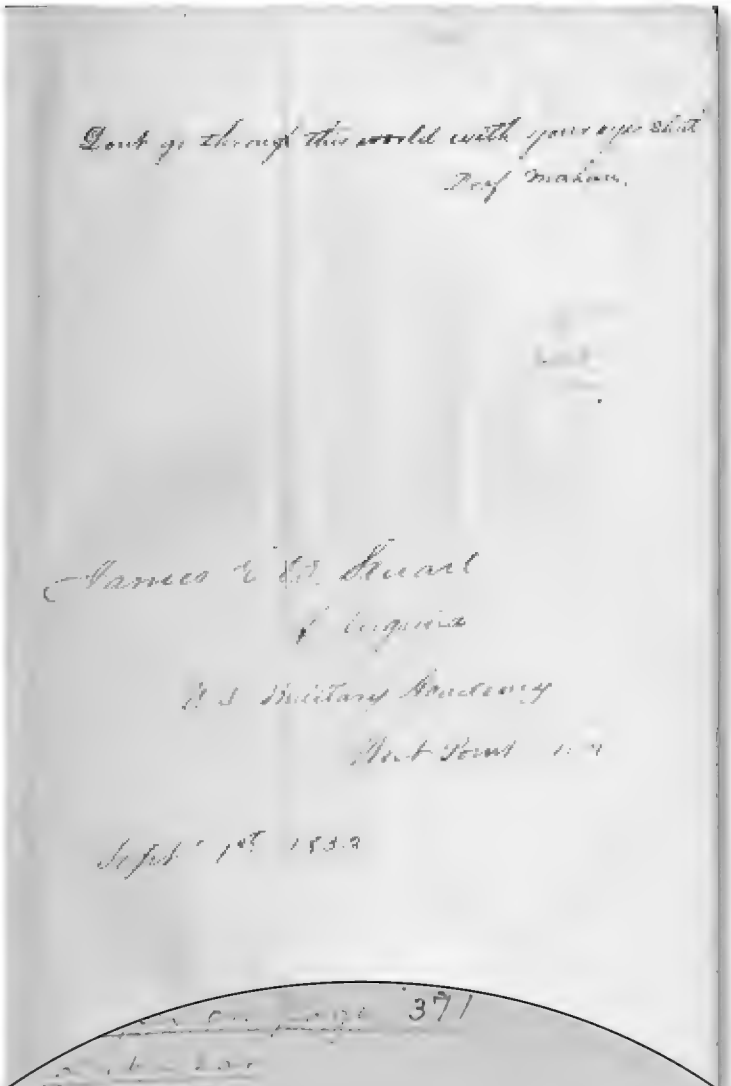
An exceptional letter from Stanton with important historical associations. Not only was it written on the second day of Gettysburg, when the retention of army officers could not have been more crucial, but it stands as a sharp dismissal of this northern "Peace Democrat" who was a hostile opponent of the war. Corning resigned from Congress in October, 1863. In fine condition. (#) **$1,500.00**

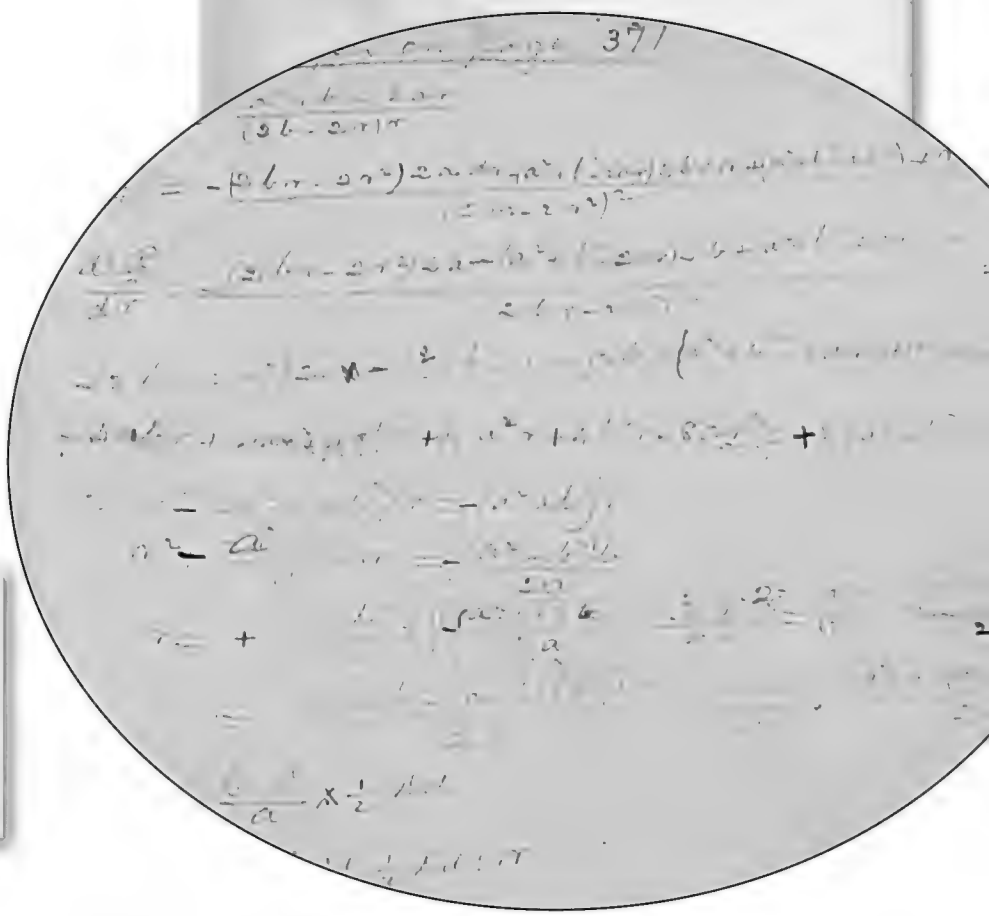
J.E.B. Stuart's personal Civil Engineering textbook, used for his studies at the U.S. Military Academy at West Point

27. [CIVIL WAR]. STUART, JAMES EWELL BROWN (JEB). Signed Military Academy Civil Engineering Textbook, entitled An Elementary Course in Civil Engineering, for the Use of Cadets of the United States Military Academy (Sixth Ed.) (New York: John Wiley, 1852) by Dennis Hart Mahan, 391pp, cloth cover with spine gild. Within this important work on the cadet's most difficult subject, J.E.B. Stuart has signed on the front endleaf in black ink *"James E.B. Stuart of Virginia, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., Septr. 1st., 1853"*. Within the book, Stuart has written a number of **Additional Handwritten Annotations** on different pages as he studied throughout the year, including complex mathematical and physics equations, extensive underlining of important information, and brief notes about certain topics. On the last two pages of the book, Stuart has sketched three cantilevered bridge designs in his own hand, after the designs and engineering principles as taught in the text.

As dean of the faculty at West Point, Prof. Mahan had perhaps the greatest influence on the tactics and strategy of the Civil War, on both the Northern and Southern sides. At West Point, where many of the Civil War commanders earned their degrees, Mahan molded the curriculum to emphasize more than military engineering, requiring students to study history, classical literature, and French, as well as strategy and tactics. Almost all of the war's preeminent generals were his former pupils. J.E.B. Stuart was a member of the class of 1854 (graduating 13th), a class which produced more distinguished Civil War officers than any other, including O.O. Howard, John Pegram, Stephen D. Lee, William D. Pender, Archibald Gracie, James Deshler and Stephen H. Weed.

The front free endpaper of this fantastic signed book bears an additional ink inscription by Mahan: *"Don't go through this world with your eyes shut. Prof. Mahan"*. Stuart clearly took this to heart. During the Civil War he would distinguish himself with "most extraordinary skill as an intelligence officer," famously earning Robert E. Lee's regard as "the eyes of the army". In fine condition. Housed in a custom slipcase with gold gilt lettering. (#24385) **$12,500.00**


Dont go through this world with your eyes shut
Prof Mahan.
James E. B. Stuart
Virginia
U S Military Academy
West Point N Y
Sept 1st 1839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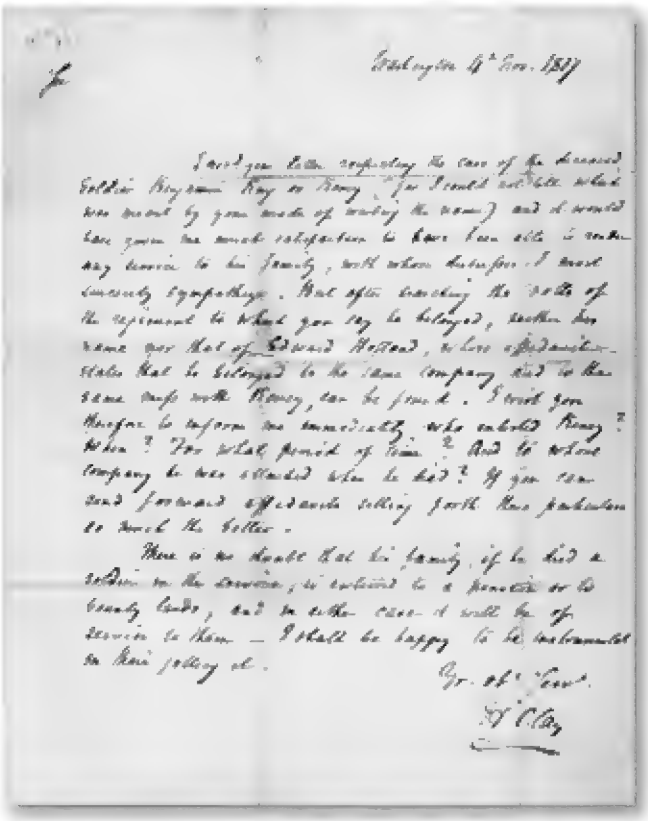


Lexington 4th Nov. 1817

Sir

I recd your letter respecting the case of the deceased Soldier Benjamin King or Keney (for I could not tell which was meant by your mode of writing the name) and it would have given me much satisfaction to have been able to render any service to his family, with whose distresses I most sincerely sympathize. But after reading the rolls of the regiment to which you say he belonged, neither his name nor that of Edward Holland, whose affidavit states that he belonged to the same company and to the same mess with Keney, can be found. I wish you therefore to inform me immediately who enlisted Keney? When? For what period of time? And to whose company he was attached when he died? If you can send forward affidavits setting forth these particulars so much the better.

There is no doubt that his family, if he died a soldier in the service, is entitled to a pension or to bounty lands, and in either case I will be of service to them. I shall be happy to be instrumental in getting it.

Yr. Obt. Servt.

H. Clay

Rep. Henry Clay offers his help to a Kentucky family trying to obtain a military pension for their father's service in the U.S. armed forces

28. **CLAY, HENRY.** 1777-1852. American Whig politician. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated November 4, 1817 from Washington. Written to *"B. Bosworth, Esqr"* of Lexington, Kentucky. The address overleaf also bears Clay's **Bold Free Frank**, penned neatly *"Free H. Clay"* with paraph. Clay pens (in full):

"Sir

I recd your letter respecting the case of the deceased soldier Benjamin King or Keney (for I could not tell which was meant by your mode of writing the name) and it would have given me much satisfaction to have been able to render any service to his family, with whose distresses I most sincerely sympathize. But after reading the rolls of the regiment to which you say he belonged, neither his name nor that of Edward Holland, whose affidavit states that he belonged to the same company and to the same mess with Keney, can be found. I wish you therefore to inform me immediately who enlisted Keney? When? For what period of time? And to whose company he was attached when he died? If you can send forward affidavits setting forth these particulars so much the better.

There is no doubt that his family, if he died a soldier in the service, is entitled to a pension or to bounty lands, and in either case I will be of service to them. I shall be happy to be instrumental in getting it.

Yr. Obt. Servt.

H. Clay"

Superb content from Representative Clay at an early period in his lengthy political career, whose compassion for this military family is quite evident. In fine condition. (#24418) **$750.00**

In spite of his reservations about the war, Senator Henry Clay is elated with Zachary Taylor's early victories, and describes the bustling activity in Lexington as the country mobilizes for war with Mexico

"We constantly hear, in our little City the trumpet of War. I rejoice that Taylor has whipd the enemy, much as I regret the existence of the War. Our friend Rogers, I observe, has repaired to its seat. I hope he will acquire many laurels…"

29. **CLAY, HENRY. Mexican War-date Autograph Letter Signed and Initialed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 1, 1846 from Ashland, Clay's estate just outside of Lexington, Kentucky. Written to D.D. Mitchell of St. Louis. Clay pens (in full):

"My dear Sir

I duly received your obliging favor of the 12th ulto. We are still desirous to sell our land near St. Louis and would be willing to take $100 per arpent [a French unit of land equal to approx. 0.85 acre]. *Edward J. Gay Esqr. in a letter under date at St. Louis offered $75 per arpent, a part in hand and the residue to bear interest. I declined his offer; but proposed to sell to him the whole tract at $25,000, a part down and the residue on interest. As there are 267 or 8 arpents in the tract, this proposal of mine was less than one hundred dollars per arpent. I have not heard from Mr. Gay, and have therefore concluded that he has abandoned his purpose of purchasing from me.*

I am very desirous to effect the alteration in the road proposed, and to make a new division of the tract into lots, different from that which was made. I received a letter from Mr. G.R. Clarke, in which he informed me of his intended trip to the plains, and stated that his brother Lewis would afford me all needful aid in accomplishing the above objects. You will oblige me by urging Mr. Lewis to do this, and giving him any apurtance in your power. Mr. Drake will attend to the business in Court. If the road could be allowed as desired and be established & opened, and the new division into lots effected, I might again visit your fine City the ensuing Fall or Spring, to make another effort to sell, if circumstances should be favorable.

We constantly hear, in our little City the trumpet of War. I rejoice that Taylor has whipd the enemy, much as I regret the existence of the War. Our friend Rogers, I observe, has repaired to its seat. I hope he will acquire many laurels.

My affectionate regards to Miss Mitchell. And say to my friend Miss W. that I send a dozen roses for her on the objection of her youth to marriage is not very solid or permanent. Time may overcome it, but she must take care of not being an old m----. We have a rule in K. for young ladies that she had better observe 'Big enough old enough; old enough, big enough'. So she had better not refuse a Goode match.

We constantly hear, in our little City the trumpet of War. I rejoice that Taylor has whipd the enemy, much as I regret the existence of the War. Our friend Rogers, I observe, has repaired to its seat. I hope he will acquire many laurels.

My affectionate regards to Miss Mitchell. And say to my friend Miss W. that I send a dozen roses for her on the objection of her youth to marriage is not very solid or permanent. Time may overcome it, but she must take care of not being an old m----. We have a rule in K. for young ladies that she had better observe 'Big enough old enough; old enough, big enough'. So she had better not refuse a Goode match.

Your friend,

H. Clay

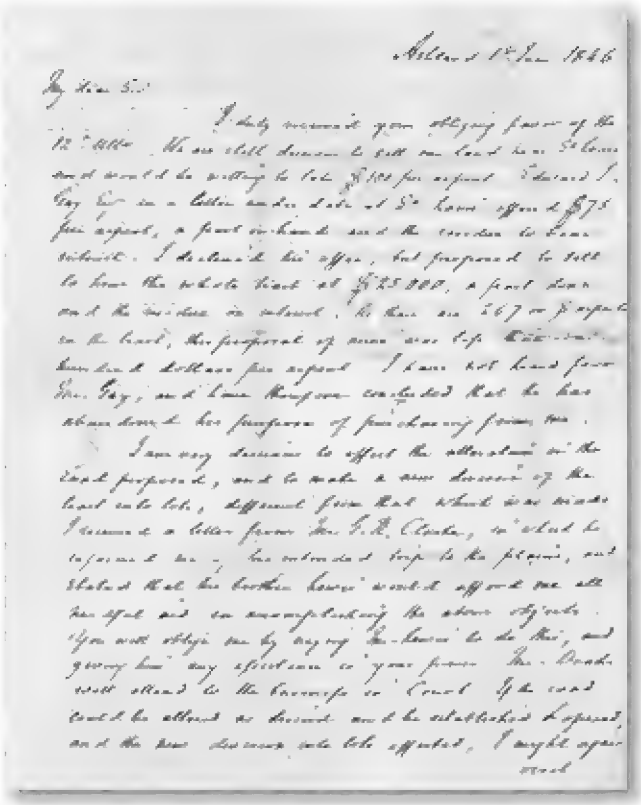
P.S. If any offers are made you for our land be pleased to advise me of them. H.C."

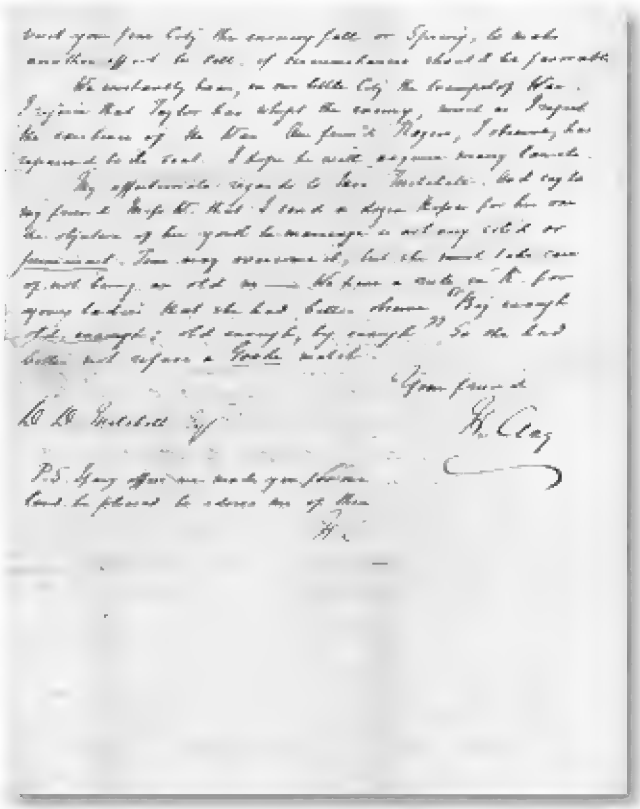
When diplomacy failed to resolve the Texas border dispute with Mexico, President Polk ordered Zachary Taylor to move his army to the mouth of the Rio Grande and to prepare to defend Texas from invasion. Taylor did so, arriving at the Rio Grande on March 28, 1846. Abolitionists in the United States, who had opposed the annexation of Texas as a slave state, claimed that the move to the Rio Grande was a hostile and aggressive act by Polk to provoke a war with Mexico to add new slave territory to the United States. Whatever Polk's precise intentions were, for the Centralists in Mexico the annexation of Texas had been sufficient cause for war; they saw no disputed boundary – Mexico owned all of Texas. On April 25, 1846, Mexican troops crossed the Rio Grande and ambushed a detachment of American dragoons commanded by Capt. Seth B. Thornton. Taylor's report of this ambush reached President Polk on the evening of May 9, a Saturday. On Monday, May 11, Polk presented his war message to Congress, and on Wednesday, May 13, over the vigorous opposition of the abolitionists, the U.S. Congress voted to declare war on Mexico.

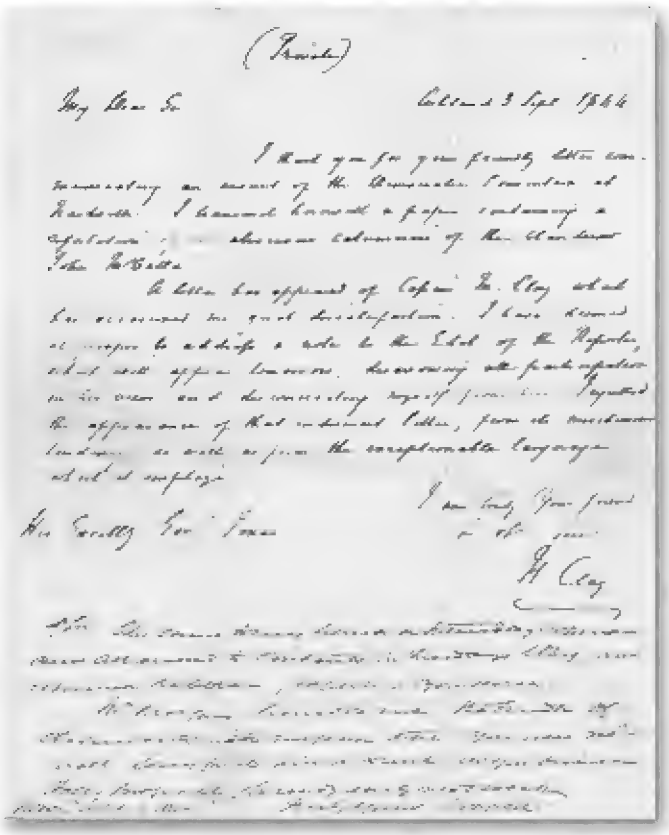
In the meantime two more Mexican attacks had been made across the Rio Grande. At Palo Alto (May 8), Taylor met the Mexicans under Gen. Arista and defeated a force three times the size of his own army, a victory for his artillery. The following day at Resaca de la Palma (May 9), he was again successful using artillery, dragoons, and infantry. As soon as Polk received official dispatches of the two engagements, he promoted Taylor major-general by brevet, and appointed him to command the Army of the Rio Grande. In the states there was almost universal commendation of Taylor, and recruits streamed into the nation's cities to volunteer for service, as described so glowingly by Clay.

In this letter, the aging Senator from Kentucky also mentions West Point graduate Lt. Col. Jason Rogers, who was then organizing the 1st Kentucky Volunteers (known as the "Louisville Legion") for service in the war.

A wonderful war-date letter from Clay with exceptional content. Small tear at the center left; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24427) **$1,250.00**







Perennial Presidential candidate Henry Clay denounces a letter of "support" from distant cousin Cassius M. Clay

30. CLAY, HENRY. Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, dated September 3, 1844 from Ashland, his estate just outside of Lexington, Kentucky. Written to Governor **James C. Jones** (1809-1859) of Tennessee, and marked *"Private"* at the head. Clay pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir

I thank you for your friendly letter communicating an account of the Democratic Convention at Nashville. I transmit herewith a paper containing a repudiation of the atrocious calumnies of the slanderer John McCalla.

A letter has appeared of Cassius M. Clay which has occasioned me great dissatisfaction. I have deemed it proper to address a note to the Edit. of the Reporter, which will appear tomorrow, disavowing all participation in his views and disconnecting myself from him. I regretted the appearance of that indiscreet letter, from its mischievous tendency, as well as from the exceptional language which it employs.

I am truly your friend
& obt Serv
H. Clay"

In a campaign season fraught with controversy, Henry Clay was put into the awkward position of defending himself against a letter of "support" from a distant cousin, Cassius M. Clay, an ardent abolitionist. Cassius had published a letter in the New York *Tribune* on August 13th, in which he predicted that Henry Clay would lose three or four slave states in the election because of his opposition to the annexation of Texas as a slave state. Moreover, Cassius said that the candidate was no emancipationist, "but I believe his feelings are with the cause. I know that those most immediately within his influence approximate to myself in sentiment upon the subject of slavery." Let no one mistake the real issue of this campaign, he wrote. It was "Polk, slavery, and Texas" versus "Clay, Union and liberty." For a candidate who had spent much of the Summer carefully cultivating a delicate, fence-straddling position on slavery, this was a disaster.

Such a political gaffe, however unintended, required immediate repudiation. In an unequivocal statement to the Lexington Observer and Kentucky Reporter, published just a day after the present letter to Gov. Jones, Clay wrote: "Mr. C.M. Clay's letter was written without my knowledge, without any consultation from me, and without any authority from me.... So far as he ventures to interpret my feelings, he has entirely misconceived them. I believe him to be equally mistaken as to those in the circle of my personal friends and neighbors, generally".

Clay went on to explain once again his real position on slavery and emancipation, but enormous harm had been done to his cause, and nothing he could do would repair it.

Clay's various defensive statements, retractions and clarifications of his positions left the country with the impression that he had lost control of his own campaign. Perhaps one of the earliest instances of "waffling" (in political parlance), it sealed the fate of Clay's third and final losing run for the Presidency.

An excellent and important letter in American political history, illustrating the poisonous effects of the slavery issue fully fifteen years before its culmination in the Civil War. In fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**

31. CLEVELAND, GROVER. 1837-1908. 22nd (1885-1889) & 24th President (1893-1897) of the U.S. **Document Signed as President**, 17 in. x 22 in., dated October 24, 1893, appointing John M. Hamil postmaster of Troy, Alabama. Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Grover Cleveland"*, and countersigned by Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell. Minor stains and usual folds; otherwise, in fine condition. Office of the Postmaster General seal with intact blue ribbon is present at the lower left, quite rare for a document of this age. (#22728) **$495.00**

Writing from England on yet another successful European tour, Buffalo Bill offers to help a friend find some Indians for a competing Wild West show in St. Louis

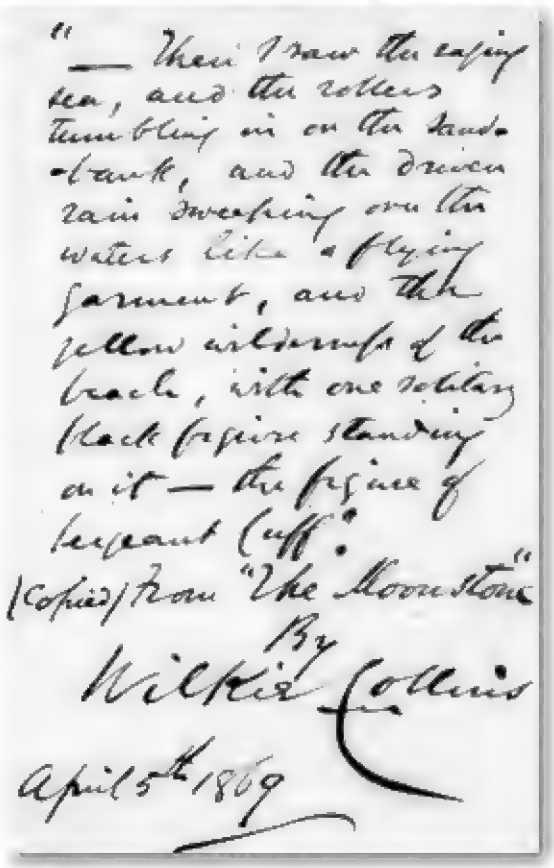
32. **Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill").** 1846-1917. American scout and showman. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, on *"Buffalo Bill's Wild West – Touring Great Britain"* letterhead stationery, Dorchester, England, June 5, 1904. Cody pens (in full):

"Dear Bacore:

As your letter reached me too late to do you any good at St. Louis on your start – June 12th, Besides I don't know who has Indians there, should you find any there and tell them you are a friend of mine you would have no trouble to get what you want. Let me know who has Indians there how many Wild West shows are there if they are doing any business and how the Fair is going and if you think they will get back the fifty million dollars it cost.

Good luck –
Yours truly
W.F. Cody"

Excellent content regarding the demand for Indians by the various turn-of-the-century Wild West shows. These Indian performances were some of the most popular attractions of these shows, including Buffalo Bill's. In fine condition. (#22154) **$3,500.00**



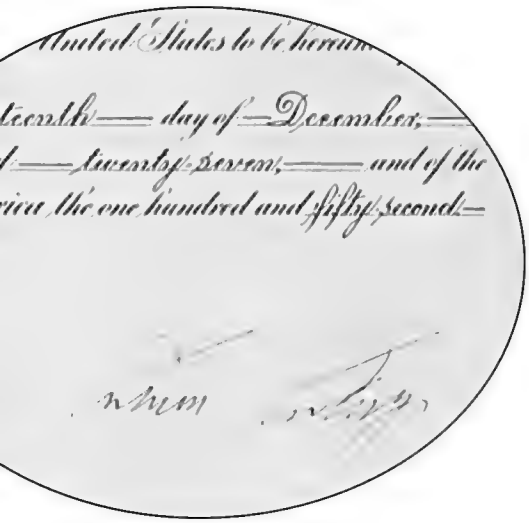
Author Wilkie Collins pens a lengthy quotation from *The Moonstone*, the first full-length detective story in the English language

33. **Collins, Wilkie.** 1824-1889. British mystery novelist. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a single Octavo leaf, dated April 5, 1869, just one year after the publication of The Moonstone. Collins pens (in full):

"__'Then I saw the raging sea, and the rollers tumbling in on the sand banks, and the driven rain sweeping over the waters like a flying garment & the yellow wildness of the beach, with one solitary black figure standing on it – the figure of Sergeant Cuff!' copied from 'The Moonstone'
By Wilkie Collins, April 5th, 1869"

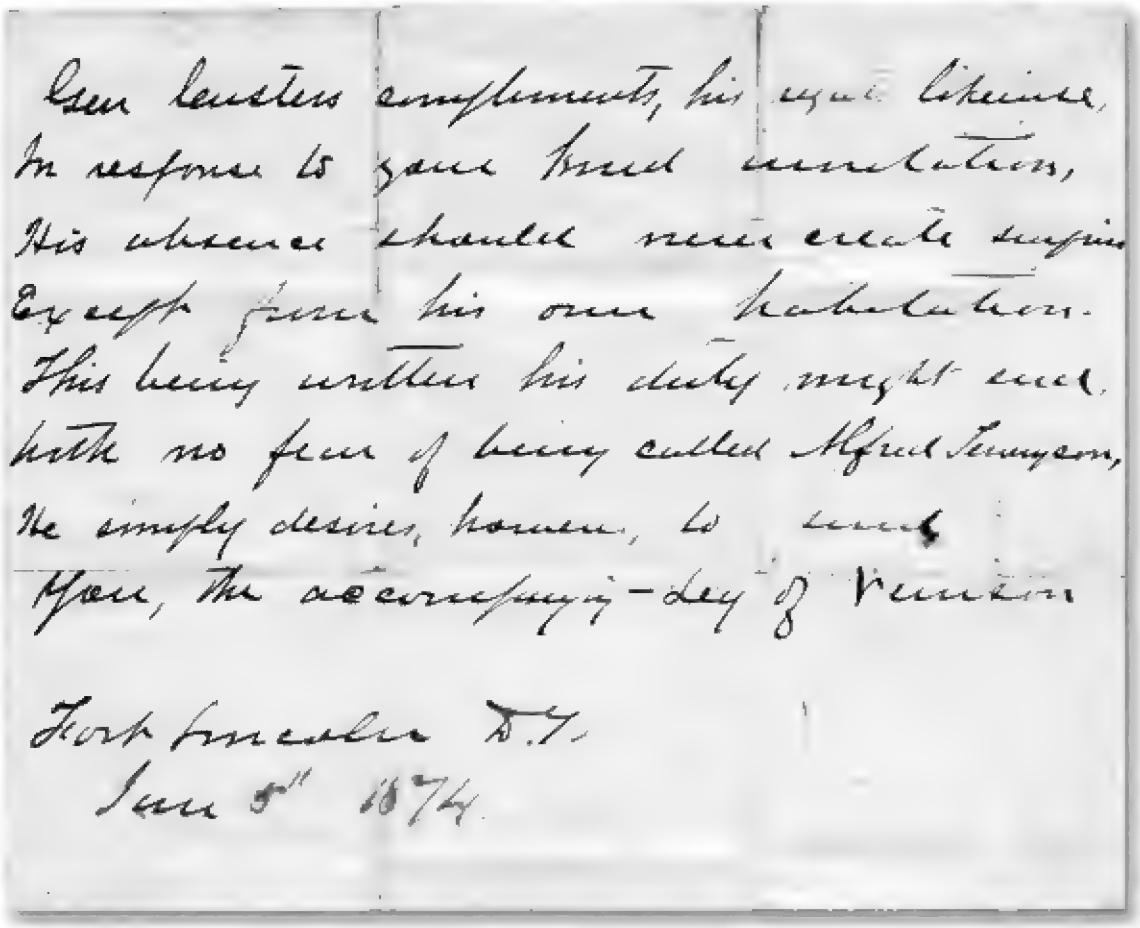
A sensational 19th century novel, The Moonstone (1868) by Wilkie Collins is now generally considered to be the very first full-length mystery in the English language. It tells the story of the peculiar events surrounding the disappearance of an exotic yellow diamond, upon which a curse was placed. Narrated in the first-person, the novel is revolutionary in that the responsibility of narrating is passed to several characters throughout the book, creating many different viewpoints to form a gripping and enthralling story. The book is widely regarded as the precursor of the modern mystery and suspense novels; T. S. Eliot called it "the first, the longest, and the best of modern English detective novels." It also contains a number of ideas which became common themes of the genre, including a crime being investigated by talented amateurs who happen to be present when it is committed, and two police officers who exemplify respectively the "Scotland Yard bungler" and the skilled, professional detective – in this story, the character of Sergeant Cuff who is mentioned by Collins in this fantastic autograph quotation. In fine condition with dark text and a beautiful, bold signature. (#23097) **$4,950.00**

34. COOLIDGE, CALVIN. 1872-1933. 30th President of the U.S. (1923-1929) after serving as Vice-President (1921-23) under Warren G. Harding. **Document Signed as President**, 19 in. x 23 in., dated December 17, 1927. With this warrant, Coolidge appoints Sidney H. Browne a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State. Signed at the lower right *"Calvin Coolidge"*, and countersigned just to the left by Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg. Original binder holes at the left edge, and original creases; otherwise, in fine condition. White wafer seal intact at the center left. (#17946) **$395.00**



Noel Coward vintage oversize photograph inscribed to actor Clifton Webb

35. COWARD, NOEL. 1899-1973. English playwright, actor, producer and composer. **Oversize Vintage Signed Photograph**, approx. 8 in. x 10 in., a handsome facial portrait of Coward casting a solemn look towards the camera. Boldly inscribed and signed on the image: *"For Mr. Webb from Noel Coward"*. A long time friend of Noel Coward, accomplished stage actor Clifton Webb was touring with Coward's play *Blithe Spirit* in 1942 when he received a call from 20th Century-Fox, asking him to appear in *Laura* opposite Gene Tierney. The first of his many silver screen roles, Webb received an Academy Award nomination for Best Supporting Actor for his work in this film. An excellent signed photograph with a wonderful association. In fine condition. (#14047) **$395.00**


Gen Custers compliments, his regrets likewise,
In response to your kind invitation,
His absence should never create surprise
Except from his own habitation.
This being written his duty might end,
With no fear of being called Alfred Tennyson,
He simply desires, however, to send
You, the accompanying-Leg of Venison

Fort Lincoln D.T.
June 5th 1874

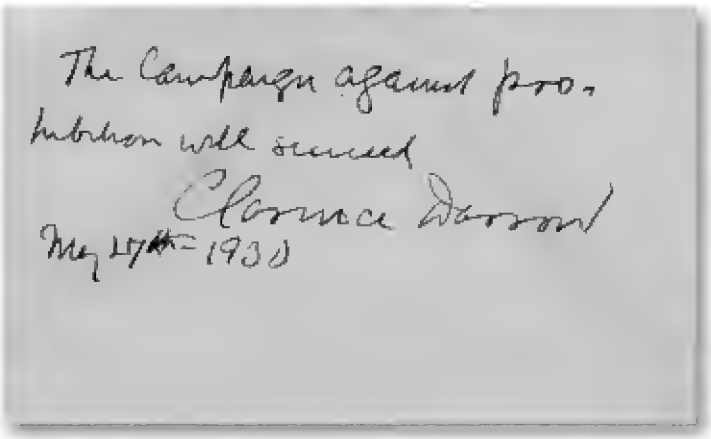
Frontiersman George A. Custer sends a gift of venison to a friend just before embarking on the famous Black Hills Expedition of 1874, which discovered gold in the hinterlands of South Dakota

36. CUSTER, GEORGE A. 1839-1876. American army officer. **Autograph Letter Signed (in the third person)** *"Gen Custer"*, One page, Oblong octavo, Fort Lincoln, D[akota].T[erritory]., June 5, 1874. Custer pens the following to an unidentified correspondent (in full):

"Gen Custers compliments, his regrets, likewise, in response to your kind invitation. His absence should never create surprise, except from his own habitation. This being written his duty might end. With no fear of being called Alfred Tennyson, He simply desires, however, to send you, the accompanying leg of venison.
Fort Lincoln D.T., Jun 5th 1874."

This fine handwritten letter was penned just one month before Custer departed Fort Abraham Lincoln in command of the sixty-day Black Hills Expedition (July 2 - August 30, 1874). On June 8, 1874, just three days after Custer's letter, General Alfred H. Terry, Commander of the Department of Dakota, sent orders to Custer to prepare an expeditionary party for the purpose of reconnoitering the Black Hills region, an immense tract of 43,000 square miles which had been set aside as a reservation for the Sioux Indians (Treaty of 1868). [Friends of the Indians saw the expedition as a direct violation of the treaty, which barred whites from the Great Sioux Reservation.] There were varied reports of abundant game, timber, water - and GOLD!!

The "official" purpose of the expedition: to find a suitable site for a military post. Lieut. General Philip Sheridan, Commander of the Division of the Missouri, expected war with the Sioux and sought to gain information on frontier resources and topography while he still could. With Custer were 10 companies of the 7th Cavalry, two companies of infantry, a "scientific corps" (engineers, topographers, and other specialists, as well as two miners), Indian scouts, three journalists and William H. Illingworth, stereoscopic photographer. The expedition, consisting of about 1,000 men in all, included 110 wagons and ambulances, three Gatling guns and a 3-inch rifle. On July 30, 1874, one of the miners, Horatio Nelson Ross, discovered gold in French Creek, near General Custer's Golden Valley camp (present day Custer City, South Dakota). The discovery set off gold fever, as settlers and would-be miners rushed to prospect – and eventually overrun – the virgin wilderness. In fine condition. (#17302) **$12,500.00**


The Campaign against Proh. Prohibition will succeed
Clarence Darrow
May 17th 1930

Celebrated defense lawyer Clarence Darrow pronounces that *"The Campaign against prohibition will succeed"* fully three years before the 18th Amendment (Prohibition) was repealed

37. DARROW, CLARENCE. 1857-1938. American lawyer and renowned defense attorney. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, written on a 4 ¾ in. x 3 in. card, in dark black ink: *"The Campaign against prohibition will succeed Clarence Darrow May 17th 1930"*. Darrow was one of the leading voices against Prohibition, citing the alarming rise in criminal liquor production and illicit sale (via Al Capone et. al.), the prevalence of "speakeasies", and the restriction on individual freedoms. In 1933, three years after the date of this quotation, the Eighteenth Amendment was repealed after 13 years in force as the law of the land. In fine condition. (#22988) **$1,500.00**

Due to their slow progress, Secretary of War Jefferson Davis relieves the members of the National Armories Commission, who were investigating the superintendents of the country's arsenals at the request of Congress

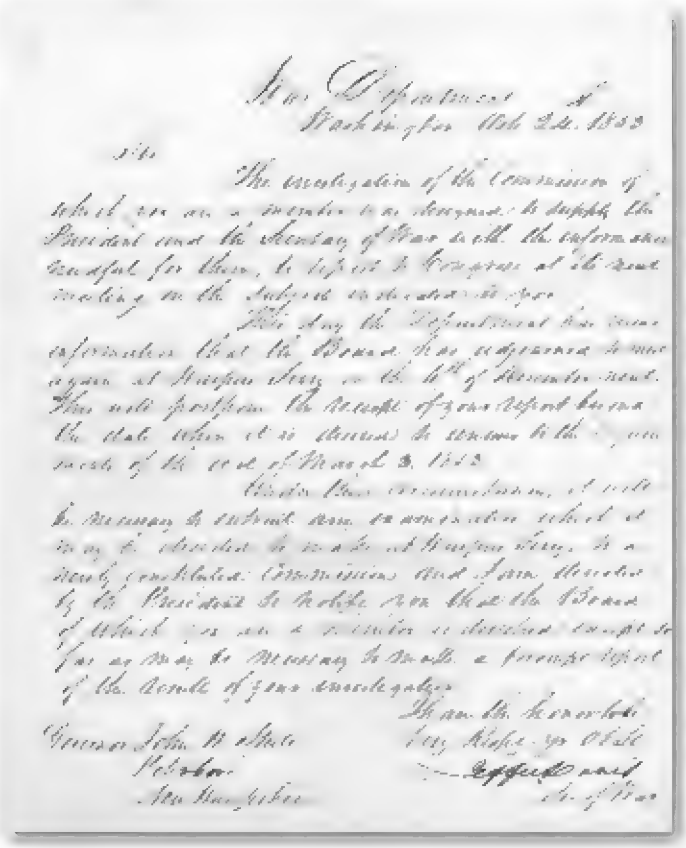
38. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. 1808-1889. President of the Confederate States of America during the Civil War. **Letter Signed as Secretary of War**, One page, Quarto, dated October 24, 1853 from the *"War Department, Washington"*. Written to former New Hampshire Governor John A. Steele. Davis pens (in full):

"Sir

The investigation of the Commission of which you are a member was designed to supply the President and the Secretary of War with the information needful for them, to report to Congress at its next meeting on the subjects indicated to you.

This day the Department has received information that the Board has adjourned to meet again at Harpers Ferry on the 6th of December next. This will postpone the receipt of your report beyond the date when it is desired, to answer to the requirements of the Act of March 3, 1853.

Under these circumstances, it will be necessary to entrust any examination which it may be decided to make at Harpers Ferry, to a newly constituted Commission, and I am directed by the President to notify you that the Board of which you are a member is dissolved, except so far as may be necessary to make a prompt report of the results of your investigation.



I have the honor to be
Very Respy yr. Ob St.

Jeffn. Davis
Sec of War"

The commission Jefferson refers to, the National Armories Commission, was originally formed on July 6, 1853, pursuant to the Act of Congress on March 3, 1853 (the day prior to Franklin Pierce's inauguration). Its members included Henry D. Smith, Edward J. Steptoe, former Speaker of the House Andrew Stevenson, and former Supreme Court Justice nominee (uncomfirmed) Reuben H. Walworth in addition to Gov. Steele.

An excellent letter from Davis, the dynamic and influential Secretary of War and trusted advisor to Pres. Franklin Pierce, in which he displays the decisiveness that would be a hallmark of his tenure. In fine condition. (#24439) **$1,950.00**

Jefferson Davis discusses the cotton crop of 1870-71, still a staple of the Southern economy

39. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Autograph Letter Signed, Four pages, Octavo, dated December 26, 1870 from Memphis, Tennessee. Written to a gentleman in Liverpool, England – most likely one of his partners in a cotton & tobacco venture. Davis pens (in full):

"Dear Sir,

I offer you my best wishes for a Merry Xmas to you and Grita & Maggie, mingling the affectionate regret I feel that we could not all be together at this season.

Mrs. Davis' suffers less from the affliction of her eyes than when she left England. Winnie [his daughter, Varina Anne, who became known as the 'Daughter of the Confederacy'] *is well and often speaks of you. Last night she wore the locket you gave her and recited a hymn before a crowded church full of people assembled to witness a Sunday school celebration. The weather is intensely cold, though until a few days past the season has been unusually mild and dry. The fall has been the most favorable for gathering the cotton crop ever seen by 'the oldest inhabitant'. The low price has acted unfavorably on the laborers, though there will be nevertheless it is thought more cotton sent to market than there was last year. I have not met with Mr. Bayliss lately when I last saw him he said he had received several communications from you, and had I suppose written to you in reply.*

There was great confusion about that box of books, it was at last found at the depot in New York and I took charge of it.

Mrs. Helen has written me a long letter restating the substance of former communications and vainly wondering at the difficulty of finding the estate which she believes to be in England for her as the sole surviving heir. She cannot give any additional information.

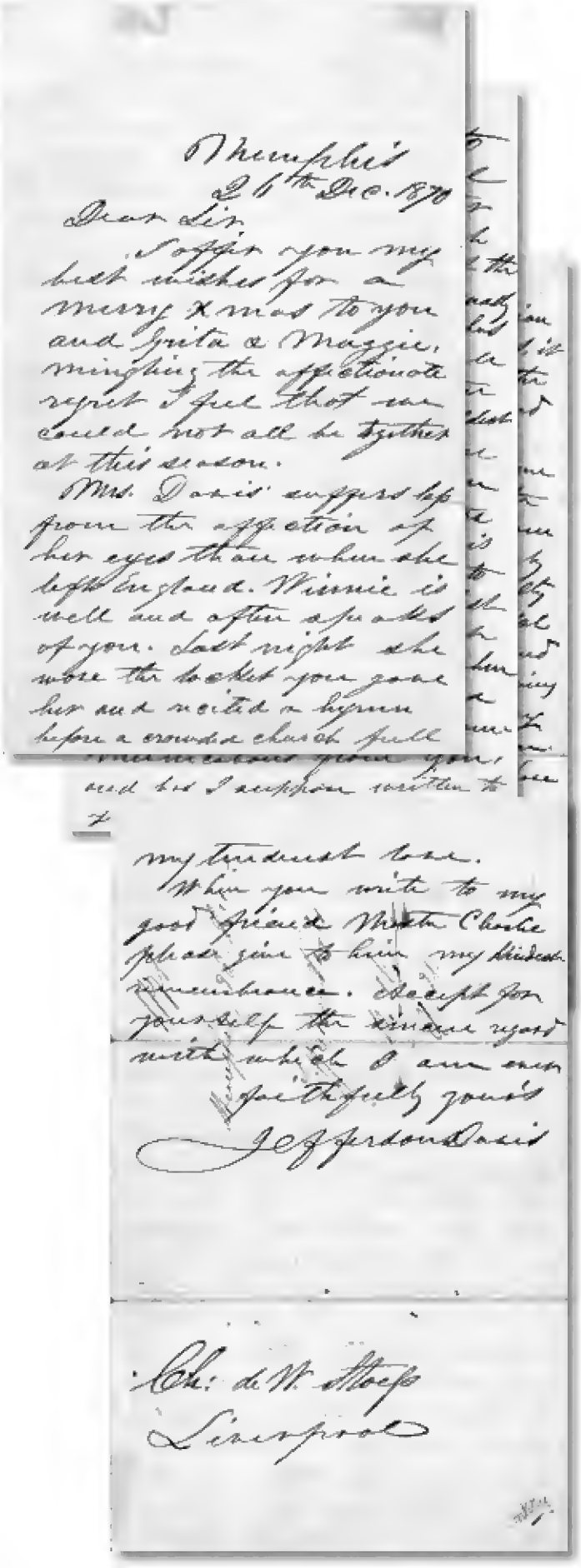
It was my purpose to lose suit with the letters to my dear sister and Daughter but business visitors prevent me from writing at this time, very soon I hope to do so and now have to request of you to present to both of them my tenderest love.

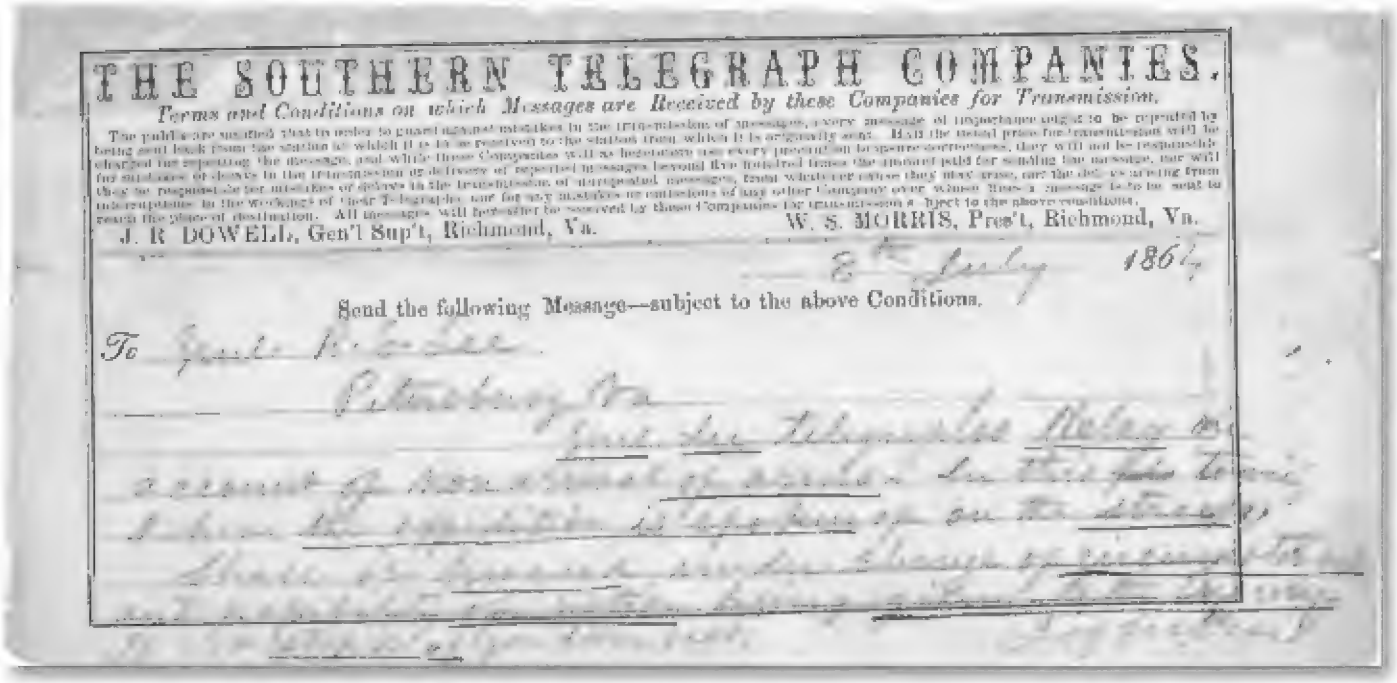
When you write to my good friend Master Charlie please give to him my kindest remembrances. Accept for yourself the sincere regard with which I am ever

Faithfully yours

Jefferson Davis"

A nice letter from Davis written just five years after the fall of the Confederacy. In fine condition. (#22635) **$2,500.00**





THE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Terms and Conditions on which Messages are Received by these Companies for Transmission.

The public are notified that in order to guard against mistakes in the transmission of messages, every message of importance ought to be repeated by being sent back from the station to which it is to be delivered to the station from which it is originally sent. Half the usual price for transmission will be charged for repeating the message, and while these Companies will use diligence in every part of their respective lines, they will not be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery of repeated messages beyond the amount paid for sending the message, nor will they be responsible for mistakes or delays in the transmission of unrepeated messages, from whatever cause they may arise, nor for delays arising from interruptions in the working of their Telegraphs, nor for any mistakes or omissions of any other Company over whose lines a message has to be sent to reach the place of destination. All messages will hereafter be received by these Companies for transmission subject to the above conditions.

J. R. DOWELL, Gen'l Sup't, Richmond, Va. W. S. MORRIS, Pres't, Richmond, Va.

July 1864

Send the following Message—subject to the above Conditions.

To Genl R. E. Lee

Petersburg Va

Genl Lee Telegraphs Delay on account of nonarrival of arms. In this town I hear the Expedition is spoken of on the streets. Shall it proceed, under change of circumstances and possibility of notice being given to the enemy. If not stop it as you deem best. Jeffn. Davis

In defense of Petersburg, Gen. Robert E. Lee receives an alarming telegraph from Jefferson Davis while Jubal Early's troops prepare for a secret assault on Washington D.C.

40. DAVIS, JEFFERSON. Civil War-date Autograph Document Signed, being a telegraph communication on "The Southern Telegraph Companies" partly-printed form, directed to Gen. **Robert E. Lee** then in defense of Petersburg, Virginia. The document is completed entirely in Davis' hand in pencil, and dated July 8, 1864. Davis writes (in full):

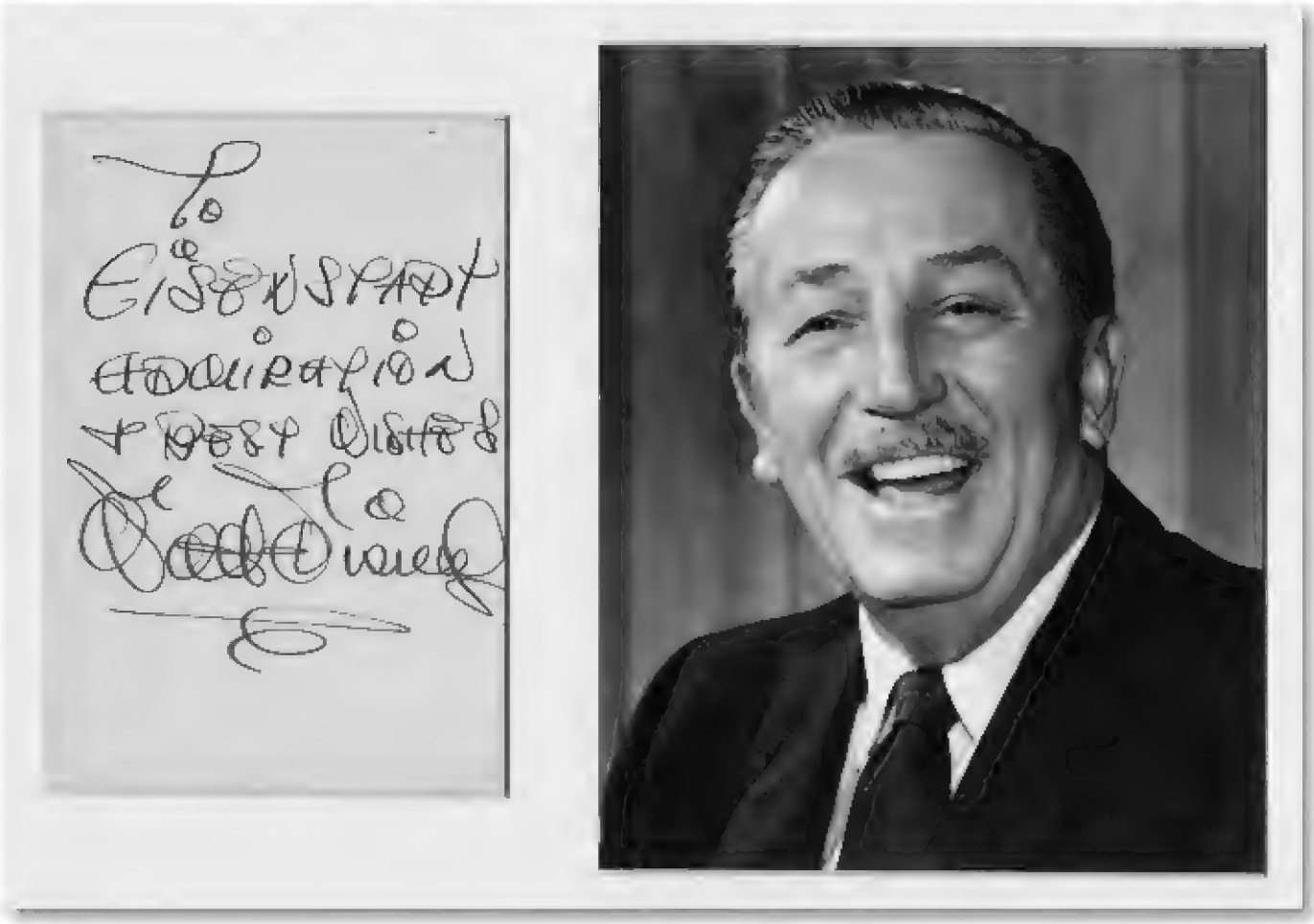
"To Genl. R.E. Lee, Petersburg, Va. Genl Lee telegraphs delay on account of nonarrival of arms. In this town I hear the expedition is spoken of on the streets. Shall it proceed, under change of circumstances and possibility of notice being given to the enemy. If not stop it as you deem best. Jeffn. Davis".

Most interesting about this telegraph is that it mentions *"Genl Lee"*, which is most likely cavalryman William Henry Fitzhugh Lee. Just four days from the date of this telegraph, General Early's troops moved on the outskirts of Washington in an attempt to draw Union forces out to fight and text the defenses of that city. The language of Davis' communiqué to Lee is tantalizing, in that it may relate to the planning of this daring maneuver in the days leading up to it.

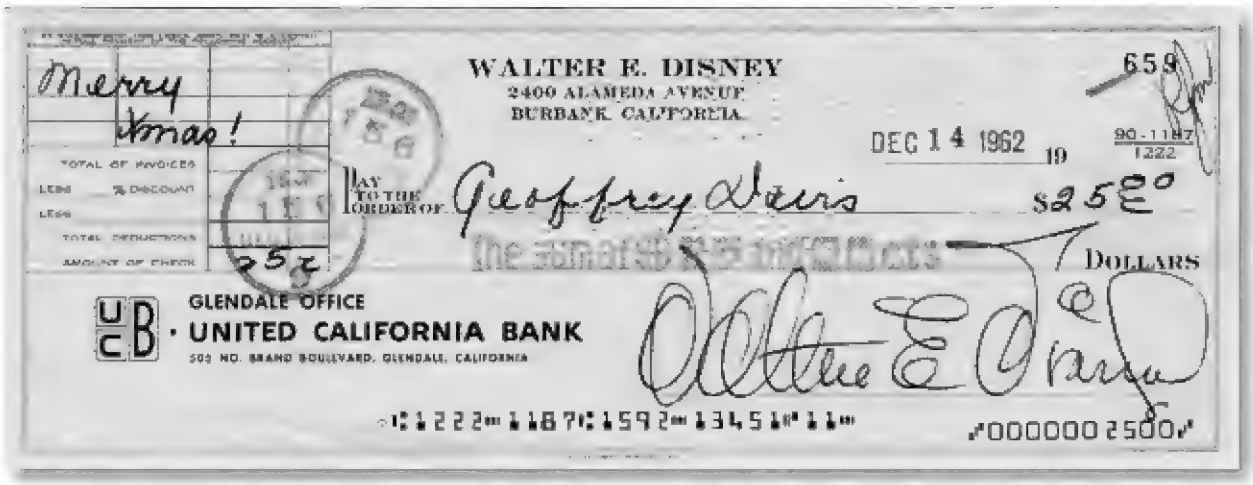
At the time this telegraph was sent, Grant's Federal army was preparing for a long-term siege of Petersburg, just a few miles from the Confederate capital at Richmond. In the middle of June, Grant's campaign against Richmond was over; the Battle of the Wilderness (May 5-6, 1864) and the Battle of Cold Harbor (June 3, 1864) had demonstrated to Grant the difficulty of smashing through Confederate General Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. However, the situation for Lee was far from victorious. Though he was able to save his supply sources and keep open Richmond's communications north of the James, Lee had reduced his own army to just 28,000 infantry and two lean cavalry brigades. It was also the end of Lee's capacity to maintain maneuver. Though he had achieved a stalemate against Grant's vast Army of the Potomac, he had been forced into static fortifications – which he greatly dreaded. Lee once told C.S.A. General Jubal Early that once his army was placed in the position to withstand a siege, "it will be a mere question of time". But Lee was severely handicapped: his troop numbers were scarcely more than half of his opponent; he had no prospect of any large reinforcements; his artillery was inferior in weight of metal and in range to that of the enemy; and the mounts of his cavalry could not endure hard service and could not be replaced when worn out. Only Lee's resolve and the courage of his gallant men in battle kept the hopes of the Confederacy alive. He told C.S.A. President Jefferson Davis: "... General Grant will concentrate all the troops here he can raise, from every section of the United States...The enemy has a strong position, and is able to deal us more injury than from any other point he has ever taken. Still we must try and defeat him..." It was Lee's hope that Grant would attack, but, to his disappointment, Grant did not.

The siege of Petersburg began, in effect, on June 19th – the day after Lee reached the city; it was the start of the lengthy Petersburg Campaign, the longest sustained operation of the Civil War. For a full ten months, the Union Army of the Potomac besieged the vital railroad center of Petersburg, located 20 miles south of Richmond, the Confederate capital. The battlefront was twenty-six miles in length; it was necessary for Lee to hold the whole of the line at all times to prevent the Federals from seizing ground that would force the Confederate army back into the defense of Richmond. Lee also had to keep open the railroads on which he was dependent for supplies. Over the ten months of the campaign, Grant's forces slowly extended their lines westward, stretching the thinning ranks of the Confederate army and threatening the vital southern rail lines into the city. Time was on Grant's side.

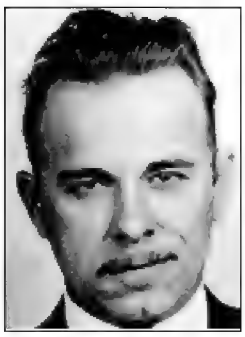
Archival reinforcement to upper edge on the verso; overall, in fine condition with some minor toning to the edges. (#)
$29,500.00



41. **Disney, Walt.** 1901-1966. American producer, executive and animator. **Handwritten Inscription and Sentiment Signed**, penned on a single Octavo leaf, in bold black ink with large sweeping strokes, to *Life* magazine photojournalist **Alfred Eisenstaedt:** *"To Eisenstadt, Admiration & Best Wishes, Walt Disney"*. An absolutely gorgeous example, in mint condition. Matted together with a handsome 8 in. x 10 in. black and white portrait of Walt Disney, smiling broadly at the camera. Ready for framing. (#23241) **$2,950.00**



42. **Disney, Walt.** **Signed Check**, 8 in. x 3 in., dated December 14, 1962, drawn on his personal account at the Glendale office of United California Bank. The check is made out to *"Geoffrey Davis"* in the amount $25.00 with *"Merry Xmas!"* written at the upper left corner. Signed boldly at the lower right in blue ink, *"Walter E. Disney."* Cancellation stamps at the center left. Overall, in very fine condition. Disney's large, distinctive signature is highly collected. (#23698) **$1,500.00**



PUBLIC ENEMY #1

In a touching letter to his niece, John Dillinger shows his softer side even while his "education in crime" continues behind bars

43. DILLINGER, JOHN. Rare Autograph Letter Signed *"John Dillinger #13225"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated October 19, 1930. Written from the state prison in Michigan City, Indiana, to his niece Mary Hancock of Maywood, Indiana. At the time, Dillinger was serving a nine year sentence for attempting to rob a grocer. Dillinger writes (in full):

"My Dearest Niece:

Received your sweet letter Tuesday eve but I think you ought to be ashamed for thinking I probably wouldn't care to receive it. I think you are letting your imagination run away with you the idea of me hurting my little niece Honey I thought I wrote to you either right before your visit or the Sunday after honest ingun. Do all the subjects you are taking this year I ought to have a pretty smart niece, but all that studying will be mighty hard on you all winter and you ought to drop one of them dont you think so dear? I don't want to see you hurt your health any by over studying.

All those books you have to carry I can't understand, for as sweet as you are there ought to be half a dozen young fellows hanging around willing to carry them for the pleasure of your company. Ha! Ha! Use your head for something besides a hat rack Ha! Ha! Sweetheart I havn't been mad at you really I havn't, I was just kinda sour on everything for awhile and I didn't realize that it had been so long since I had written to you, believe me I just couldn't get mad at you; no, not even for putting me on the pan for being mean to Sis. You know honey that I just couldn't get along without your sweet letters no siree, so whenever you think it is your turn for a letter just threaten to stop writing.

No one ever wrote and told me weather Fred received the letter I wrote him or not I asked Sis when she came to visit me but she didn't know. As if I would ever give you notice to stop writing to me, young lady if I was out I would sure give you a good spanking and then a lot of kisses to take the sting out of that spanking. You tell that red headed Sis of mine she had better not quit writing or I really will get mad at her I've only been peeved at her so far but that will make me mad an no fooling Dog gone it can't a fellow chew the rag at his sister. I ask you what chance has a mere man got when, if I get sarcastic with one of you I have both of you on top of me 'poor Emmett I feel so sorry for him' Ha! Ha!

Thanks for the handkerchiefs and send me some more soon also a fine tooth comb. If Sis has used up what money she had of mine write and let me know and I will send her some more. Margaret got married so if Sis doesn't hear from I will have Roscoe write to her about the eighth of next month and you can get that straightend out then. Say I thought by now you would surely have found that sweet little girl for me, you have well then why don't you sent me her picture? Gee nearly fifteen years old my! my! I would sure like to buy you something nice but I am broke right now but just you wait until I get out.

Tell Hubert never mind about the handkerchiefs for I dont want him to use the last fifteen dollars I sent him I will write him soon and tell him what I want him to do with it. Honey I could just write a whole book to you this morning and here I have both pages full and I've hardly started. I sure hope this pleases you so when you write again you can say 'I just know my Uncle Johnny loved me to death'. Give my love to Sis and the kiddies and just lots to you Love Johnny.

Love and lots of kisses.
John Dillinger
#13225"

In 1924, Dillinger was convicted of murdering a grocer during a holdup, and though was promised a light sentence by the prosecutor if he plead guilty, was slapped with a stiff 10-20 years [his accomplice in the crime drew a far shorter sentence, and was released after just two years]. During his nine-year stint in the Indiana Correctional System, Dillinger met and befriended a number of hard-core criminals who would later become his main accomplices. They were: Harry Pierpont (the leader of the "Dillinger mob"), John Hamilton, Homer Van Meter, Fat Charley Makley, Russell Clark and Walter Dietrich.

Dillinger was released in May 1933, after a petition bearing the signatures of almost 200 residents from his adopted hometown of Mooresville, Indiana — including that of his grocer victim — was presented to the governor. Embittered with the criminal justice system for having served what he felt was an unjust 9-year term, Dillinger quickly resumed a life of crime with his prison friends, whom he helped escape in a spectacular and well-planned breakout.

In 1934 Indiana Governor Paul V. McNutt's secretary, Wayne Coy, observed:

> "There does not seem to me to be any escape from the fact that the State of Indiana made John Dillinger the Public Enemy that he is today. The Indiana constitution provides that our penal code shall be reformative and not vindictive...Instead of reforming the prisoner, the penal institutions provided him with an education in crime."

A rare handwritten letter from America's future "Public Enemy No. 1", doting on his niece from behind bars. Minor stains and wear at folds; otherwise, in fine condition. (#22423) **$25,000.00**

Miss Mary Hancock
Box 24
Maywood
Indiana

13225

Michigan City Ind
October 19, 30

My Dearest Nile

Received your sweet letter tuesday eve but I think you ought to be ashamed for thinking I probably wouldnt care to recieved it. Dont you any [illegible] your imagination run away with you like idea of me finding my little mate Honey. I thought I wrote to you either right before your visit or the Sunday after dearest ingrate. As all the subjects you are taking this year I ought to have a pretty smart niece but all that studying will be mighty hard on you all winter and you ought to drop one of them dont you think so dear? I dont want to see you hurt your health any by over studying.

All them books you have to carry I cant understand, for as sweet as you are there ought to be half a dozen young fellows hanging around willing to carry them for the pleasure of your company ha! ha! Has your head for something besides a hat rack ha! ha! Sweetheart I hope I havnt hurt or made it you really I havnt, I was just kinda sore on myself for awhile and I didnt realize that it had been so long since I had written to you, when you I just couldnt get mad at you; no, not even for getting me on the pan for being mean to Sis. You know Honey that I just couldnt get along without your sweet letters so when you think it is your turn for a letter just threaten to stop writing.

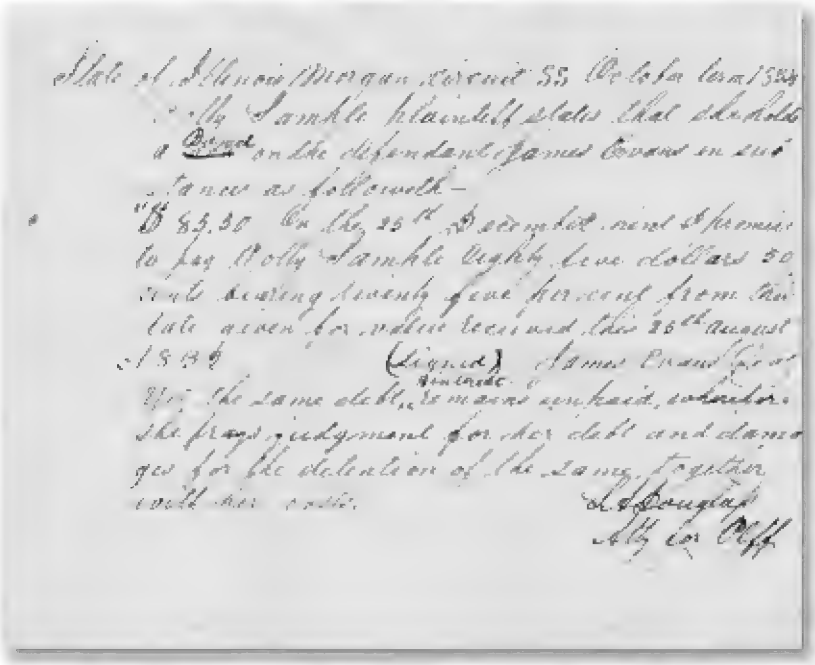
No one ever wrote and told me whether Sis had recived the letter I wrote him or not when she came to visit me but she [illegible] if I would give you notice to stop young lady if I [illegible] I would [illegible] spanking and then a lot of kisses to [illegible] of this spanking. You [illegible] and [illegible] mine she had better not quit writing or [illegible] get mad at her for only two years at [illegible] that will make one heads or tails [illegible] you'd send a letter clear thru the rag at his visit. I [illegible] you what shades has a mans mom got when if I get sarcastic with me if you I dare both of you to up [illegible] me from Summit I feel so sorry for him! Ha! Ha!

Thanks for the handkerchief and send me some more now a fine tooth comb if you [illegible] how much what money she took of mine [illegible] and let me know and I will send her some more. Margaret is married at last [illegible] I will [illegible] to her about the eighth of next month now you can get that straightened out there. Say I thought by now you would surely have found that sweet little girl for me you have with them why dont you send me her picture? She must [illegible] fifteen years old my; my; I would more like to buy you something nice but I am broke right now but just you wait until I get out.

Well Honey never mind about the handkerchief for I dont want him to use the last fifteen dollars I sent him. I will write him some more and tell him what I want him to do with it Honey I could just write a whole book to you this morning and there I have both pages full and [illegible] hardly started. I sure hope this finds you as when you write again you can say "I just heard my Uncle Johnny loved me to death" Give my love to Sis and the kiddys and just lot to you Honey

Love and lots of kisses

John Dillinger
#13225

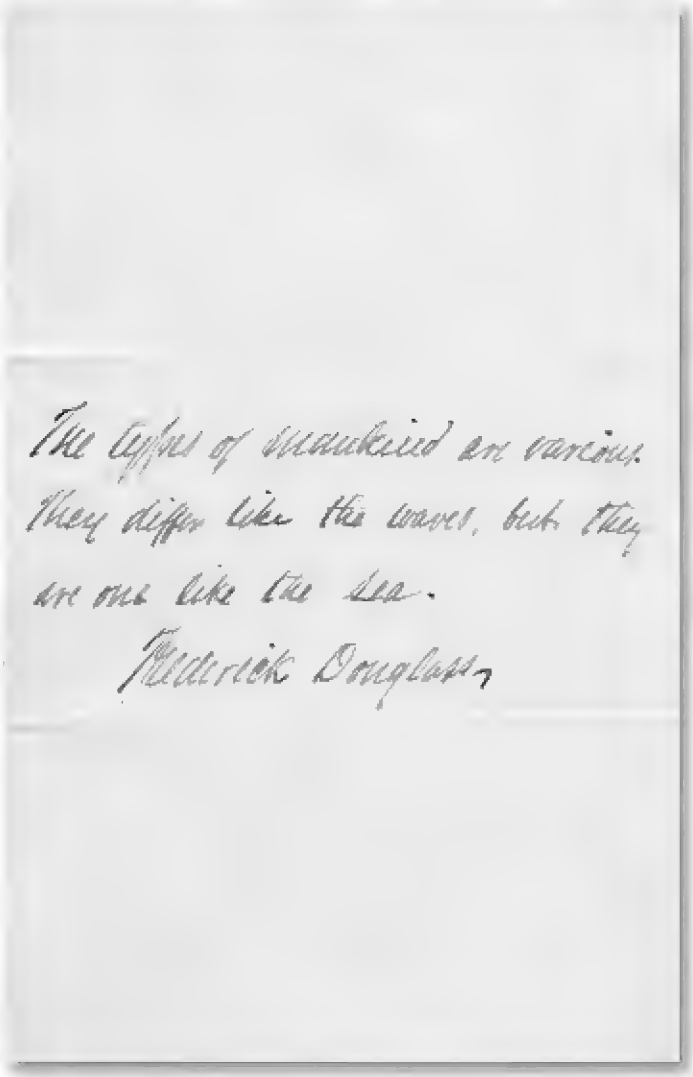


State of Illinois Morgan County ss Be it remembered
that on the 30th day of September A.D. 1834 came
the said Plaintiff by Douglas his Attorney and filed
a Bond on the defendant James Evans in suit
aforesaid as follows, to wit —
"Know all men by these presents that we James Evans
and Thomas Evans are held and firmly bound unto
Polly Sample in the sum of Eighty five dollars
and fifty cents to the payment of which well and
truly to be made we bind ourselves our heirs
executors and administrators jointly severally
and firmly by these presents. Sealed with our
seals and dated this 30th day of September
A.D. 1834. The condition of the above obligation
is such that whereas the above bounden James Evans
has this day sued out a writ of attachment
returnable before the Clerk of the Morgan
Circuit Court on the first Monday in December
next for the sum of eighty five dollars and fifty
cents and whereas the said James Evans has
also sued out a writ of garnishment returnable
as aforesaid. Now if the said James Evans shall
pay and satisfy the judgment that may be rendered
in favor of the said Polly Sample in the aforesaid
suit then this obligation to be void otherwise
to remain in full force and virtue in law.
James Evans [seal]
Thomas Evans [seal]
Taken and acknowledged before me this 30th day
of September A.D. 1834
Wm. Thompson Clk
And now to wit on the 30th day of September
A.D. 1834 came the said Plaintiff by Douglas his
Attorney and filed his declaration in this behalf
which is in the words and figures following to wit —
Morgan Circuit Court September Term A.D. 1834
Polly Sample Plaintiff complains of James Evans
Defendant in custody of the Sheriff of Morgan
County of a plea of trespass on the case for
that whereas the said Defendant heretofore to
wit on the 30th day of September A.D. 1834
at the County aforesaid by his certain writing
obligatory sealed with his seal and to the Court
now here shown the date whereof is the same day
and year aforesaid acknowledged himself to be
bound to the said Plaintiff in the sum of eighty
five dollars and fifty cents to be paid to the said
Plaintiff when he the said Defendant should be
thereunto afterwards requested yet the said
Defendant although often requested so to do
hath not paid the said sum of eighty five dollars
and fifty cents or any part thereof to the said
Plaintiff but hath hitherto wholly refused and
still refuses to pay the same to the damage of the
said Plaintiff of one hundred dollars and therefore
she brings suit &c.
S.A. Douglas
Atty for Plff

44. DOUGLAS, STEPHEN A. 1813-1861. American political leader. **Signed Legal Document**, One page, 8 in. x 6 ½ in., dated c. September 30, 1834, regarding a case filed on behalf of Polly Sample for collecting a debt owed by James Evans, in the amount $85.50. Signed boldly as *"Atty for Plff"* in black ink, *"S.A. Douglas"*. In fine condition. (#24434) **$650.00**

Frederick Douglass on racial harmony:

"The types of mankind are various. They differ like the waves, but they are one like the sea"



The types of mankind are various.
They differ like the waves, but they
are one like the sea.
Frederick Douglass

45. DOUGLASS, FREDERICK. 1818-1895. Negro abolitionist, writer, and orator. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on an Octavo leaf in dark black ink, *"The types of mankind are various. They differ like the waves, but they are one like the sea. Frederick Douglass"*. A former slave who had learned to read and write at the age of twelve, Douglass became the shining star of the Abolitionist cause. During the Civil War, he assisted in the raising of Negro regiments and agitated for Negro suffrage and civil rights. A wonderful quotation from Douglass on racial unity, perfect for framing and display. (#23630) **$5,950.00**

Prohibitionist crusader Neal Dow believes that passage of a national temperance law would be *"impossible for many years to come"*

"If a Maine Law for this country could only be enacted by Congress, I should approve this proposition of a Permissive Bill – for it is very easy to see that the positive enactment of entire Prohibition by our Congress to operate uniformly over the whole country would be impossible for many years to come"

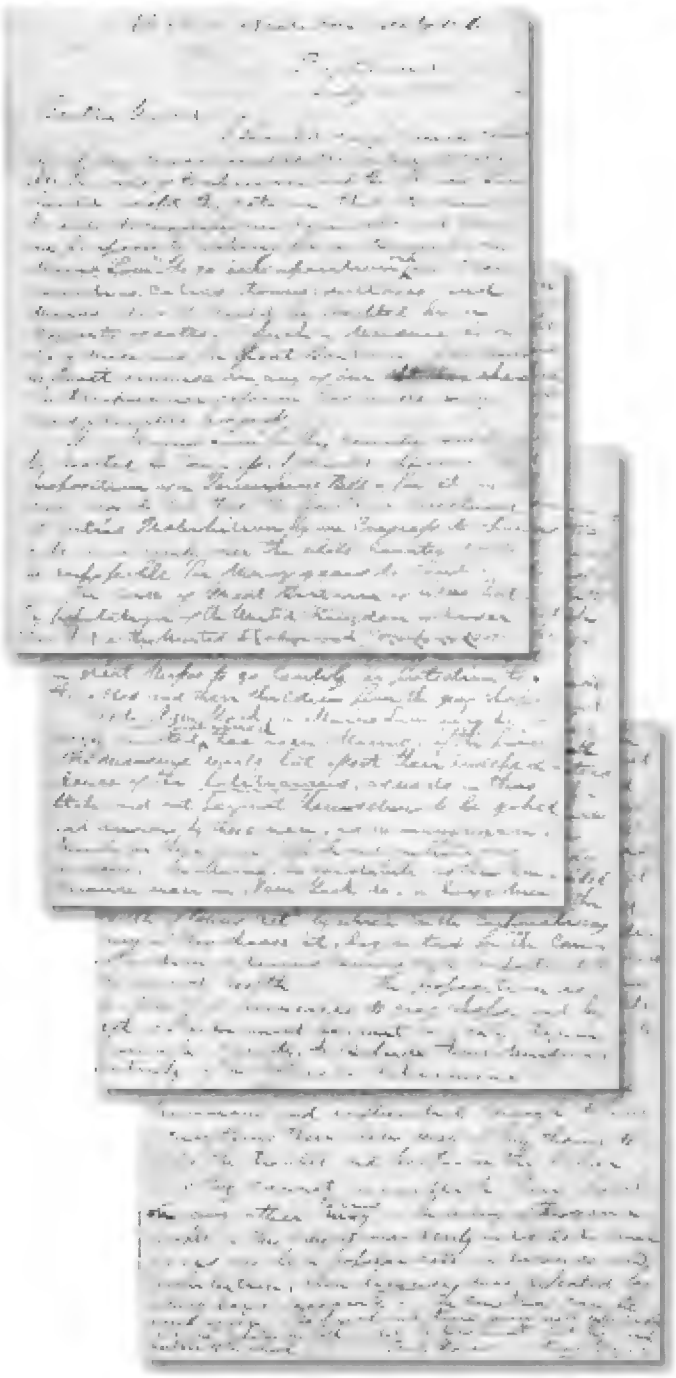
46. Dow, Neal. 1804–1897. American prohibitionist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, dated July 6, 1858 from Portland, Maine. Writing to *"Brother Guild"*, a correspondent from Britain, Dow discusses the Maine Law and the possibility of temperance laws being enacted in England. Dow pens (in part):

"I should very much regret it, if any considerable number of reliable friends of temperance and the Maine Law, should adopt the motion that it would be well to modify our demands and change our purposes by asking for a 'Permissive Maine Law' to go into operation only in those counties, cities, towns, villages and wards, where it should be accepted by a majority of votes. Such a measure is a very wise one for Great Britain, but would be most unwise in any of our States where the temperance reform has made any considerable progress.

If a Maine Law for this country could only be enacted by Congress, I should approve this proposition of a Permissive Bill – for it is very easy to see that the positive enactment of entire Prohibition by our Congress to operate uniformly over the whole country would be impossible for many years to come.

…As to New York, a Maine Law may be as easily enacted and sustained there as in Maine, if the friends of the measure would but assert their independence of the politicians, as we do in this State, and not permit themselves to be yoked and driven by these men, as so many oxen, merely for their own selfish and ambitious purposes. In Maine, we constitute, as the temperance men in New York do, a large majority of the Republican party. We take the trouble – for the good of the cause, to see to it that the proper men are nominated – and then we elect them. We do not stand aloof and permit the whole thing to be managed by a few unscrupulous and corrupt wire pullers, but we arrange them ourselves. At the same time conceding everything but principle for the sake of harmony and conciliation. We will not vote for anti temperance men; the politicians are fully aware of the fact and dare not resist the resolute determination of the temperance men to have protection from the Rum Traffic…"

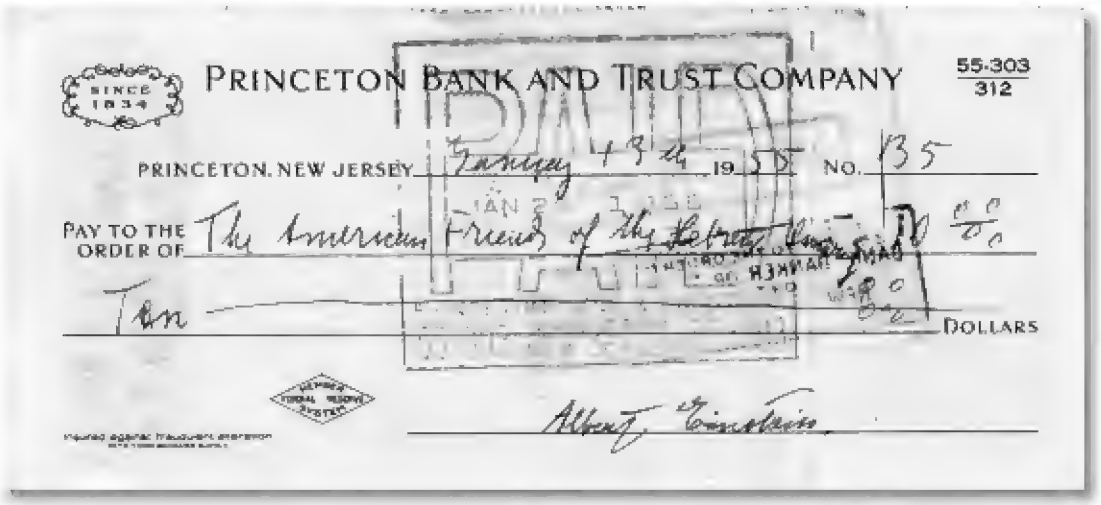
Signed boldly at the close, *"Neal Dow"*.



In 1851 Dow was elected mayor of Portland, and the city council at once made him chairman of a committee to visit the legislature and urge the passage of a law "stringent in its provisions and summary in its processes" which would make it possible to drive the illegal liquor traffic from the city. Dow drew up the bill he desired, and on May 26, 1851, was given a public hearing at Augusta in the House of Representatives. So convinced was the legislature that Dow had the popular sentiment of the state behind him that his bill promptly passed both houses by large majorities, and was signed by Gov. Hubbard on June 2, 1851. Backed by this legislation, Dow returned to Portland and summarily cleaned up the city, despite some opposition. With the passage of the "Maine Law" his reputation as a temperance reformer became worldwide. Extensive speaking tours throughout the North followed, and in 1853 he served as president of the World's Temperance Convention in New York City.

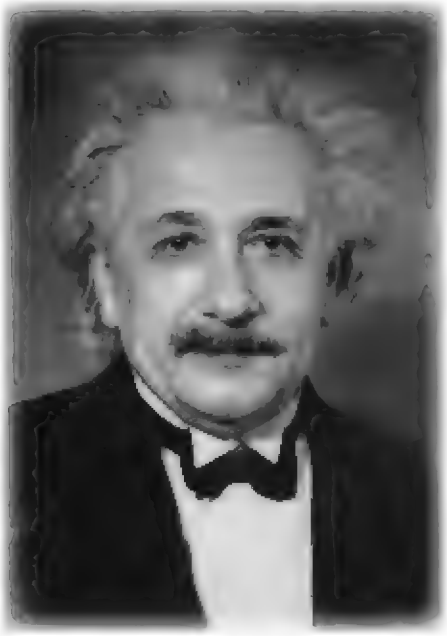
Again elected mayor of Portland in 1855, he was scarcely in office when the "June riot" occurred, the work of elements within the city hostile to prohibition. In the reaction which followed the "Maine Law" was repealed by the legislature, but the popular sentiment of the state was in favor of prohibition and in 1858, the date of the present letter, it was again enacted. In 1857, at the request of the United Kingdom Alliance, Dow had visited England and lectured widely on prohibition. This letter was most likely written to a British acquaintance from that tour.

A wonderful letter from America's first ardent prohibitionist, with exceptional content relating to the Maine Law and the future of Prohibition in the United States. Some discoloration to the right edge; overall, in very good condition with excellent contrast between the paper and holograph text. (#24421) **$1,500.00**



"The American Friends of the Hebrew University"

47. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Signed Check** completed entirely in Einstein's hand, drawn on his account at the Princeton Bank and Trust Company, payable to *"The American Friends of the Hebrew University"* in the amount of $10.00, and dated February 13, 1955 (Einstein died just two months later on April 18, 1955). Signed in brown ink at the lower right in full, *"Albert Einstein"*. Full signatures of Einstein are rare, as he typically signed letters and documents simply *"A. Einstein"*. Cancellation stamp at the center, which does not touch the signature. In fine condition. The association with Jerusalem's Hebrew University, which now houses the Albert Einstein Archives as well as the Einstein Institute of Mathematics, is especially desirable. (#24394) **$4,950.00**



Einstein writes to his love interest, Ethel Michanowski

"Thank god I am a different type of guy with my little study, a knight without fear, but not without reproach!"

48. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Autograph Letter Signed *"A.E."*, One page, Quarto, undated [c. Spring, 1931]. Written in German to Ethel Michanowski, and young German socialite in whom Einstein was interested romantically. Einstein pens (in full):

"Dear Micha!

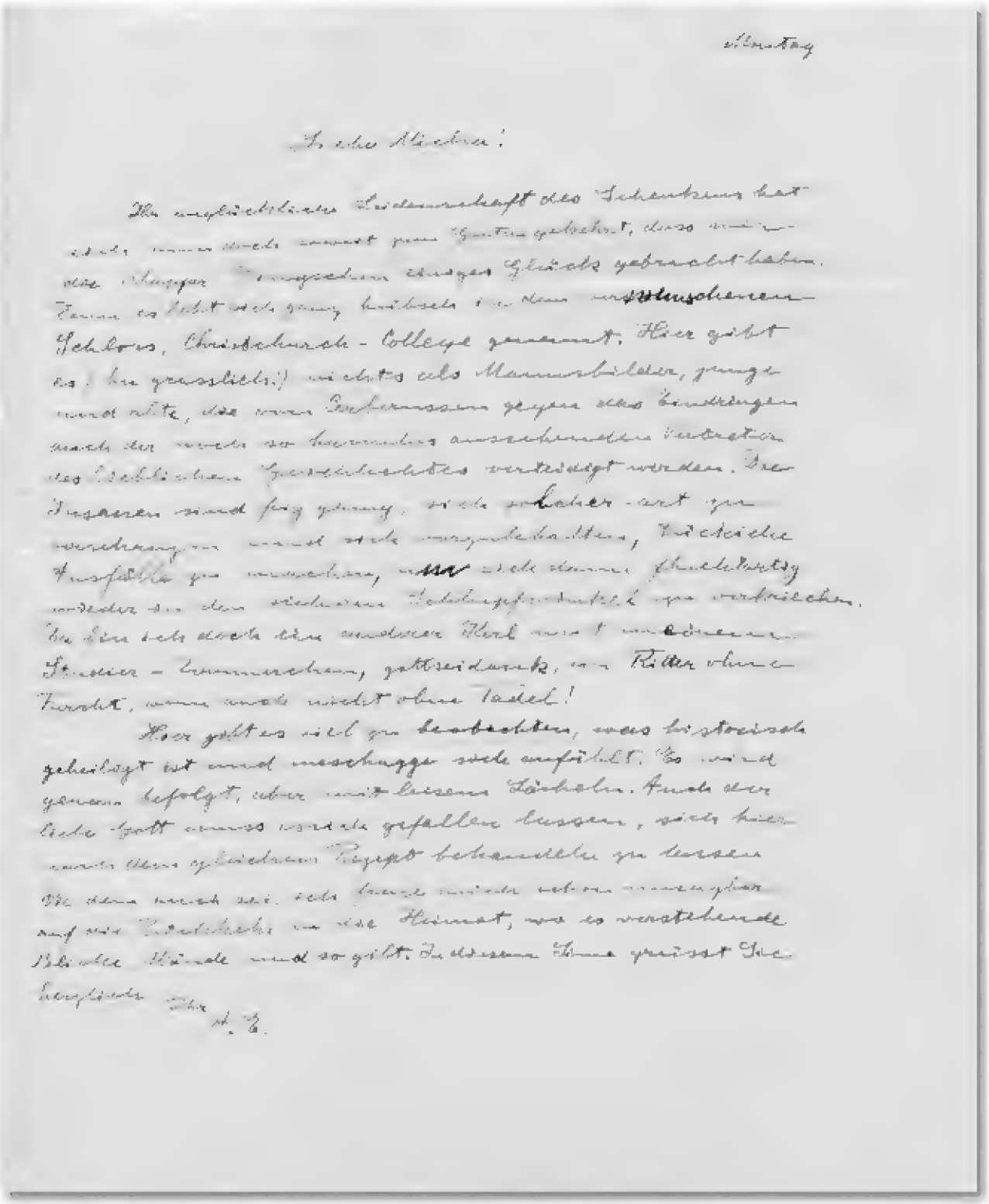
Your unfortunate habit of making presents has, after all, had a positive effect to the extent to which these rattle-things have actually brought me good luck. Because life is very pleasant in the bewitched castle called Christ Church-College. We have (oh how gruesome!) nothing but men, old and young, here who are guarded against the possible intrusion of even the most harmless looking representatives of the lovely gender. The inhabitants here are cowards enough to go into hiding only to, eventually, come out for vicious attacks and to then retreat into their little refuge. Thank god I am a different type of guy with my little study, a knight without fear, but not without reproach!

There is a lot to be observed here which is historically sacred and which feels crazy. Everyone honors these things but always with a quiet smile. Even God has to endure being treated in the same way. Whatever all this might be about, I am incredibly happy to return to my homeland where I'll find understanding glances, hands and so on. I therefore greet you respectfully,

Yours

A.E."

A delightful letter which shows Einstein's lighter side, in contrast to the rather dry and highly-technical writings of his concerning research in quantum physics. It has been rumored that Einstein had an affair with Ms. Michanowski, and there are tantalizing clues to this in some of his secret letters to her, of which this is one. In fine condition with excellent contrast between the paper and text. (#21113) **$9,500.00**

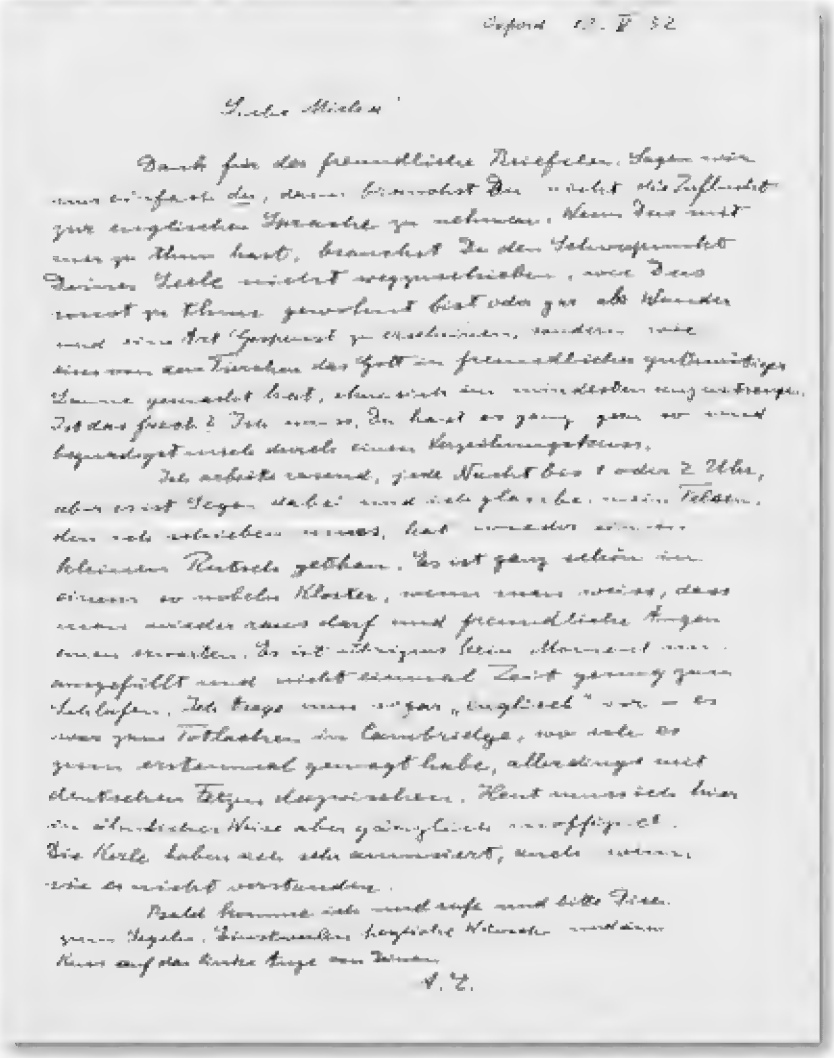


Monday

Liebe Mutter!

Die unglückliche Leidenschaft des Schreibens hat
[illegible] zum Opfer gebracht, dass wir
die Morgen [illegible] einzigen Gleichs gebraucht haben.
Denn es ist [illegible] ganz hübsch [illegible]
Hebbers, Christchurch - College genannt. Hier gibt
es (bis grässlich!) nichts als Mannsbilder, junge
und alte, das ewige Verlangen gegen das Eindringen
nach der weiblichen so heimlichen anzukämpfen
des Lebhaften Geschlechtes verteidigt werden. Die
Insassen sind fast jung, viele [illegible] -art zu
verbringen [illegible] viele [illegible], Radiale
Ausfälle zu machen, [illegible] viele [illegible]
wieder [illegible] den [illegible] Lebhaftigkeit zu verbrechen.
Da sehe ich auch den [illegible] Herr mit [illegible]
Fräser - Kommerzien, gottseidank, ein Ritter ohne
Furcht, wenn auch nicht ohne Tadel!

Hier gilt es viel zu beobachten, was historisch
geheiligt ist und meschuggo wird empfiehlt. Es wird
genau befolgt, aber mit [illegible] Lächeln. Auch der
liebe Gott muss wohl gefallen lassen, wird hier
[illegible] Gleichem Respekt behandelt zu [illegible]
Ob dem auch sei, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
auf wir Vorbereitungen in die Heimat, wo es verstehende
Blicke Winke und so gibt. In diesem Sinne grüsst Sie
herzlichst Ihr
d. B.



Oxford 12. V 32

Liebe Micha!

Dank für den freundlichen Brief. Sage mir nur einfach du, denn brauchst Du nicht die Zuflucht zur englischen Sprache zu nehmen. Wenn Du mit mir zu thun hast, brauchst Du den Schwerpunkt Deiner Seele nicht wegzuschieben, wie Du es sonst zu thun gewohnt bist oder gar als Wunder und eine Art Gespenst zu erscheinen, sondern wie eines von denen da Gott in freundlichen gutmüthiger Laune gemacht hat, eben wie ein mir lieben mir entlaufen. Ist das frech? Ich nein so. Du hast es ganz gern so und begnadigst mich darob einen Vergehungsfetzen.

Ich arbeite rasend, jede Nacht bis 1 oder 2 Uhr, aber es ist Segen dabei und ich glaube, mein Felsen, den ich schieben muss, hat wieder ein ordentliches Rutsch gethan. Es ist ganz schön in einem so noblen Kloster, wenn man weiss, dass man wieder raus darf und freundliche Augen einen streicheln. Es ist übrigens kein Moment wo ich angefüllt und nicht einmal Zeit genug zum Schlafen. Ich trage nun sogar „englisch" vor – es war zum Totlachen in Cambridge, wo ich es zum erstenmal gewagt habe, allerdings mit deutschen Fetzen durchwoben. Heut muss ich hier in ähnlicher Weise aber gänzlich vorbereitet. Die Kerle haben sich amüsiert, auch wenn sie nicht verstanden.

Bald komme ich und rufe und bitte Sie. Ihre Ingeborg, Einsteinchen begrüsst Micha und dem Kinn auf den linken Auge von Herzen.

A. E.

Einstein is pleased to be making progress on his Unified Field Theory while working at Oxford

"I am working at an incredible pace, every night until 1 or 2 am but there is a blessing in it and I am convinced that the rock which I am supposed to be moving actually has moved a little bit"

49. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Autograph Letter Signed *"A.E."*, One page, Quarto, dated May 12, 1932 from Oxford. Writing in German, Einstein asks Ethel Michanowski to pardon his flirtatious behavior *"with a kiss"*. The letter reads (in full):

"Dear Micha!

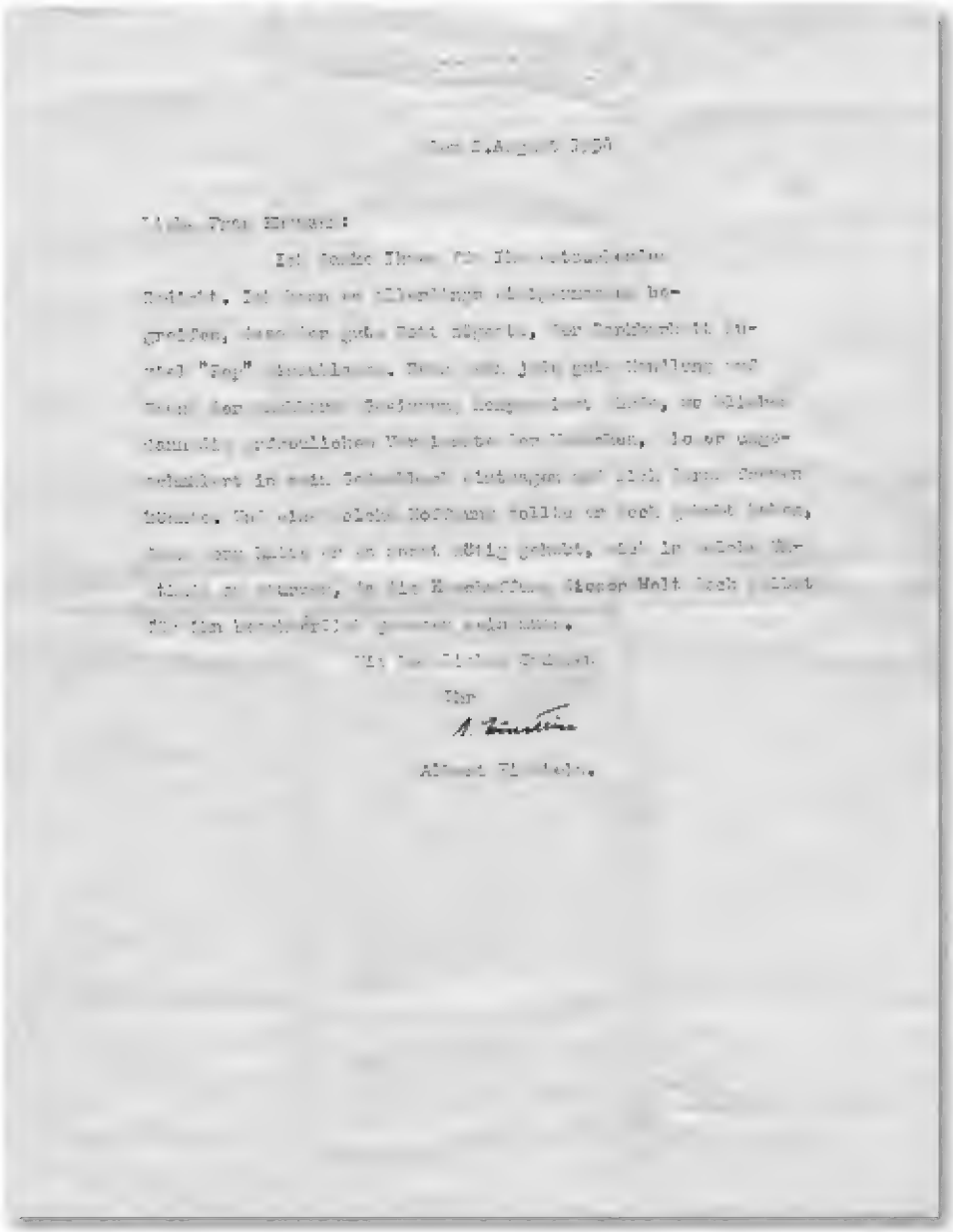
Many thanks for your friendly letter! Let's address each other with a <u>you</u> and you won't have to switch to English all the time. When dealing with me you do not have to put aside the concerns of your soul like as you usually do, neither do you have to appear as a miracle or as a ghost of sorts but just like one of those little animals which have been created by God when he was in a good mood and totally at ease with the process of creation. Am I being fresh? I know that you quite like this kind of behavior and that you will pardon my behavior with a kiss.

I am working at an incredible pace, every night until 1 or 2 am but there is a blessing in it and I am convinced that the rock which I am supposed to be moving actually has moved a little bit. It is quite pleasant in such a distinguished monastery when one can be sure that one may leave it behind and one will be expected by friendly eyes. By the way there is not a moment during the day when I am not busy -- almost to the point where there is no time to sleep. I am even delivering lectures in 'English' -- it's very funny actually. I dared to do this for the first time at Cambridge, mixing a lot of German words in between. Today I am supposed to do the same thing here however in a much less official setting. The students had a lot of fun even though they didn't understand everything.

Soon I shall return and shall call you and invite you to come sailing. In the meantime my fondest regards and a kiss on your left eye.

Yours, A.E."

A excellent letter in which Einstein discusses the progress he has made on his lifelong quest, the search for a common set of laws for the physical universe, which he called the Unified Field Theory. In fine condition. (#21113) **$12,500.00**



Einstein offers an intriguing insight into his views of God!

"…why else would [God] *have found it necessary to ask for so much trouble, since the creation of this world must have been especially difficult, even for him…"*

50. Einstein, Albert. Excellent Typed Letter Signed, in German, One page, Quarto, on personal blind-stamped stationery, dated August 2, 1954 from Princeton. Written to a Mrs. Ehrmann. Einstein writes (in full):

> *"Dear Mrs. Ehrmann: I thank you for your enchanting poem. I can fairly well comprehend, though, that the good God hesitated to put too much 'pep' into his gratitude. Then, if every good deed were to be compensated on the basis of grateful beliefs, where would remain the encouraging gains of humanity, which he wholly enters into his book of remembrance, and could enjoy? And he really should have had such an expectation, because why else would he have found it necessary to ask for so much trouble, since the creation of this world must have been especially difficult, even for him. My heartfelt thanks, Yours, A. Einstein"*

In 1940, Einstein's views on God were publicized after he participated in a conference assessing the contributions of science and religion to American democracy. Though he maintained that he did not place much importance on formal religion, he frequently referred to God, his most notable quotations being, *"I cannot believe that God plays dice with the world,"* and *"God is sophisticated, but he is not malicious."* This exceptional, lighthearted letter further sheds light on Einstein's view of man's relationship with God. A few dates written on the verso in red grease pencil; overall, in fine condition. Superb content from the aging physicist. (#23490) **$12,500.00**

At the head of a manuscript outlining his plan for the creation of a new "World State", Albert Einstein writes out a number of complex equations in the field of electromagnetics – possibly related to his work on the Unified Field Theory – which he labels *"equation for amplitudes"*

51. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Exceptional Autograph Manuscript (unsigned), Three pages, Quarto, undated [c. WWII], in green ink, with a series of **Handwritten Mathematical Equations** written out in pencil at the head of the first page. After careful review, an editor of the Einstein Papers Project at CalTech has determined that they are equations in the field of electromagnetics, and that they may be relevant to Einstein's work on his **Unified Field Theory**.

Preparing a speech on his vision of a "world state", Einstein pens (in full):

"The League of Nations has failed because it wasn't based on the fact that its founding states would relinquish parts of their sovereignty and, furthermore, because it lacked any kind of executive power. A World State (great power) is capable of securing peace only if all its constituting member states turn over all their power to that one state.

1 Question page 4

I am convinced that an international political organization is not only possible but is unconditionally necessary if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans. [Editor's note: in bold for emphasis]

The exaggerated nationalism is an artificially created frame of mind which is linked to the currently dominating necessity of being prepared for war. This exaggerated nationalism would disappear as soon as an impending danger if war is abolished. I furthermore believe that the geographically unbalanced distribution of raw material does not necessarily have to lead us into wars. As long as a nation has access to the necessary materials which it needs for its industrial development there is no problem for that nation to exist economically as the examples of Switzerland, Finland, Denmark & Norway, which counted before the war among the most flourishing countries within Europe, make abundantly clear.

The securing of an unhindered distribution of raw material and free access to the market outlets would naturally be one of the most important functions of an international order (system). However, the solution of the inner economic-social problems could be left to the socio-political development of those states since the preparation for war as a way to deflect from the discontent of the population would not be a possibility.

I believe that one actually can understand learned men, and artists have in the past had an impressive effect through their creations, even within the political sphere. However, in order to directly influence political events one must have the talent to be able to directly influence the actions of human beings. Such influence is often based on the capability to evoke feelings and personal trust rather than on the capability to clearly identify correlations. Some intellectuals therefore, in most cases, have little prospect to impress an audience. They furthermore very often lack the gift of quick decision making.

Among the most meaningful American Statesmen it is most probably Wilson who represents the intellectual type. He too seems to not have been very talented when it came to people skills. His most impressive oeuvre, the League of Nations, after only superficial inspection seems to be a failure.

According to my opinion, this oeuvre of his, which has been mutilated by his contemporaries and misunderstood by his compatriots, will, in due time be resurrected in a new and more viable form. Only then will one recognize the meaning of this great inventor.

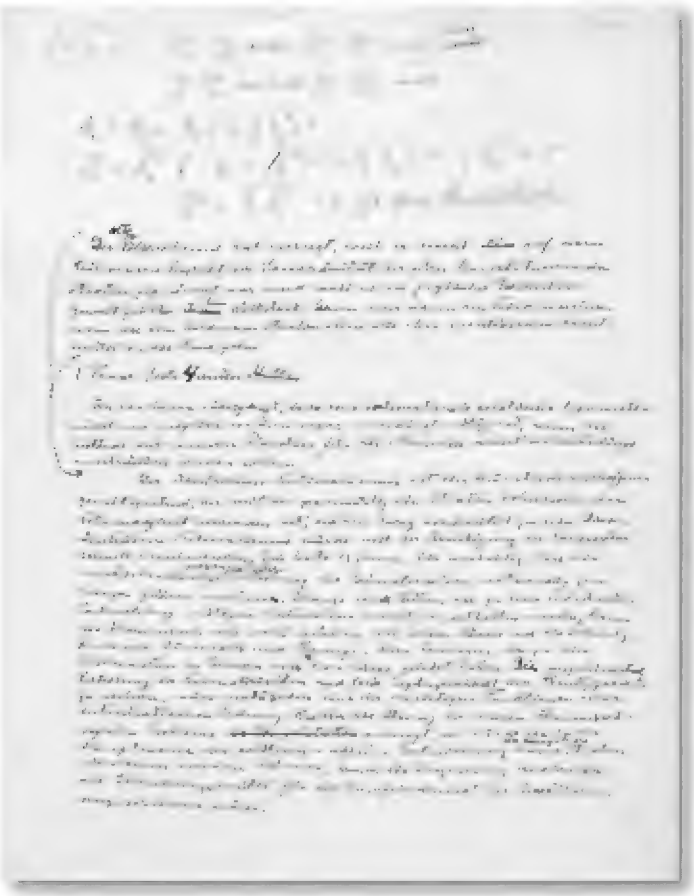
Doesn't this remark express an illicit optimism? Can one still strive towards an international order which is based on justice while we witness that across the Atlantic pure violence is destroying one democratic country after the other?

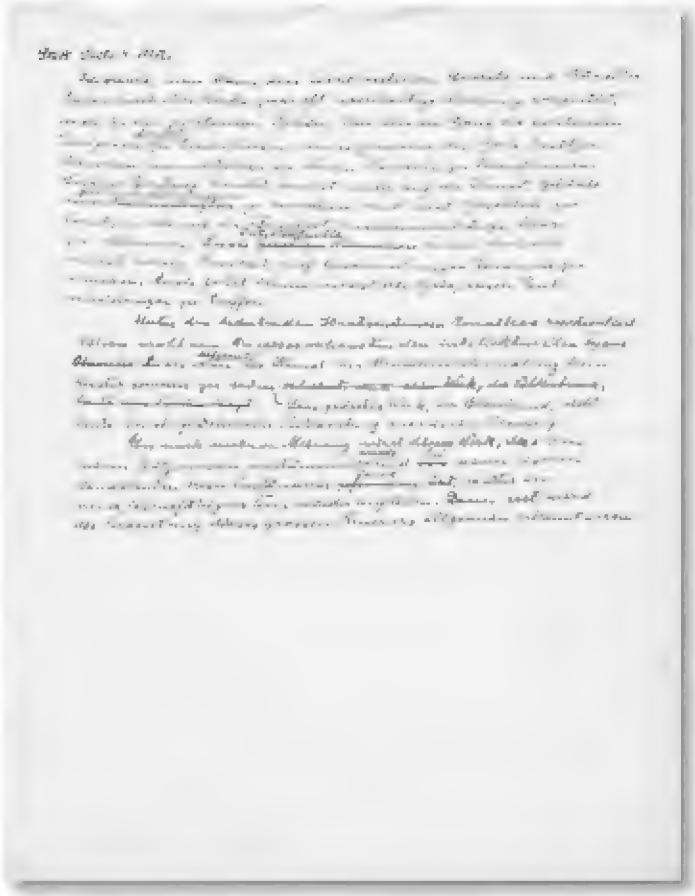
Optimism is far from me since I have conditioned my remark by adding 'if the situation on our planet should not eventually become unbearable for humans.' Nobody will disagree that we presently are farther away from our goal than we have been 10 years ago. This wouldn't have happened if the democratic states would have demonstrated their Willingness to sacrifice and the solidarity they are showing now in times of distress. Willingness to sacrifice, solidarity and wise foresight prove to be extremely effective when the time of distress has not come yet. May our America be spared these times through the heroic acts of both its citizens & its statesmen!"

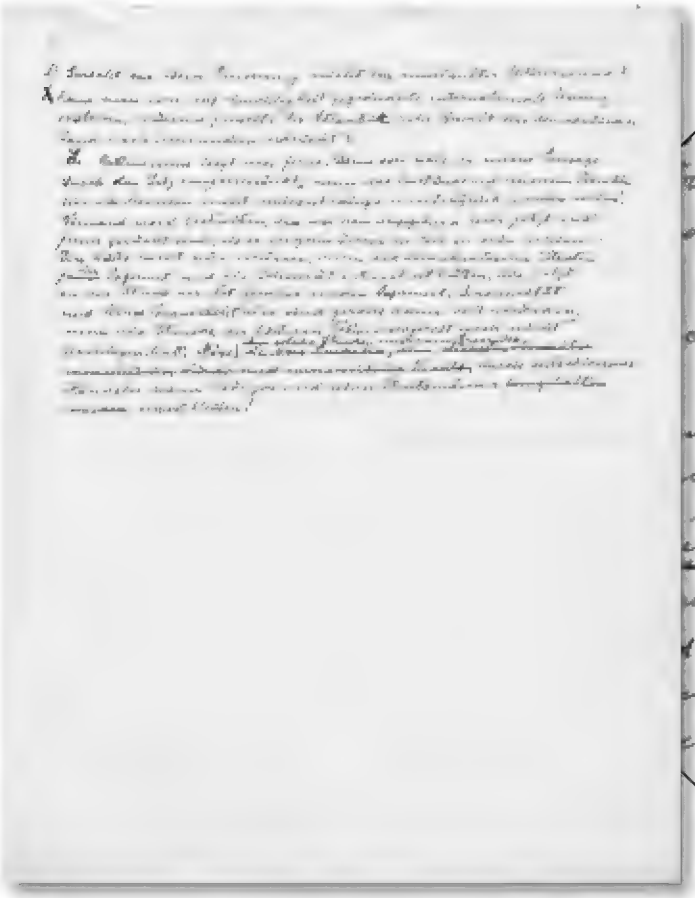
The equations at the top are quite compelling, as it is quite possible that they are relevant to his work on the Unified Field Theory – a "holy grail" of physics – which consumed Einstein in the latter years of his life. Dr. Daniel Kennefick of the Einstein Papers Project has examined these equations, and come to the following conclusion:

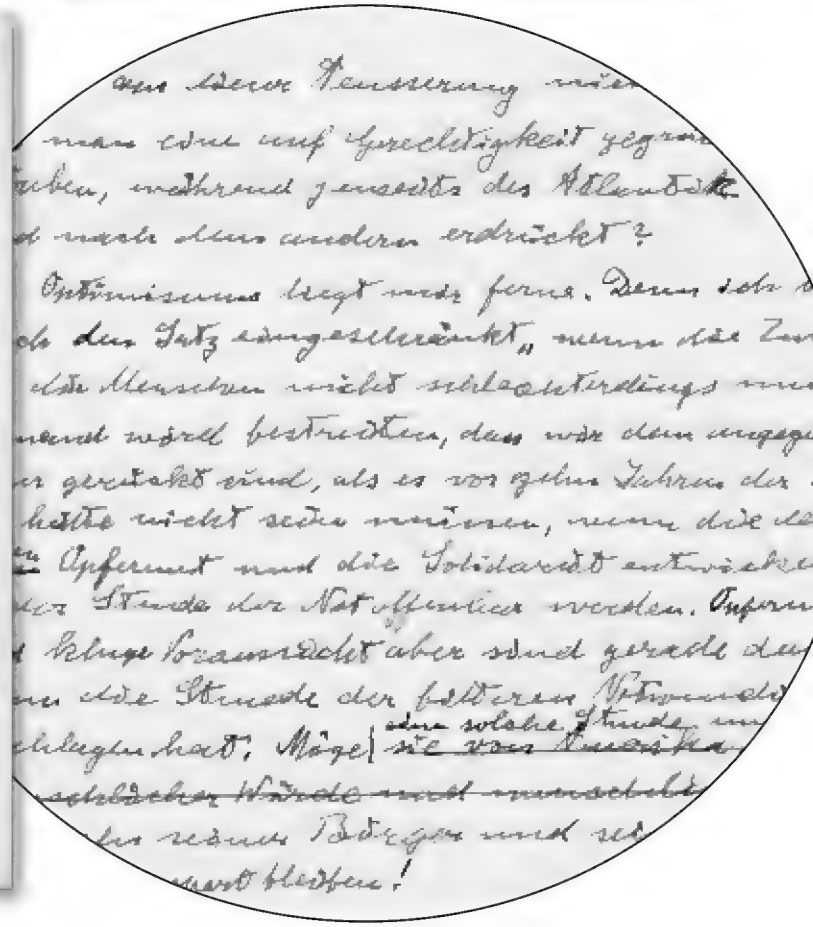
"At the top left corner are what seem to be gothic letters for H_x e_y e_z which would be (the non-zero parts of) the first row of the Maxwell tensor of the electromagnetic field. To the right are some expressions for partial derivatives of a function Phi… I would say Phi here is presumably the electromagnetic scalar potential, and the expressions are those out of which the elements of the Maxwell tensor can be constructed. Below this we find some expressions for a function A, which could conceivably be the electromagnetic vector potential. It is expressed as a time varying function A_tau in a Taylor expansion in terms of a function (initial or constant function of A?) A_o and its derivatives. Then Einstein apparently uses an overbar to denote some sort of averaging and demands that the mean square of the time-varying form not differ from that of the initial function A_o. This, and another condition (on the right) gives him an expression for the averages of the amplitude and derivatives which is his result, and he labels it "equation for Amplitudes." So A may be just an amplitude (of some unknown quantity) and may not have anything to do with the vector potential, but the lines above suggest that this is something to do with the electromagnetic field…."

This wonderful manuscript contains elements of both of Einstein's lifelong pursuits: research in astrophysics, and the almost impossible goal of world peace! A courageous and politically revealing dissertation, along with some tantalizing equations in electromagnetics written out in longhand by Einstein. In fine condition. (#21113) **$29,500.00**








Dem Wesen Resignation
man eine auf Ungerechtigkeit
Leben, während jenseits des
und mehr dem andern erdrückt?
Optimismus liegt mir fern. Denn ich
als den Satz eingeschränkt, nenne die Zu
die Menschen nicht schlechterdings
niemand wird bestreiten, dass wir dem angege
er gestaltet sind, als es vor zehn Jahren der
hätte nicht sehr nützen, wenn die
Apparat und die Solidarität entwickel
der Stunde der Not offenbar werden. Opfer
Klugheit Besonnenheit aber sind gerade
nun die Stunde der höheren Vernunft
schlagen hat; Möge
sie vom Unsichtbaren
schlechter Wände mit menschlich
des neuen Bürgers und
wird bleiben!

Dwight Eisenhower writes to Kay Summersby, his former chauffeur and the woman with whom he allegedly had an affair during the war

52. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **Typed Letter Signed Twice**, once at the close and in full in the **Handwritten Postscript**, One page, Quarto, on *"War Department – The Chief of Staff"* letterhead stationery, dated May 14, 1947. To Capt. Kay Summersby, then at Hamilton Field, California. Eisenhower writes (in full):

"Dear Kay:

Thank you very much indeed for your nice note.

The story about Telek was most cleverly done. I think the Sergeant must have a real sense of humor as well as a knack of writing. Possibly I am prejudiced a bit because of my affection for Telek but I thoroughly liked the story.

I know that your mother's visit must be a real treat for you both. I suppose that she told you about Colonel Clark, who only recently in my office repeated that if ever you should leave the service he would like very much to consider getting hold of you for his organization.

While it is understandable that you should look forward to something more interesting than remaining in the WAC's, my feeling, of which I told your mother, is that until something definite and specific turns up, you could render good service as a WAC, and of course it is a highly respected position. Incidentally, I am going over to a WAC convention this evening for five or ten minutes to express my gratitude to them for the service they have performed over the past five years.

It seems unbelievable to me that the pressure on my time should keep up as it does. I constantly struggle to get the two or three periods a week that the doctors insist I must use for exercise and so I have adopted the practice of just walking out and letting things wait until I get back.

Recently I had a letter from Butch and right now General Smith is in town from Russia. He and I hope to get in a couple hours' fishing next Sunday. Then he starts back to Europe.

John is now on the way home and is to be married on June 10. His prospective bride is the daughter of an American Army colonel and apparently is as dark as John is blonde. She is a tall girl – five feet eight inches – so they should make a rather attractive-looking couple.

Of the group that went to Africa with me in '42 only Sergeants Dry and Moaney are left. I hope I can keep them with me for many years, although what is going to happen when I can get out of this job is wholly in the lap of the gods.

With my very best to you and your mother,

As ever,

Ike E

P.S. Tex Lee has a baby boy – named 'Dwight D Eisenhower Lee' – Laugh that off!"

Carrying out his duties as commander of the U.S. forces in Europe, General Dwight D. Eisenhower flew to England in June, 1942. By the end of the summer, he was in command of the allied forces for Operation Torch, the code-name for the Anglo-American invasion of Northwest Africa (November, 1942). At the end of November, 1942, Eisenhower established headquarters in Algiers, only a few weeks after Operation Torch was launched. From his headquarters there, and from his other foreign posts, Eisenhower wrote many love letters to his wife, who was back in the United States staying at the Wardman Park Hotel (Washington, D.C.). After the Allied success in Africa, Eisenhower was also given responsibility for Operation Overlord, the code-name for the Allied cross-Channel invasion of France (June, 1944). During this whole period - for over three years - Eisenhower was to be away from his wife. In September, 1945, Ike invited his wife to join him in Europe. She refused, due to the rumors that surfaced regarding her husband's alleged intimacy with his English chauffeuse, Kay Summersby.

In May, 1942, Kay Summersby was first assigned to drive Eisenhower and Mark Clark during a 10-day visit to London. The next month, Eisenhower requested Summersby as his personal driver. At this time, Summersby was engaged to an American, Colonel Richard Arnold; he was killed in North Africa. During the war, Summersby rose from driver to personal secretary and military aide, working in both the African and European theaters. By now, it is common knowledge that Eisenhower was having an "extra-marital affair" (probably unconsummated) with his secretary, Kay Summersby. The extent of their personal relationship had been rumored for years, but was not confirmed until Summersby wrote of it in her memoir Past Forgetting: My Love Affair with Dwight D. Eisenhower (New York, 1976). In Eisenhower's own published account of his war years, Crusade in Europe (Garden City, 1946), he mentions Summersby only once: *"Kay Summersby was corresponding secretary and doubled as a driver."* (p. 133). After Eisenhower left Europe after the war, he never saw Summersby again.

A rare and desirable association, with a wonderful comment at the close showing that Eisenhower is unaware of his Presidential destiny! In fine condition. (#23132) **$6,950.00**

WAR DEPARTMENT
THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

14 May 1947

Dear Kay:

Thank you very much indeed for your nice note.

The story about Telek was most cleverly done. I think the Sergeant must have a real sense of humor as well as a knack of writing. Possibly I am prejudiced a bit because of my affection for Telek but I thoroughly liked the story.

I know that your mother's visit must be a real treat for you both. I suppose that she told you about Colonel Clark, who only recently in my office repeated that if ever you should leave the service he would like very much to consider getting hold of you for his organization.

While it is understandable that you should look forward to something more interesting than remaining in the WAC's, my feeling, of which I told your mother, is that until something definite and specific turns up, you could render good service as a WAC, and of course it is a highly respected position. Incidentally, I am going over to a WAC convention this evening for five or ten minutes to express my gratitude to them for the service they have performed over the past five years.

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John is now on the way home and is to be married on June 10. His prospective bride is the daughter of an American Army Colonel and apparently is as dark as John is blonde. She is a tall girl - five feet eight inches - so they should make a rather attractive-looking couple.

Of the group that went to Africa with me in '42 only Sergeants Dry and Meaney are left. I hope I can keep them with me for many years, although what is going to happen when I can get out of this job is wholly in the lap of the gods.

With my very best to you and your mother,

As ever,

GCM

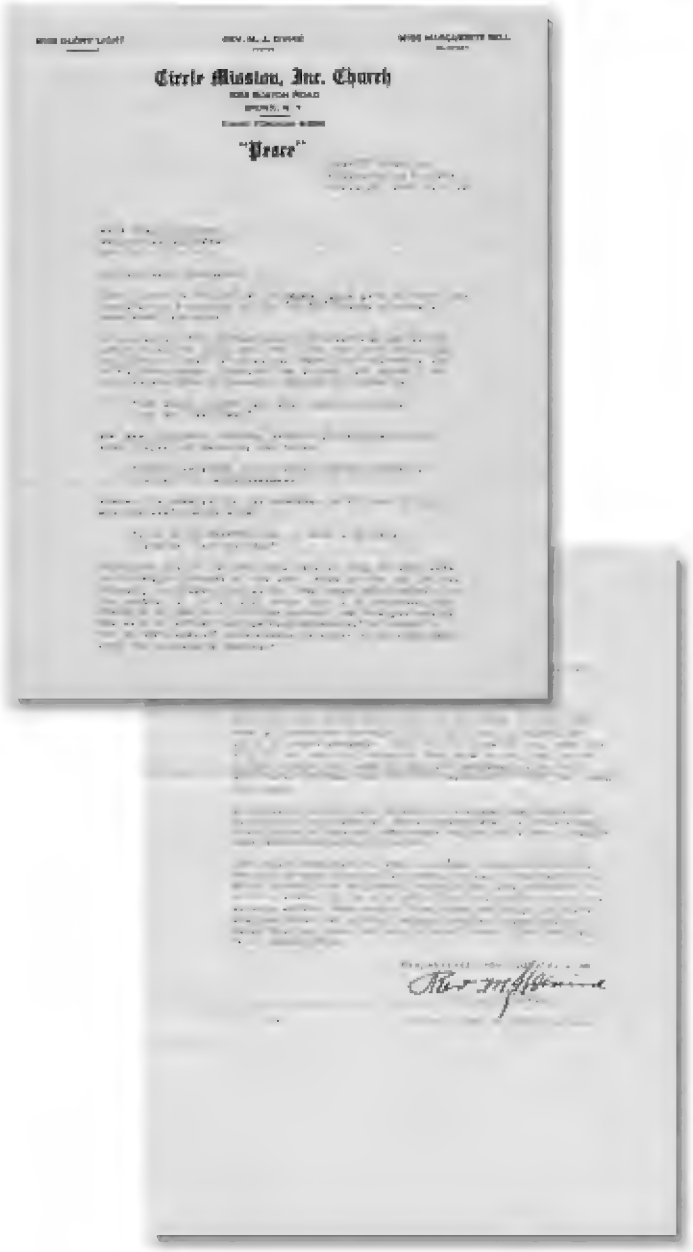
Captain Kay Summersby
Headquarters Fourth Air Force
Hamilton Field, California

P.S. Tex has a baby boy - named "Dewey Wheeler Lee" - Sounds like Hell!

Father Divine vows to bring spirituality to government during the darkest days of World War II:

"So shall MY Spirit move outward in business and trade and give them a new birth of freedom under God. I shall change the systems of men and government and we shall have a Righteous Government upon the earth"

53. FATHER DIVINE. Typed Letter Signed, on *"Circle Mission, Inc. Church, Bronx, N.Y. - 'Peace'"* letterhead stationery, Two pages, Quarto, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1944. Written to: *"Miss Holy Quietness...New York, New York"* (in part):


Circle Mission, Inc. Church
"Peace"

"My dear Miss Quietness: MY Spirit is from everlasting to everlasting and it has never failed to bless and free those who have sought ME and brought their lives in and under this universal law of Righteousness. Consider how it was with Enoch a way back in the book of Genesis, Chapter 5, verse 24:

And Enoch walked with God: and he was not; for God took him.

And God prospered Abraham, even as it is given in the 15th Chapter of Genesis, 6th verse:

And he believed in the Lord, and he counted it to him for righteousness.

Jesus, the Example for all mankind, is written of in St. Matthew 3:17 and in 17:5:

...This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased: hear ye him...

...Millions have found the reality of the truth in this present Dispensation through their mutual and Spiritual rebirth of consciousness. They do not think as they used to. They do not use the profanity they used to and they do not do the things they used to that are detrimental to their spiritual, physical and material well-being. They have been born again.

So shall MY Spirit move outward in business and trade and give them a new birth of freedom under God. I shall change the systems of men and government and we shall have a Righteous Government upon the earth.

Upon this foundation we shall continue to build until all men are brought together in peace, having a free access to Life, Liberty and Hapiness, wherein they can become to be as this leaves ME, as I AM Well, Healthy, Joyful, Peaceful, Lively, Loving, Successful, Prosperous and Happy in Spirit, Body and Mind and in every organ, muscle, sinew, joint, limb, vein and bone and even in every atom, fibre and cell of MY Bodily Form.

Respectfully and Sincere, I AM Rev M. J. Divine"

Born as "George Baker" into a poor, black, share-cropping family in Savannah, Georgia, Father Divine first began preaching about 1900 in the south. He moved north to Baltimore and, from about 1915, New York City. First known as Major M. J. Divine, he later was known as Father Divine. He founded the Peace Mission Movement (1919), a non-sectarian, interracial organization that established missions and sponsored settlements known as "heavens" for reborn followers – known as "angels"; at one time, there were more than 170. The central tenets of the movement were renunciation of personal property in communal living, a strict moral code that included celibacy and total bans on liquor, tobacco, cosmetics and movies - and complete racial equality.

Accompanied with the matching transmittal envelope. In fine condition. (#18560) **$950.00**

Marylander F. Scott Fitzgerald provides a wonderful Foreword to a famous book about historic Maryland homes

54. Fitzgerald, F. Scott. 1896-1940. American novelist and short-story writer. **Typed Letter Signed** *"Scott"*, One page, Quarto, dated July 26, 1934 from Baltimore, Maryland. Written to Don Swann, author of Colonial & Historic Homes of Maryland (privately published in 1939), regarding the Foreword to the book which Fitzgerald was asked to write. In full:

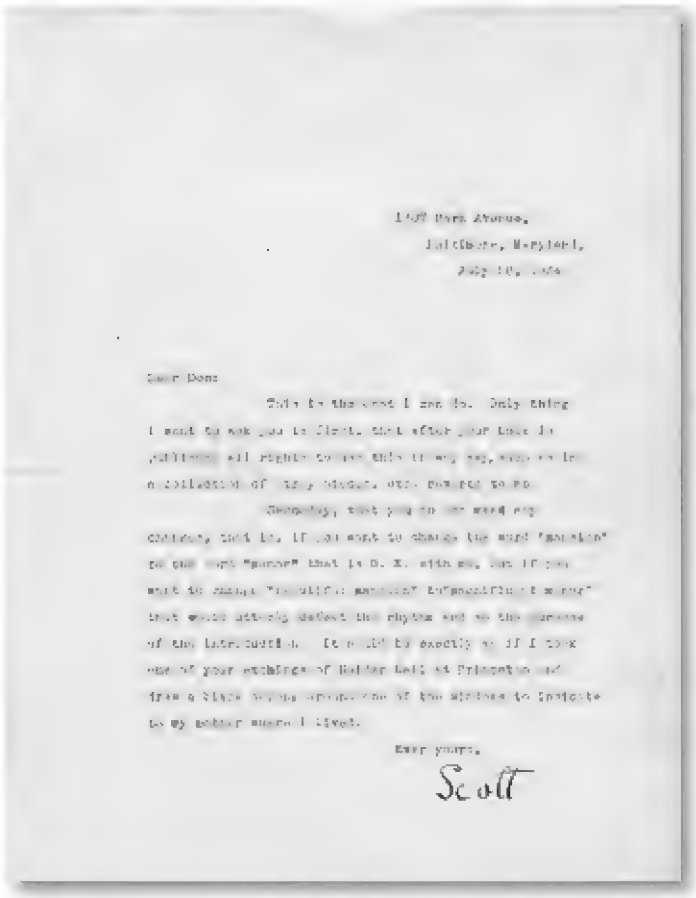
"Dear Don:

This is the best I can do. Only thing I want to ask you is first, that after your book is published all rights to use this in any way, such as in a collection of stray pieces, etc. reverts to me.

Secondly, that you do not make any changes, that is, if you want to change the word "mansion" to the word "manor" that is O.K. with me, but if you want to change 'beautiful mansion' to 'magnificent manor' that would utterly defeat the rhythm and so the purpose of the introduction. It would be exactly as if I took one of your etchings of Holder Hall at Princeton and drew a black oblong around one of the windows to indicate to my mother where I lived.

Ever yours,

Scott"


Dear Don:

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Secondly, that you do not make any changes, that is, if you want to change the word "mansion" to the word "manor" that is O.K. with me, but if you want to change "beautiful mansion" to "magnificent manor" that would utterly defeat the rhythm and so the purpose of the introduction. It would be exactly as if I took one of your etchings of Holder Hall at Princeton and drew a black oblong around one of the windows to indicate to my mother where I lived.

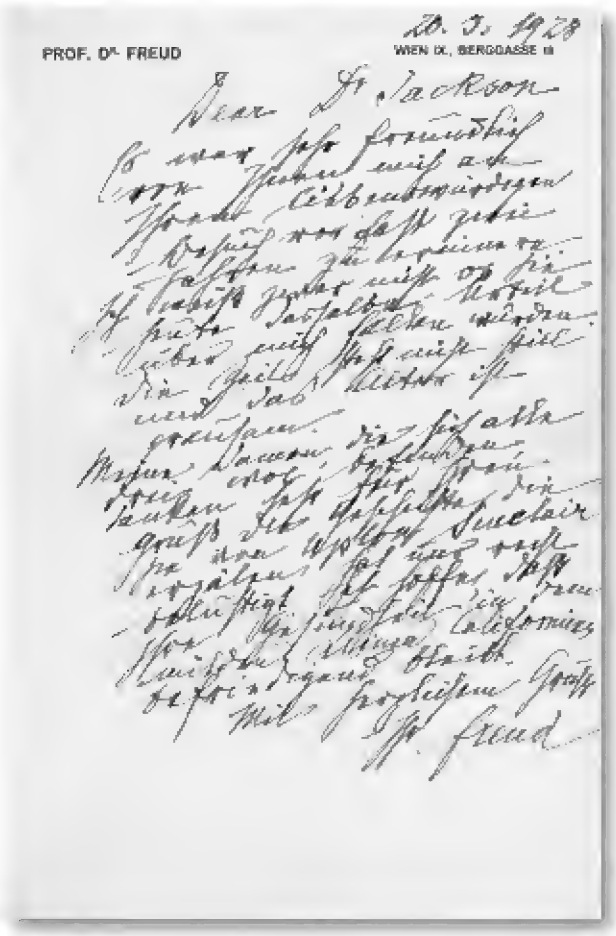
Ever yours,

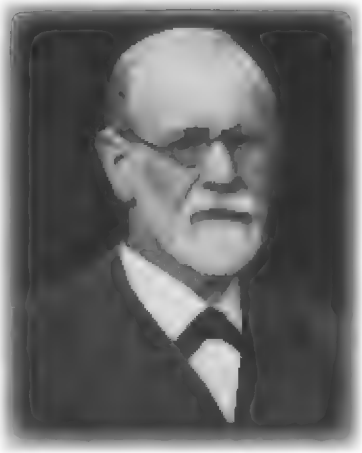
Scott

Colonial & Historic Homes of Maryland was published as a collection of etchings of Maryland homes built between 1642 and 1830 by famed Baltimore etcher Don Swann. Each etching is accompanied by a descriptive monograph written by his son, Don Swann Jr., which records the histories of the houses, legends about their previous owners, and specific architectural features. F. Scott Fitzgerald was asked to write the Foreword, which he submitted to Don Swann, Sr. with the above letter. Each of Fitzgerald's writings – both the Foreword and this accompanying letter – are wonderful snippets of prose by one of America's most treasured and gifted authors. The Foreword as printed in the book – and which presumably was left unaltered by Swann (one should hope) – reads (in full):

> "The undersigned can only consider himself a native of the Maryland Free State through ancestry and adoption. But the impression of the frames and the domains, the vistas and the glories of Maryland followed many a young man West after the Civil War and my father was of that number. Much of my early childhood in Minnesota was spent asking him such questions as:
>
> '—and how long did it take Early's column to pass Glenmary that day?' (That was a farm in Montgomery County.)
>
> '—what would have happened if Jeb Stewart's [sic] cavalry had joined Lee instead of raiding all the way to Rockville?'
>
> and:
>
> '—tell me again about how you used to ride through the woods with a spy up behind you on the horse.'
>
> or:
>
> 'Why wouldn't they let Francis Scott Key off the British frigate?'
>
> And since so many legends of my family went west with father, memories of names that go back before Braddock's disaster such as Caleb Godwin of Hockley-in-ye-Hole, or Philip Key of Tudor Hall, or Pleasance Ridgeley – so there must be hundreds and hundreds of families in such an old state whose ancestral memories are richer and fuller than mine.
>
> But time obliterates people and memories and only the more fortunate landmarks survive. In the case of this fine book, it is upon the home above all that Don Swann has concentrated his talents and his painstaking research – the four walls (or sixteen, as it may be) of Baronial Maryland, or the artistic result of the toil and sweat that some forever anonymous craftsman put into a balcony or a parquet. And outside this general range, the etcher has also paused here and there to jot down some detail of plainer houses that helps to make this permanent record of the history of the Free State.
>
> His work, naturally, will speak for itself, and, to allow it to do so, I cut short this prelude with the expression of high hopes for this venture by one of the State's adopted sons."

A great letter from F. Scott Fitzgerald – who himself was named after famous Marylander Francis Scott Key – revealing his rich heritage and close ties with his ancestral home. In fine condition. (#24365) **$3,950.00**


PROF. Dr. FREUD
WIEN IX., BERGGASSE 19
20. 3. 1928
Dear Dr. Jackson



Upton Sinclair makes a "Freudian slip", to the great amusement of Dr. Freud and his family!

55. Freud, Sigmund. 1856-1939. Austrian psychologist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery boldly printed *"Prof. Dr. Freud"* at the head, dated March 20, 1928 from Vienna. Written in German to a Dr. Jackson of Pasadena, California. Freud pens (translated, in full):

"Dear Dr. Jackson,

It was very nice of you, to remind me of your very amicable visit almost two years ago. Though I don't know, if you would pass the same judgment about me today. Time doesn't stand still, and aging is dreadful. My Ladies, all three of them are doing well, are thanking you for your greetings. The story you told about Upton Sinclair has entertained very much. I hope that your health will remain satisfactory in the mild climate of California.

Cordially,

Freud"

Jackson had met Freud during a trip to Europe some two years prior, and remembered Freud very fondly. In his original letter to Freud, Jackson thanks him for his gracious hospitality upon meeting him, and then goes on to relate a story about Upton Sinclair and a contemporary, Floyd Dell, who were discussing Freudian theories. According to Jackson, "Dell seems to me to have gained a very fair appreciation of your work. The theme as he presented it had to do with an explanation along Freudian lines of the so-called Victorian influence on reticence concerning the topic of sex."

Upton Sinclair then joined the conversation, as Jackson recalls:

"Sinclair wanted a more direct approach to the tenets of Socialism than Dell's speech had made. Then came the slip of the tongue, which showed us where Sinclair stands. 'While I agree with everything Freud has said', then a merry laugh and pause, 'Do you get that slip' said Sinclair. Of course the names are similar Floyd and Freud, but it amused us to see that while he is not ready to admit it in the open, even Upton Sinclair is a Freudian at heart."

A wonderful story about these two great thinkers of the early 20th century! In fine condition. Accompanied with a typescript copy of Jackson's original letter to Freud. (#) **$9,500.00**

Robert Fulton settles an account with the estate of his steam-engine collaborator, Robert Livingston

56. Fulton, Robert. 1765-1815. Engineer, inventor, artist; born in Lancaster County, Pa. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated November 18, 1813 from New York. Written to *"Dr. Wilson"*, Clermont, New York. Fulton pens (in full):

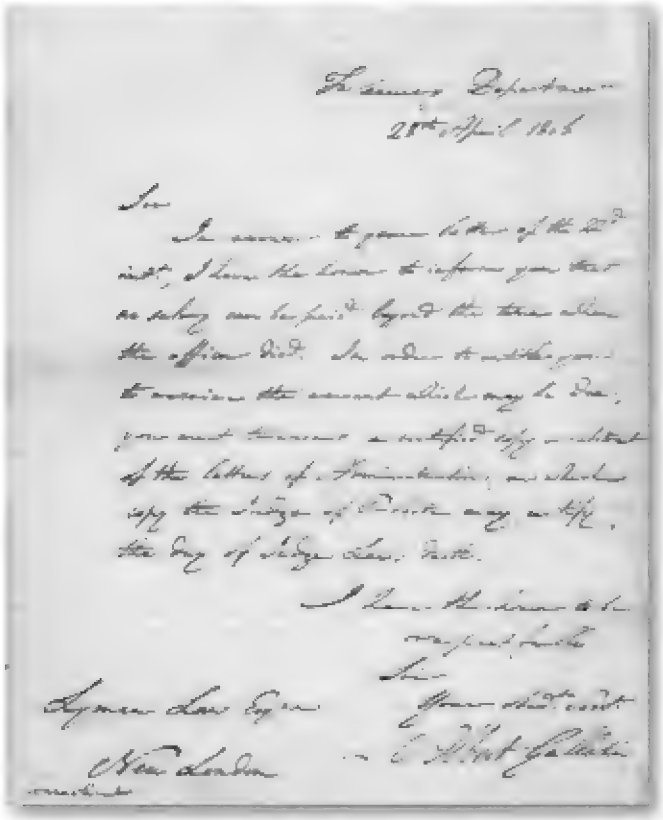
"Doctor Wilson
Dear Sir,
The estate of the Chancellor [Robert Livingston] *is to be charged with the Iron credit having been given by me to him in Settling our accounts you will please lessen the* [?] *to Mr. Edward.*
Yours Respectfully
Robt Fulton"

Wilson has penned on the overleaf:

"Mr. Livingston will look to the enclosed letters and inform me if anything is necessary for me to do. W.W."

Before turning his full attention to the development of steamboats, Fulton worked on improving torpedoes and submarines. These experiments failed, however, due to his chronic lack of capital. It was in Paris, in 1802, that he first met the newly-appointed American Minister to France, Robert Livingston, who was there to negotiate the purchase of the Louisiana territories from Napoleon. An extremely able man and an inventor himself, Livingston also possessed a monopoly for the rights to steam navigation in New York State. The two formed a partnership and with Livingston's technical and financial assistance, Fulton was soon conducting experiments on the Seine. They launched their famous Hudson River ferry, the *Clermont* (named after Livingston's family estate), in August 1807.

A wonderful association between Fulton and his business partner, Robert Livingston. Some staining at creases, and small piece missing near original wax seal; on the whole, in fine condition. (#22390) **$4,950.00**



57. **GALLATIN, ALBERT.** 1761-1849. Swiss-born American financier and politician. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 28, 1808 from the *"Treasury Department"*. Written to Lyman Law, Esq. of New London, Connecticut. The address overleaf also bears Gallatin's **Bold Free Frank** at the upper left of the address panel, *"Albert Gallatin"* in full. Gallatin pens:

"Sir

In answer to your letter of the 22d inst., I have the honor to inform you that no salary can be paid beyond the time when the officer died. In order to entitle you to receive the amount which may be due, you must transmit a certified copy or abstract of the letters of Administration, on which copy the Judge of Probate may certify the day of Judge Law's death.

I have the honor to be
Respectfully
Sir
Your obedt Servt

Albert Gallatin"

In fine condition. The signature is quite large and prominent. (#24433) **$750.00**

Recently freed from prison, Mohandas Gandhi signs the Gandhi-Irwin pact giving Indians a voice in creating their constitution, but is still wary of the British foreign secretaries

"My permanent stay anywhere is difficult nowadays. It is futile to criticize the secretaries..."

58. **GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND.** 1869-1948. Indian political and spiritual leader, and a worldwide symbol of pacifism, tolerance and spirituality. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated May 22, 1931, in Hindi. Gandhi pens (translated, in full):

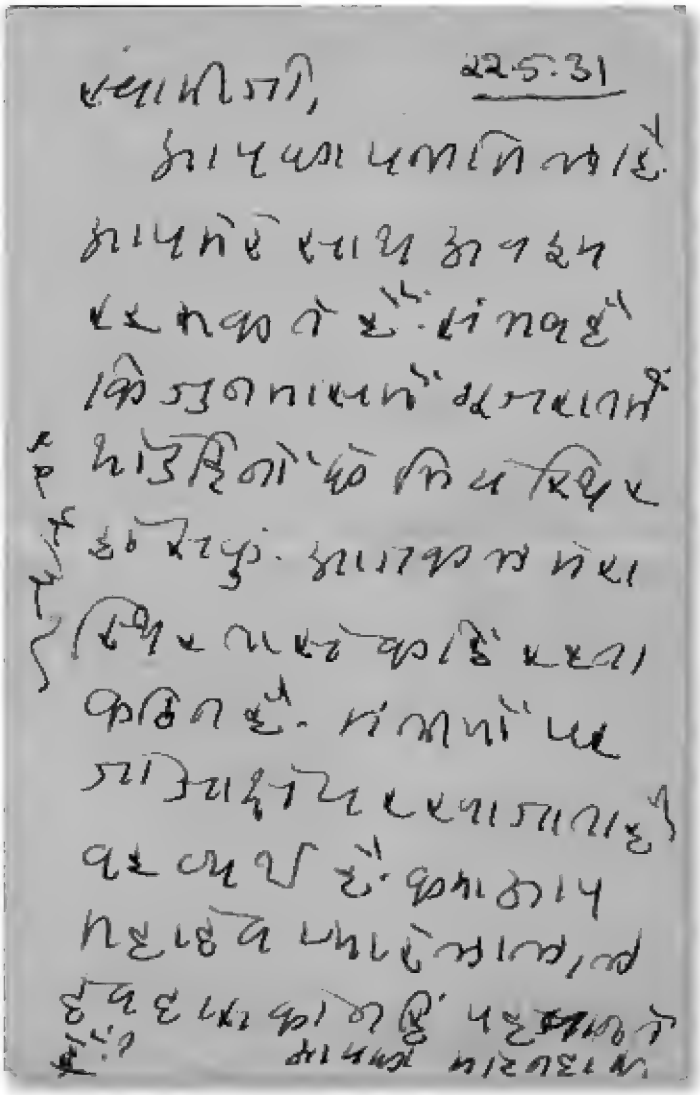
"Swamiji, Received your letter. You can surely stay with me. It is possible that I could stay for a short time in Cinjaret in the month of June. My permanent stay anywhere is difficult nowadays. It is futile to criticize the secretaries. Don't you understand Mahadev, Pyarelal, and Devadas? Your sincerely, Mohandas".

Gandhi stayed out of the limelight for most of the 1920s, taking little interest in politics, but returned to the fore in 1928. The year before, the British government appointed a new constitutional reform commission under Sir John Simon numbering not a single Indian in its ranks. The result was a boycott of the commission by Indian political parties. Gandhi pushed through a resolution at the Calcutta Congress in December 1928 calling on the British government to grant India dominion status within a year or face a new campaign of non-violence with complete independence for the country as its goal. Making good on his word in March 1930, he launched a new *satyagraha* against the tax on salt, highlighted by the famous Dandi March from March 21 to April 6, 1930, marching 400 kilometres (248 miles) from Ahmedabad to Dandi to make his own salt. Thousands of Indians joined him on this march to the sea. This campaign was one of his most successful, resulting in the imprisonment of over 60,000 people.

The government, represented by Lord Irwin, then decided to negotiate with Gandhi and released him from prison in the first weeks of 1931. That March, the two leaders signed what came to be called the Gandhi-Irwin Pact, in which the British Government agreed to set all political prisoners free in return for the suspension of the civil disobedience movement. Gandhi was invited to attend the Second Round Table Conference in London as the sole representative of the Indian National Congress.

In this fantastic letter dated during a crucial period in the struggle for Indian independence, Gandhi mentions a number of important associates: Mahadev Desai was a brilliant and scholarly man, who became a disciple and close friend of Gandhi; he lived with Gandhi from 1917 to 1942. He was imprisoned many times with the Mahatma, and died in prison with Gandhi at his side. Pyarelal Nayar, also mentioned in this letter, worked as Gandhi's secretary. Gandhi's son Devadas remained close to his father throughout his life, and touched off the funeral pyre for his famous father in 1948.

Exceptional content relating to Gandhi's lifelong struggle with the British on behalf of his countrymen. In fine condition with dark, clear holograph text and signature. (#24343) **$4,950.00**



Item 58

POST
WRITING SPACE
INDIA
Shri Swami Satyadeva
Seva Upkram
Benares City

Gandhi defines the qualities of genuine "khadi" (Indian homespun cloth) and its importance as a symbol in the campaign for Indian independence

"There is no doubt that there is difference between khadi and clothes made in at Swadeshi [native] *mills with local threads and other made in foreign mills. Using foreign made clothes makes our economy weak. It is the duty of 'Swaraj'* [or, self-rulers] *to guide the people in the proper direction…"*

59. GANDHI, MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND. Fantastic and Historically Important Autograph Manuscript Signed, Seven pages, Octavo, dated January 5, 1947 from Wardha. The text of this manuscript appears to be a speech, prepared in Hindi by Gandhi. Gandhi pens (translated, in full):

"The below mentioned question which may arise is a symbol of revolution. A certified khadi (i.e. genuine khadi) is the qualified one. The meaning of qualified khadi that 'Charkha Sangh' [the society of weavers] *produces is a partial version of the original meaning.*

Genuine khadi (qualified) is the one, which is made from threads purchased by giving right price, and reasonable charges, for weaving. This khadi should not be used for making any profit, and the only purpose should be for the benefit of the people.

Khadi, other than made from self-reliance, available in the market need to take necessary certificate for its genuineness. The only institution authorized to give the certificate is the 'Charkha Sangh'.

The khadi available without the approval of 'Charkha Sangh' is not qualified (unqualified khadi). There should not be any mistake in giving approvals/certificates. It is the moral duty of the public to point out mistakes in the certificates and enquire about any discrepancies in the certificates.

It is unfair on the par of the public if they do not point the mistakes due to their casual attitude. If the people do not point out mistakes, it means that injustice is so widespread in our society. Justice will not work at all amongst the people or for the people. The representatives of the people may be of the thought that it is not their work to point out mistakes.

There is no doubt that there is difference between khadi and clothes made in at Swadeshi [native] *mills with local threads and other made in foreign mills.*

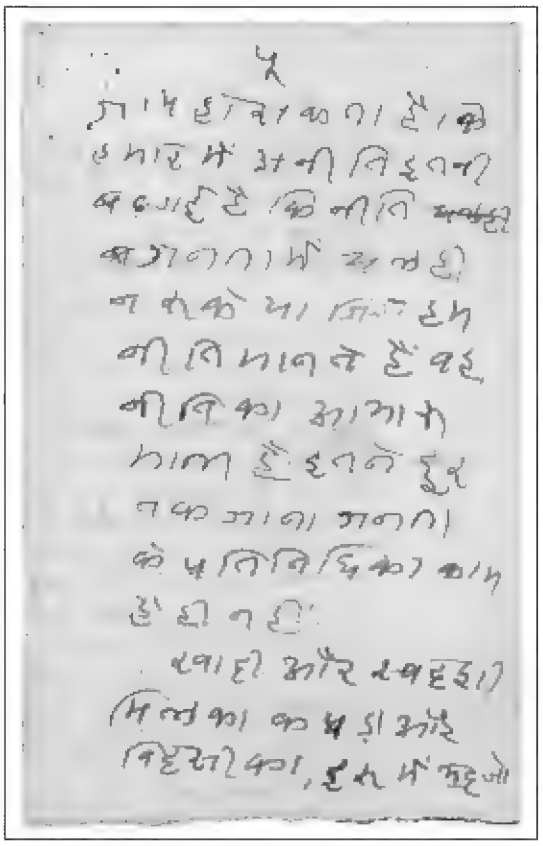
Using foreign made clothes makes our economy weak. It is the duty of 'Swaraj' [or, self-rulers] *to guide the people in the proper direction.*

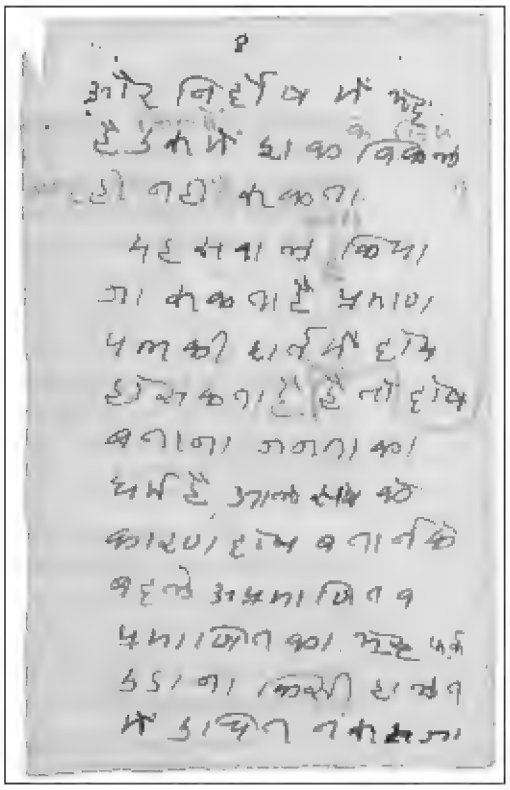
In fact, only qualified khadi has a place in 'Swaraj' and it will render good to the people.

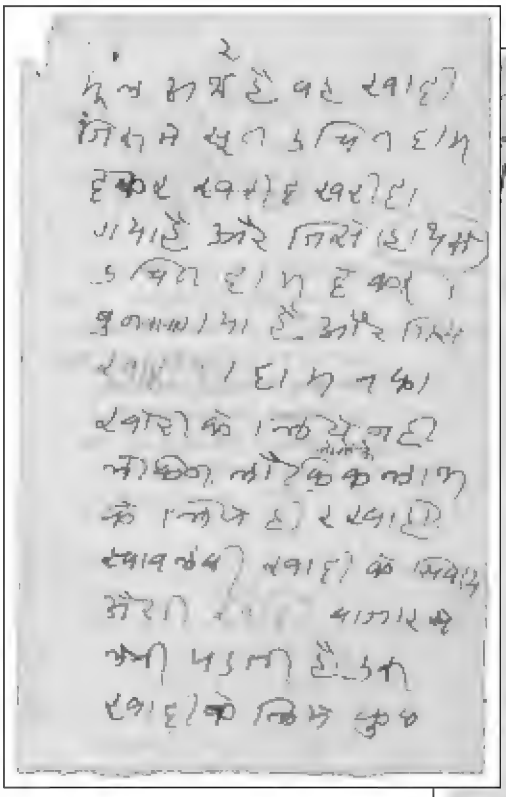
M.K. Gandhi"

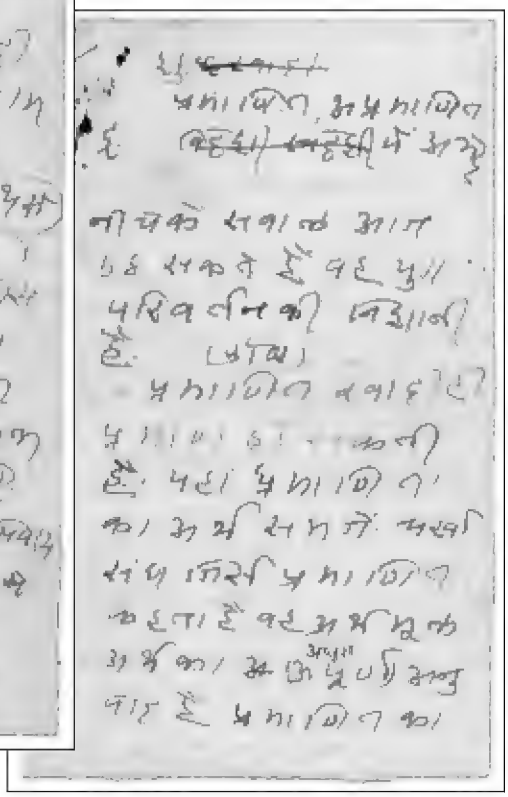
"Khadi", which has been described as "the world's only fabric with a philosophy", is Indian homespun cloth, usually of cotton and/or silk, made entirely by hand from the yarn to the finished garment. During his non-violent campaign for Indian independence, Gandhi watched as the British undermined India's textile industry by selling cheap clothes from their Lancashire mills. He was a middle-aged man when he first asked his wife Kasturba to teach him the skills of the spinning wheel, and spun every day for the rest of his life as a symbol of industrial independence and self-reliance. Publicly, he called for the burning of English mill-made cloth, and urged his countrymen to wear only homespun *khadi* to unleash its power as philosophy-in-action. While in London on diplomatic missions, Gandhi wore only *khadi*, even when visiting Buckingham Palace.

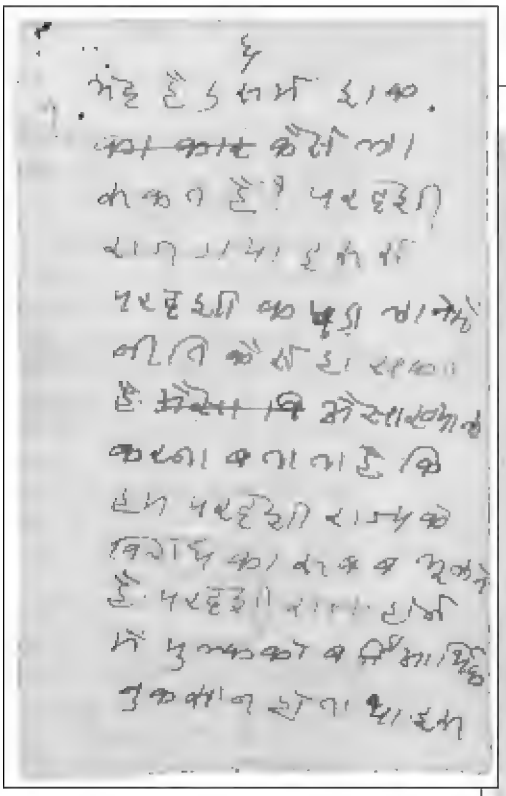
An amazing manuscript from Gandhi regarding the *khadi*, which quickly became a symbol of independence, linking rich and poor Indians together. In fine condition. (#) **$15,000.00**

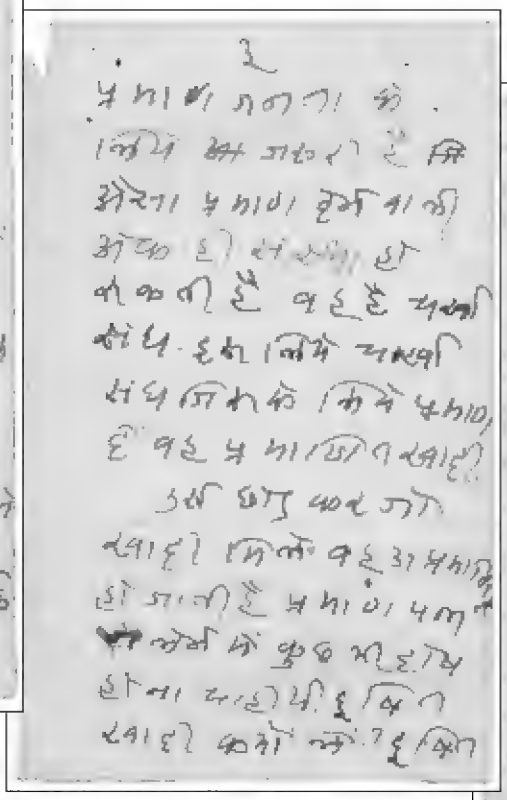


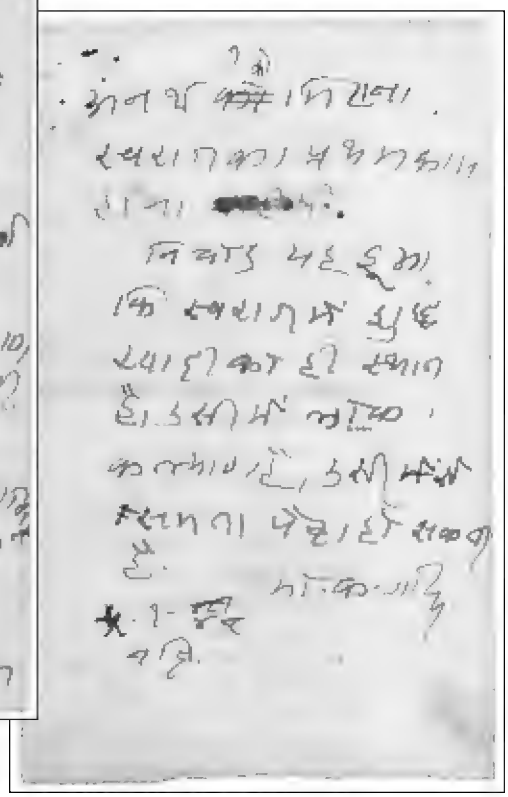


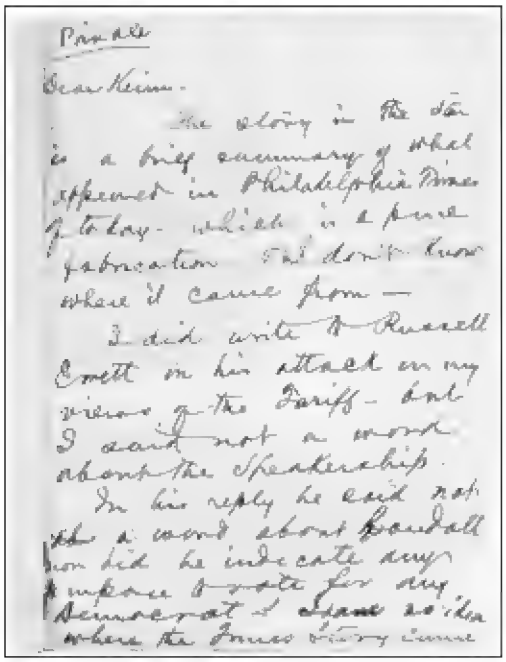












Private

Dear Kevin –

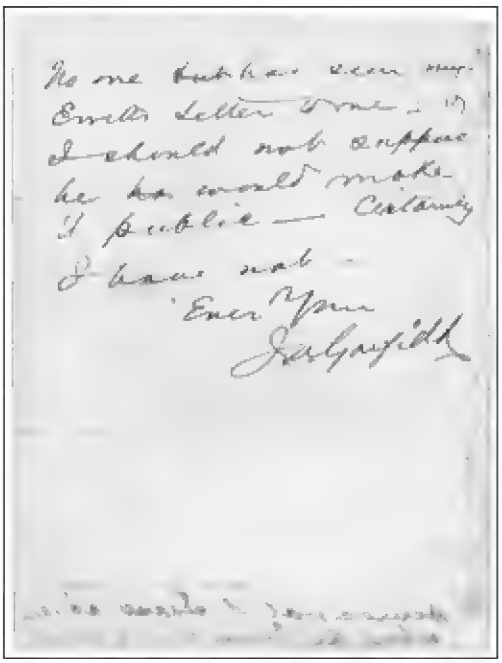
The story in the Star is a brief summary of what appeared in Philadelphia Times of today – which is a pure fabrication – I don't know where it came from –

I did write to Russell Errett in his attack on my views of the Tariff – but I said not a word about the Speakership.

In his reply he said not a word about Randall nor did he indicate any purpose to vote for any Democrat & I have no idea where the Jones Story came. No one has seen Evretts letter to me & I should not suppose he would make it public. Certainly I have not –

Ever yours

J.A. Garfield



Rep. James Garfield defends his position on tariffs after an erroneous story is published in the *Philadelphia Times*

60. **GARFIELD, JAMES A.** 1831-1881. 20th President of the U.S. (March 4 - September 19, 1881). Assassinated on July 2, 1881 by Charles Guiteau; died on September 19, 1881. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, undated. Marked *"Private"* at the head, and written to *"Dear Kevin"*. Garfield pens (in full):

"Dear Kevin –

The story in the Star is a brief summary of what happened in the Philadelphia Times of today – which is a pure fabrication – I don't know where it came from –

I did write to Russell Errett [Rep. Russell Errett, R-PA] *in his attack in my views of the Tariff – but I said not a word about the Speakership.*

In his reply he said not a word about Randall nor did he indicate any purpose to vote for any Democrat & I have no idea where the Jones Story came. No one has seen Evretts letter to me & I should not suppose he would make it public. Certainly I have not –

Ever yours
J.A. Garfield"

As a congressman, Garfield became an expert on financial matters through serving on key committees. He held various positions such as chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, and member of the House Ways and Means Committee. In that capacity, he advocated hard money policies despite the soft money (or inflationary) sentiment of his home district. He opposed all efforts to inflate the supply of money through the (1) issuance of paper currency un-backed by gold, (2) use of the unbacked greenback dollars (printed during the Civil War) to redeem government bonds, or (3) free and unlimited coinage of silver into coins. This hard money stance made him a favorite with eastern "Gold Bug" Republicans in their fight to keep the nation's money supply from expanding. As creditors, "Gold Bugs" (usually bankers and wholesalers) did not want the money they had loaned out to be paid back with less valuable or inflated paper dollars — dollars that were worth less in their purchasing power than the dollars they had advanced to their debtor customers and business clients. Garfield also disliked the various cooperative farm programs supported by the Grange, considering them a form of communism. On the tariff issue, which is the subject of this letter, Garfield took a middle line, advocating moderate and low tariff rates in response to the demand of his rural constituents for cheap European manufactured goods.

A nice ALS from Garfield, in which he defends himself against an erroneous story published in the national print media regarding his position on tariffs. Reinforced along the left edge; otherwise, in fine condition with an excellent signature. (#24437) **$950.00**

William Lloyd Garrison helps organize a series of anti-slavery lectures in 1855, and names the leading figures of the day in the abolitionist movement

61. **GARRISON, WILLIAM LLOYD.** 1805-1879. American abolitionist and journalist. **Autograph Letter Signed Twice**, Four pages, Octavo, dated September 18, 1855 from Boston. Written to *"Doctor Church"*. Garrison pens (in full):

"Dear Doctor Church:

I am glad that you and other friends are thinking of having an anti-slavery course of lectures, during the ensuing winter – such as will prove attractive, and at the same time 'help the cause along.' Of course, I shall esteem it a privilege to be one of the lecturers, according to your kind invitation, in case the list be completed.

You mention having corresponded with Dr. Stone, of this city, and obtained from him a list of the speakers he has engaged (or invited) for the Boston course. And such a list! Butler, of South Carolina – Douglas, of Illinois – Cobb, of Georgia – Raymond, of New York – and Choate, of Boston – among the number!!! This would be ludicrous, to the last degree, were it not an open insult to the cause of freedom itself.

With the exception of Beecher, Sumner and Root, on Dr. Stone's list, I would not accept all the rest for a gift; and money (especially anti-slavery money) ought not to be extended upon such men, to the amount of a farthing. Better not have any lectures at all, than to have fulminated what they would be likely to say.

Mr. May has conferred with me about the matter, and we submit the following names to constitute the lecturers for your course, (more or less,) if they can be secured:

Joshua R. Giddings;
Charles Sumner;
John P. Hale;
Henry Wilson;
Ralph Waldo Emerson;
Henry Ward Beecher;
Theodore Parker;
Wendell Phillips;
Charles L. Remond;
Lucy Stone Blackwell, or
Ernestine L. Rose,
Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Ten lectures would probably be sufficient for the course. It is hardly supposable that every one of the lecturers named can be obtained; yet I hope they will agree to come, if you approve the made out.

Parker Pillsbury will not return to this country till next summer.

I trust Frederick Douglass will not be invited, for various reasons.

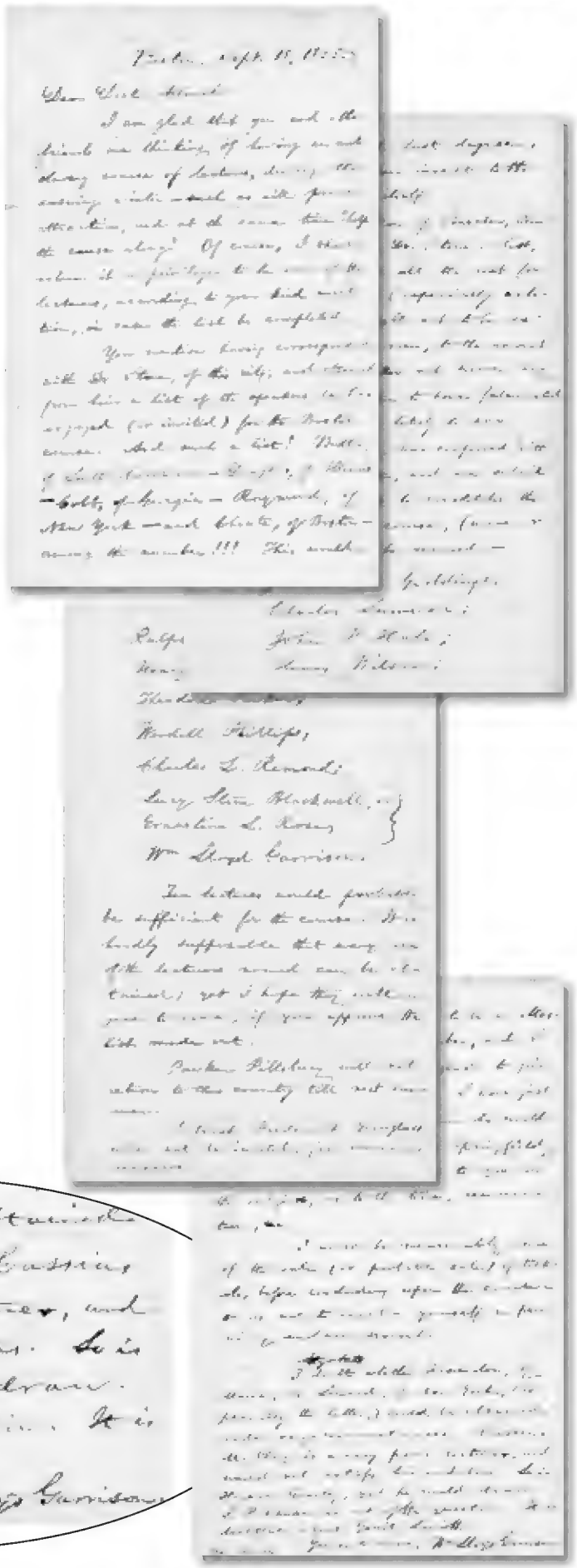
Mr. Giddings is to be in Massachusetts early in November, and I have no doubt will be glad to give a lecture on slavery. I have just written to him, telling him he would probably be wanted at Springfield, and asking him to write to you on the subject, as to the time, remuneration, &c.

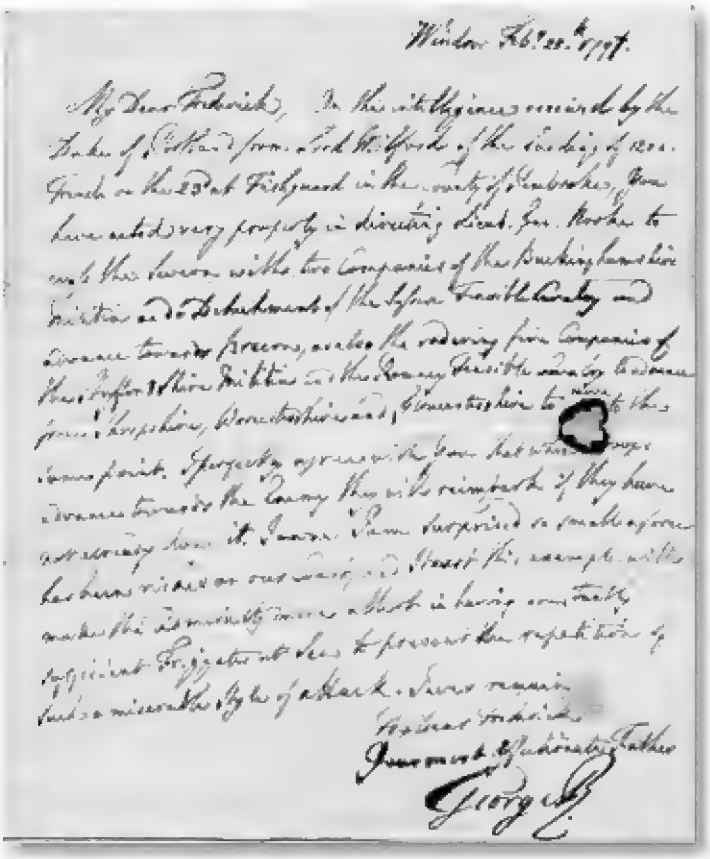
I would be measurably sure of the sale (or probably sale) of tickets, before concluding upon the course – so as not to involve yourself in pecuniary embarrassment.

I doubt whether Fessenden, of Maine, or Seward, of New York, (especially the later,) could be obtained under any circumstances. Cassius M. Clay is a very poor lecturer, and would not satisfy his auditors. So is Horace Greeley, yet he would draw. S.P. Chase in out of the question. It is doubtful about Gerrit Smith.

Yours, to serve, Wm. Lloyd Garrison"

A excellent glimpse into the well-organized abolitionist movement as it stood just five years before the Civil War, with a incredible roster of its brightest stars. In fine condition. (#24424) **$2,500.00**





King George III is pleased that a small contingent of French troops have been repulsed after landing at Wales

"I am surprised so small a force has been risked on our Coast, and I trust this example will make the Admiralty more allert in having constantly sufficient Friggates at Sea to prevent the repetition of such a miserable Style of attack"

62. **GEORGE III, KING.** 1738-1820. King of Great Britain and Ireland (1760-1820), who supported policies that led to the American Revolutionary War. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated February 25, 1797 from Windsor. Written to his son Frederick, Duke of York. Docketed on the *verso* by an unknown hand, *"Windsor - 25 Feby 1797 From the King."* King George pens (in full):

"My Dear Frederick, On the intelligence received by the Duke of Portland from Lord Milford of the landing of 1200 French on the 23d at Fishguard in the County of Pembroke, You have acted very properly in diverting Lieut. Gen. Rorke to cross the Severn with two Companies of the Buckinghamshire Militia and a Detachment of the Sussex Feasible Cavalry and advance towards Breem, as also the ordering five Companies of the Stafford Shire Militia and the Romney Feasible Cavalry to advance from Shropshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire to move to the same point. I perfectly agree with You that when troops advance towards the Enemy they will reimbark if they have not already done it. I am surprised so small a force has been risked on our Coast, and I trust this example will make the Admiralty more allert in having constantly sufficient Friggates at Sea to prevent the repetition of such a miserable Style of attack. I ever remain My Dear Frederick Your most affectionate Father

George R."

On February 23, 1797, 1400 French soldiers and convicts under the command of General William Tate landed on the coast near Fishguard, Wales, delivered by three French men-of-war, beginning what is now known as "The Fishguard Invasion" – essentially the last foreign military invasion of Great Britain. George's prediction that those enemy troops would immediately flee upon the sight of British soldiers was inaccurate, though; the French ships, upon completing their task, immediately turned out to sea and sailed for Ireland, leaving the beached marines with no hope of rescue. The French then capitulated virtually without a fight, surrendering to the local militia (presumably those troops here referred to by George).

Outstanding military content. Small hole from original ink-blot; otherwise, in fine condition. (#20823) **$2,950.00**

George Goethals, the heroic builder of the Panama Canal, forms a private consulting company to tackle the many difficult engineering projects facing the U.S.

63. **GOETHALS, GEORGE WASHINGTON.** 1858-1928. American army officer and engineer. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated June 8, 1920. Written to Mr. David Norton of Cleveland, Ohio. Goethals writes (in full):

"My dear Mr. Norton:

You may be interested in nowing [sic] *that I have organized a firm of Engineers, Designers and Managers of Construction under the corporate name of Goethals, Wells & Company, Inc. We plan to carry on a general engineering and construction business, specializing in the engineering and architectural design of all classes of structures and the management of their construction.*

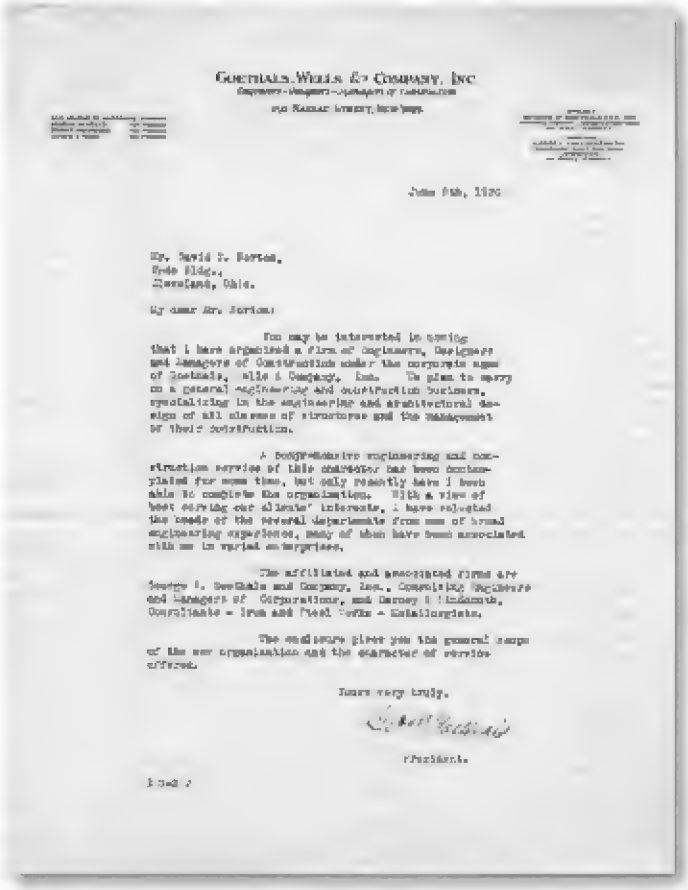
A comprehensive engineering and construction service of this character has been contemplated for some time, but only recently have I been able to complete the organization. With a view of best serving our clients' interests, I have selected the heads of the several departments from men of broad engineering experience, many of whom have been associated with me in varied enterprises.

The affiliated and associated firms are George W. Goethals and Company, Inc. Consulting Engineers and Managers of Corporations, and Carney & Lindemuth, Consultants – Iron and Steel Works – Metallurgists.

The enclosure [not present] *gives you the general scope of the new organization and the character of service offered.*

Yours very truly,
Geo. W. Goethals.
President"

Item 63



GOETHALS, WELLS & COMPANY, INC.

June 8th, 1936

Mr. David P. Morton,
Hyde Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Morton:

You may be interested in knowing that I have organized a firm of Engineers, Designers and Managers of Construction under the corporate name of Goethals, Wells & Company, Inc. We plan to carry on a general engineering and construction business, specializing in the engineering and architectural design of all classes of structures and the management of their construction.

A comprehensive engineering and construction service of this character has been contemplated for some time, but only recently have I been able to complete the organization. With a view of best serving our clients' interests, I have selected the heads of the several departments from men of broad engineering experience, many of whom have been associated with me in varied enterprises.

The affiliated and associated firms are George W. Goethals and Company, Inc., Consulting Engineers and Managers of Corporations, and Harvey S. Whitcomb, Consultants - Iron and Steel Works - Metallurgists.

The enclosure gives you the general scope of the new organization and the character of service offered.

Yours very truly,

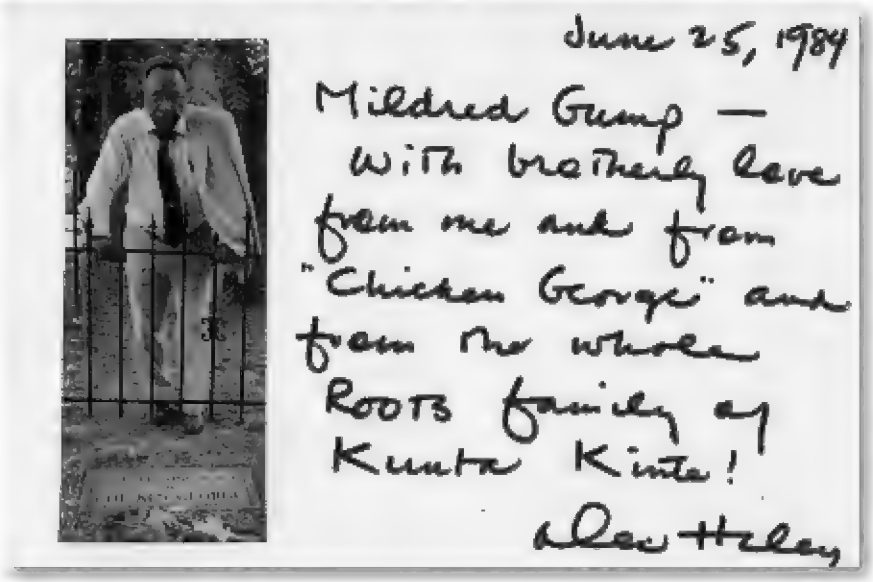
President.

The conqueror of the Panama Isthmus, Goethals here begins the private consulting company that would be his enterprise until his death eight years later. As principal partner, Goethals served as consulting engineer on many important works during the next few years, such as the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal at New Orleans, the Columbia Basin Irrigation Project, the East Bay Municipal Utility District of Oakland, and the Lake Worth Inlet District in Florida.

In very fine condition. (#22752) **$595.00**

Exquisite Ulysses S. Grant cabinet photograph by renowned Civil War photographer Mathew Brady, signed by Grant as President

64. GRANT, ULYSSES S. 1822-1885. Civil War general and 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Exceptional Vintage Cabinet Photograph Signed as President**, 4 ¼ in. x 6 ½ in., sepia-tone, featuring the stately former general and current President of the U.S. seated in an ornate chair. Signed and dated in the lower margin, *"U.S. Grant, Oct 27th, '70"*. Printed on the verso with Brady's gallery credit, *"Brady's National Photographic Portrait Galleries, Broadway and Tenth St., New York, 627 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington D.C."* Minor stains and some age toning to the card stock; overall, in fine condition. One of the nicest Grant signed photographs we've ever encountered. Of particular note, this image was signed just two weeks after the death of Robert E. Lee on October 12, 1870, Gen. Grant's celebrated Civil War adversary. (#24371) **$4,950.00**



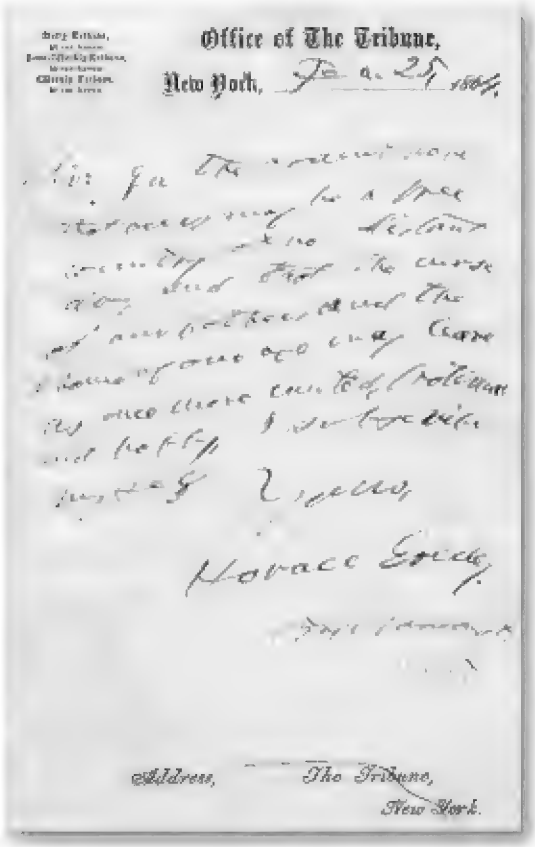
"With brotherly love from me and from 'Chicken George' and from the whole Roots family of Kunta Kinte!"

65. **HALEY, ALEX.** 1921-1992. American author. **AUTOGRAPH STATEMENT SIGNED**, on a 4 1/2" x 7" card, dated June 25, 1984, with a small printed color image of Haley affixed at the left. Signed in bold black ink, *"Mildred Gump – With brotherly love from me and from 'Chicken George' and from the whole Roots family of Kunta Kinte! Alex Haley"*. Wonderful, good-natured sentiment from Haley, and a nice association with his magnum opus, Roots. In fine condition. (#) **$395.00**

"In the ardent hope that ours may be a free country at no distant day, and that the curse of our fathers and the shame of our age may leave us once more united, brethren and happy..."

66. **GREELEY, HORACE.** 1811-1872. Newspaper editor and political commentator. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on "Office of the Tribune" letterhead, New York, dated December 25, 1864. As the Civil War draws to a close, Greeley offers this moving, Christmas Day antislavery message to an unnamed correspondent:

> *"Sir: In the ardent hope that ours may be a free country at no distant day, and that the curse of our fathers and the shame of our age may leave us once more united, brethren and happy, I subscribe myself Yours, Horace Greeley".*



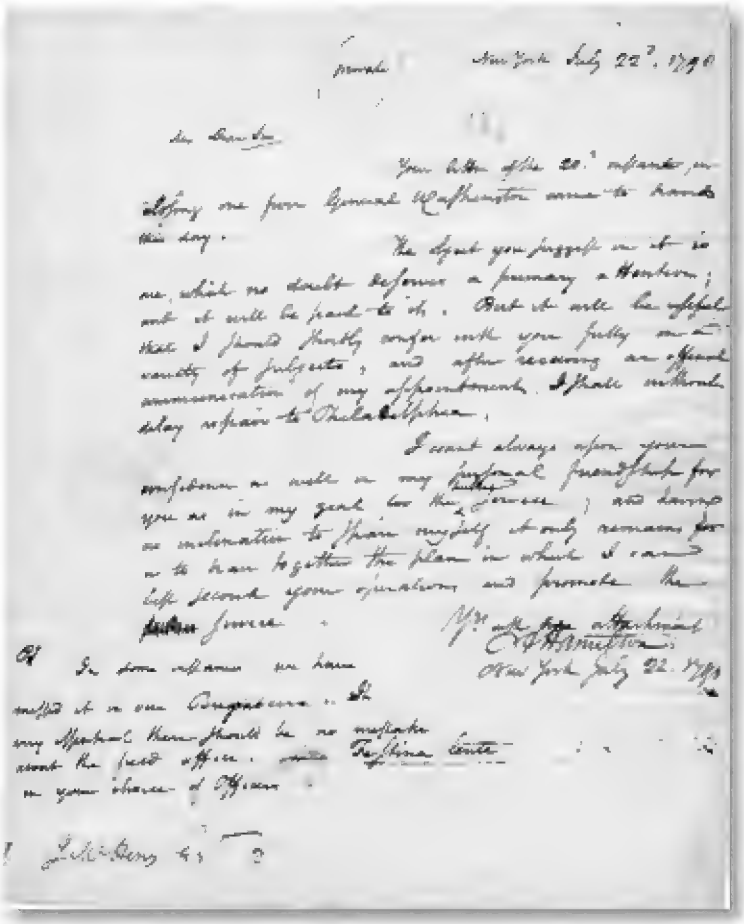
An ardent opponent of slavery, Greeley was torn between his belief in emancipation and his hatred of war. In 1864 he became convinced the Confederacy was nearing exhaustion and that with diplomacy they could be coaxed into negotiations for surrender. Greeley's predilection for peace proposals came to a head in the summer of 1864. When the Tribune's editor showed an interest in negotiations with Confederate agents in Canada across Niagara Falls, Pres. Lincoln on July 9th, much to Greeley's surprise and dismay, cunningly authorized Greeley to negotiated with them provided they had official credentials and that they agree to "the restoration of the Union and abandonment of slavery." Greeley and Lincoln's secretary, John Hay, met with the Confederate agents on July 20th. The negotiations quickly broke down with the agents failing to establish their credibility to act on behalf of the Confederacy and claming Lincoln had betrayed them by demanding emancipation be included in any final settlement. Greeley's dismal failure at these negotiations and his initial reluctance to support Lincoln's reelection resulted in damage to his reputation and credibility as the editor of the nation's most powerful newspaper. However, he continued his often misconceived and misunderstood efforts to pull the nation back together well beyond the end of the war when he openly signed the bail-bond for the release of Jefferson Davis, provoking a storm of public criticism.

This letter captures Greeley's strong patriotic and abolitionist sentiments during the turbulent final year of the Civil War. In fine condition. (#23633) **$950.00**

THE QUASI-WAR WITH FRANCE

Expecting *"official communication"* of his appointment as Inspector General of the Army within days, Alexander Hamilton rushes off to Philadelphia to coordinate recruiting and army training procedures with Secretary of War James McHenry

"...it will be useful that I should shortly confer with you fully on a variety of subjects, and after receiving an official communication of my appointment, I shall without delay repair to Philadelphia."



67. HAMILTON, ALEXANDER. 1755?-1804. American statesman. **Autograph Letter Signed** as Secretary of the Treasury, One page, Quarto, dated July 22, 1798 from New York. Marked *"Private"* at the head, and written to Secretary of War James McHenry. Hamilton pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 20th instant, enclosing one from General Washington came to hand this day.

The object you suggest in it is one, which no doubt deserves a primary attention; and it will be paid to it. But it will be useful that I should shortly confer with you fully on a variety of subjects, and after receiving an official communication of my appointment, I shall without delay repair to Philadelphia.

I count always upon your confidence as well in my personal friendship for you as in my zeal for the military service; and having no inclination to show myself it only remains for me to draw together the plan in which I can best second your operations and promote the service.

Yrs. With true attachment,
Hamilton

New York, July 22. 1790

PS. In some instances we have
Missed it in our Brigadiers. It
Very essential there should be no mistake
About the field office. Testina lente
in your choice of Officers"

When war threatened with France in 1798, Hamilton entertained dreams of military achievement. Following the passage of a law for raising a provisional army, George Washington, who was to command it, suggested Hamilton's appointment as inspector-general with the rank of major-general, his plan being to make his old aide second in command. Commissioned as inspector-general just three days after the date of the present letter (July 25, 1798), Hamilton was busy for several months with plans for organizing a force of 50,000 and for offensive operations against Louisiana and the Floridas. He hoped to effect conquests upon an impressive scale. When suddenly Adams dissipated both the war cloud and these dreams of glory by his wise stroke in dispatching a new minister to France, Hamilton and his supporters were filled with angry consternation. With outward good grace, Hamilton advised his friends in the Senate that "the measure must go into effect with the additional idea of a commission of three," but his inward resentment was extreme. The Quasi-War with France was never transferred to land, as the entire conflict took place primarily at sea between the U.S. and French navies, dashing Hamilton's hopes for military glory.

In fine condition. (#24364) **$12,500.00**

Before peace is formally negotiated with Great Britain, Gov. John Hancock issues naval orders to protect the Eastern Seaboard against hostile British warships:

"...you are hereby Order'd to Embrace the first favorable weather & proceed with the Sloop under your Command to Sea upon a Cruise for the protection of the Sea Coast against the Enemies of these United States, whose Vessells if not Superior to you in Force you will use your best Endeavours to Take, Sink or Destroy, & should you be so fortunate as to Take any Prizes you will send them into the Port of Boston..."

68. HANCOCK, JOHN. 1737-1793. American Revolutionary statesman. First signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed** with initials *"J.H."*, Two pages, Folio, dated July 8, 1782 from Boston. Written to Captain George Little regarding orders for the sloop Winthrop. Hancock pens (in full):

"Sir

Having appointed & commissioned you to the Command of the arm'd Sloop Winthrop belonging to this Common Wealth, & you having Reported to me that the Sloop is in every Respect Ready for the Sea; you are hereby Order'd to Embrace the first favorable weather & proceed with the Sloop under your Command to Sea upon a Cruise for the protection of the Sea Coast against the Enemies of these United States, whose Vessells if not Superior to you in Force you will use your best Endeavours to Take, Sink or Destroy, & should you be so fortunate as to Take any Prizes you will send them into the Port of Boston, unless Circumstances should occur to you to make it more safe to Send them into any other Port. You will be particularly careful not to Fall in the way of a Superiour Force, but avoid as much as possible even the Hazard of being Captur'd, and should you find that there are Vessells of Superior Force to you in the Bay, & your Sloop will be in danger of being Taken, you are directed immediately to Return into the Port of Boston.

You will Take under your Convoy any Vessels that are ready & bound to the Eastward, particularly the Schooner bound to Machias with Provisions for the Garrison, also the Sloop Roxbury Capn. Barworth will Provision for Kennebeck River, & a Vessel bound to Freedman's Bay, these Vessells you are hereby order'd to Take under your convoy & See them safe to the Several Destin'd ports, the Sloop for Kennebeck you need only see a small way up the River, as I do not conceive any Risque after she enters the River; tho' I leave it with you to determine your Conduct in this instance from the Circumstances that you meet with.

As soon as you have Complied with your order as to your Convoy & have Discharg'd yourself from them; you will proceed to Cruise along the Eastern Shore, and such other ports as you shall Judge most conducive to answer the principal object of your Cruise, the protection of the Sea Coast. You will be attentive to the Coasting Vessels from the Eastward, & whenever a member of them are Loaded & Ready to Sail for Boston, & application is made to you, you are hereby Directed to Take them under your Convoy & proceed with them to Boston, & bring your Vessel to Anchor in the Road below, & come up to Town in your Boat, that I may have notice of your Arrival & be made acquainted with the Occurrences of your Cruise.

If Circumstances admit you may Continue your Cruise Four Weeks, at the Expiration of which time you will Return to Boston, if you are not sooner Call'd upon by the Eastern Trade to Convoy them up.

You will embrace every opportunity to give me information of your proceedings, & of every material Occurrence that takes place.

I recommend the greatest Frugality & attention that the Provisions & Stores be not unnecessarily expended or Lost.

You will be careful that the Resolutions of the Common Wealth with Respect to Arm'd Vessels be strictly adher'd to, & that good order & proper Discipline be preserv'd on board the Winthrop.

I wish you an agreeable & Successful Cruise, & am

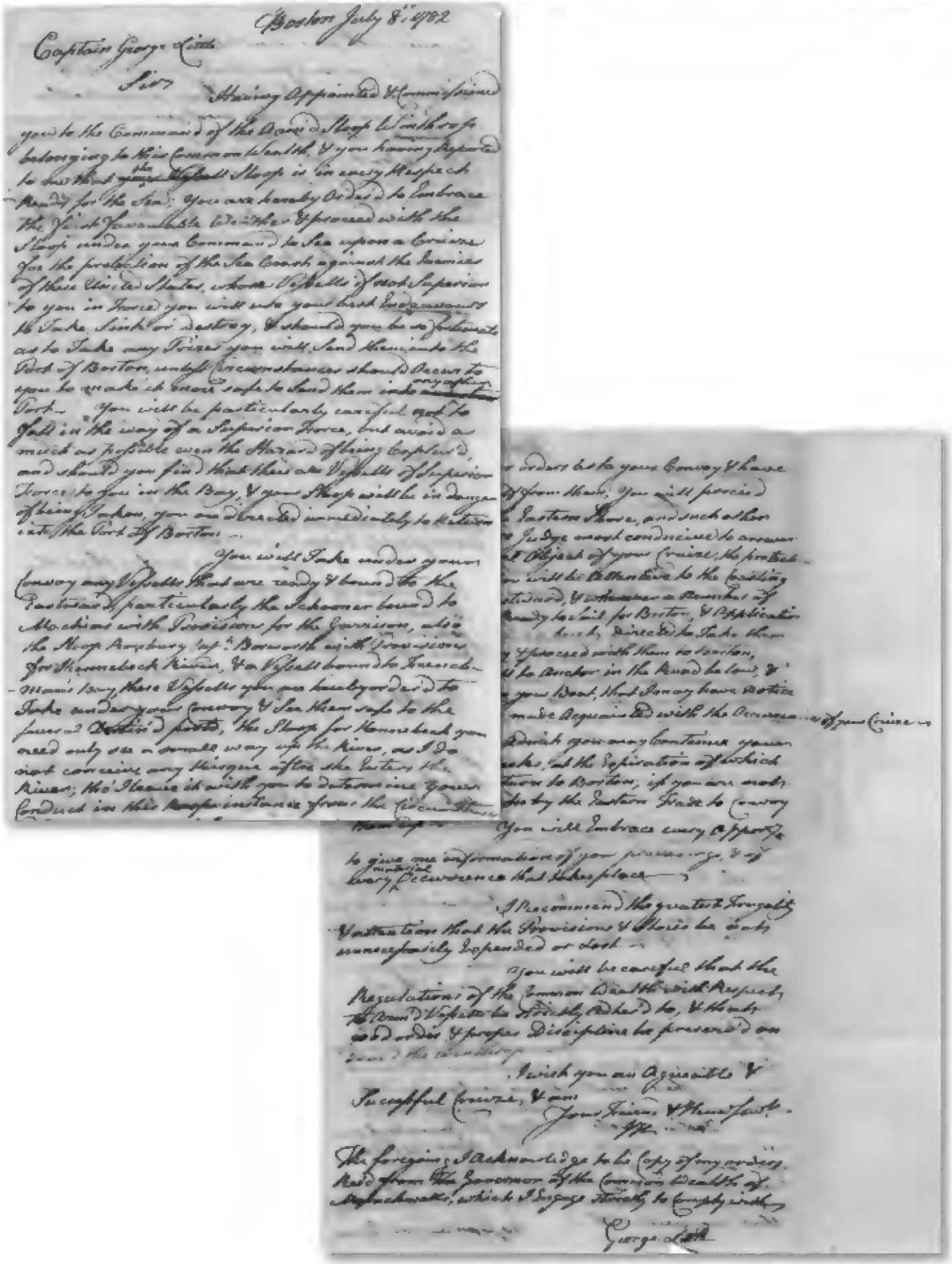
Your Friend, & Humbl Servt

J.H."

Little's endorsement is written just beneath:

"The foregoing I acknowledge to be Copy of my order Rec'd from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which I engage strictly to comply with. George Little".

In October of 1781 the British were defeated at Yorktown, effectively ending the Revolutionary War. Peace negotiations between the U.S. and Great Britain began in March of 1782 in Paris, but many Americans, including Washington and Hancock, were suspicious of the British government's motives. Hancock still feared the superior British naval presence along the New England coast. In this letter, written well after peace negotiations had gotten underway, it was not certain that the war would truly end as Britain initially refused to recognize American independence as a precondition of a peace treaty. Hancock here orders one of his sea captains to protect Massachusetts ships engaged in trade, and, if necessary, engage with hostile ships threatening the coastline. Serving underneath Cap. George Little was Edward Preble, first lieutenant, who went on to greater naval fame. After receiving these orders, the *Winthrop* cruised the Maine coast for about two months and captured five prizes, including two privateers. After two more sailings in 1783, the Winthrop was decommissioned as the last ship of the Massachusetts Navy and sold. An excellent and very uncommon full handwritten letter from John Hancock, penned as governor of Massachusetts in the newly independent United States. Archival reinforcements to the folds; otherwise, in fine condition with dark and legible text. (#) **$25,000.00**



Boston July 8th 1782

Captain George Little

Sir

Having Appointed & Commissioned you to the Command of the Brig'd Sloop Windsor belonging to the Commonwealth & you having Reported to me that the said Sloop is in every Respect Ready for the Sea. You are hereby Ordered to Embrace the first favourable Wind & Weather & proceed with the Sloop under your Command to Sea upon a Cruize for the protection of the Sea Coast against the Enemies of these United States, whom you will use your best Endeavours to Take Sink or Destroy, & should you be informed as to Take any Prize you will send Them into the Port of Boston, unless Circumstances should occur to you to render it unsafe to send them into any other Port. You will be particularly careful not to Fall in the way of a Superior Force, but avoid as much as possible even the Hazard of being Captured, and should you find that there are Vessells of Superior Force to you in the Bay, & your Sloop will be in Danger of being Taken, you are Directed immediately to Return into the Port of Boston.

You will Take under your Convoy any Vessells that are ready & bound to the Eastward particularly the Schooner bound to Machias with Provisions for the Garrison, also the Sloop Amsbury Capt. Bancroft with Provisions for Thomaston River, & Vessells bound to Passamaquoddy Bay, these Vessells you are hereby ordered to Take under your Convoy & See them safe to the Several Destined Ports, the Sloop for Thomaston you need only see a Small way up the River, as I do not conceive any thing can after the Letters the River; tho' Should it still you be Determined Power Conducted in this Respect instances from the Eastward

[illegible] orders be to your Convoy & have [illegible] your Mark. You will proceed [illegible] Eastern Shore, and such other [illegible] Judge most conducive to answer [illegible] Object of your Cruise, the Protection [illegible] will be Attended to the Fishing [illegible] attended, & whenever a Number of [illegible] ready be Sail for Boston, & Application [illegible] made, Directed to Take them [illegible] you can with them to Boston, [illegible] to Anchor in the Road be low, & [illegible] your Boat, that you may have notice [illegible] make Application to be with the Convoy [illegible] which you may Continue your [illegible] take, till the Separation of which [illegible] Return to Boston, if you are not [illegible] by the Eastern Trade to convoy [illegible] You will Embrace every Opportunity to give me Information of your proceedings, & of [illegible] every Occurrence that takes place

I Recommend the greatest Frugality & Oeconomy that the Provisions & Stores be not unnecessarily Expended or Lost.

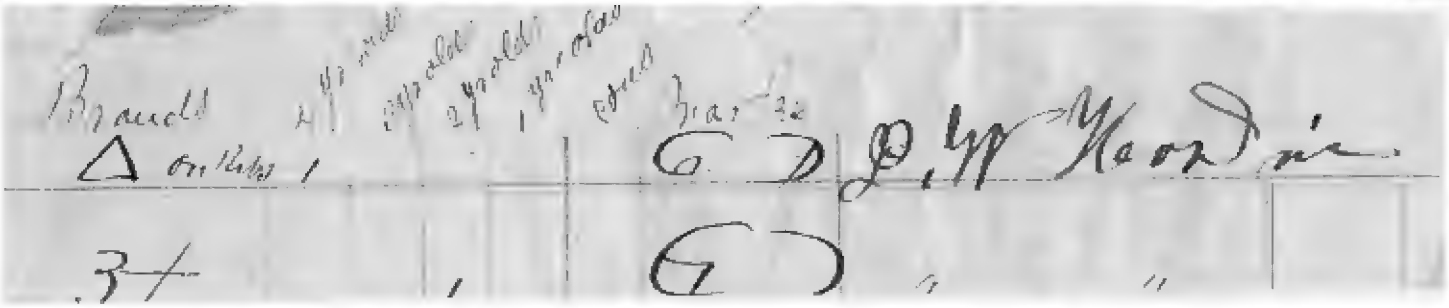
You will be careful that the Regulations of the Navy Board with Respect to Rank & Visiting be strictly attended to, & that good Order & proper Discipline be preserved on board the Vessell

I wish you an Agreeable & Successful Cruize, & am

Your Friend & Humble Servt.

The foregoing I Acknowledge to be a Copy of my Orders from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, which I Engage Strictly to Comply with

George Little



Frontier outlaw John Wesley Hardin's signed horse-branding legend

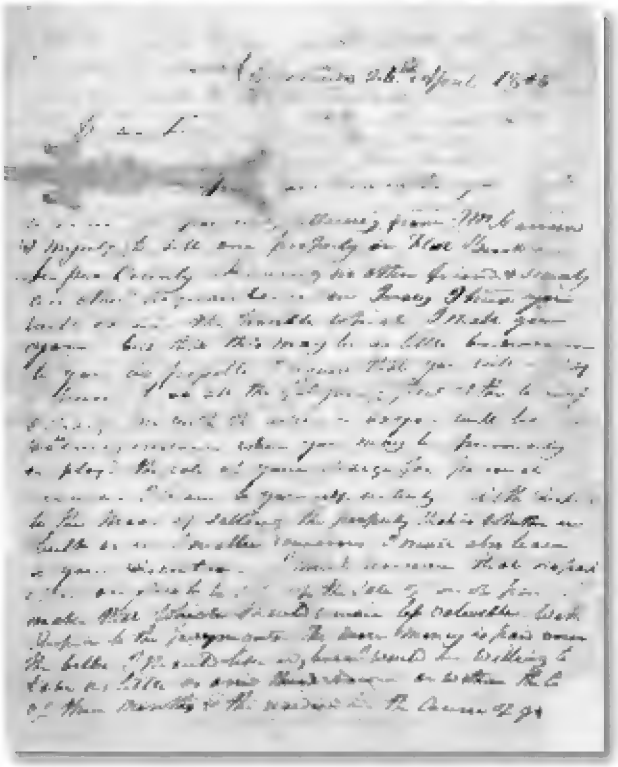
69. HARDIN, JOHN WESLEY. 1853-1895. American outlaw. **Signed Horse Branding Legend**, 8 in. x 2 in. (the signature and corresponding text have been cut from the larger document). The legend shows that Hardin owned one 4-year-old horse, identifiable with a triangle brand on the horse's ribs. Signed *"J.W. Hardin"* at the center right of the document. Verso shows the brands of three other men along with the quantity of their horses, which notation each man has signed.

One of the most feared gunslingers in the West, Hardin was an unusual type of killer, a handsome, gentlemanly man who considered himself a pillar of society, always maintaining that he never killed anyone who did not need killing and that he always shot to save his own life. Many people who knew him or his family regarded him as a man more sinned against than sinning. The fact that he had more than thirty notches on his gun, however, is evidence that no more dangerous gunman ever operated in Texas. Archival repair to the top of the document; otherwise, in good condition. A great signature from one of the most notorious outlaws of the Old West, with a great association. (#21800) **$2,950.00**

Gov. William Henry Harrison prepares to acquire massive land holdings in Indiana Territory, which would later bring him into conflict with the powerful Shawnee chief, Tecumseh

70. HARRISON, WILLIAM HENRY. 1773-1841. 9th President of the U.S. (March 4 - April 4, 1841). **Autograph Letter Signed**, as Governor of the Indiana Territory (1800-12), Three pages, Quarto, Vincennes, April 26, 1805. With address overleaf addressed to: *"Colo. James Henry, Somerset County New Jersey, To the office at New Germantown"*. Harrison pens (in full):

"Dear Sir Inclosed herewith you will receive a power of Attorney from Mrs. Harrison & myself to sell our property on Flat Brook in Sussex County. Having no other friend & scarcely an other acquaintance in Jersey I trust you will excuse the trouble which I shall give you - but that this may be as little burdensome to you as possible I request that you will employ a person to do all the fatigueing part of the business & charge me with the expense. As you will likewise do in every instance when you may be personally employed the rate of your charge for personal services I leave to yourself entirely. With Respect to the Mode of selling the property that is whether in bulk or in smaller divisions I must also leave to your discretion. I think however that no part of it ought to be sold if the sale of such part would make that which should remain less valuable. With Respect to the payments the more money is paid down the better I should like it, but I would be willing to take as little as one third down or within the course of three months & the residue in the course of 9 twelve & eighteen months. With Respect to the price I can give you no possible direction being entirely unacquainted with the value of lands in that country. Your judgement will enable you to ascertain the value of my property by comparing it with other lands in the neighbourhood which have been lately sold & I will trust it entirely to your direction, confident that you will do for me as well as you can & with this I shall be perfectly satisfied be the result what it may. As soon as you meet with a person willing to buy the land or such part of it as you may think proper to sell, you may close the bargain without any reference to me. I have within a few days given Judge [John Cleves] *Symmes a valuable section of land near Cincinnati to pay a debt which he owes to the heirs of Phillip Stockton for which he informed that you were in some measure bound.*

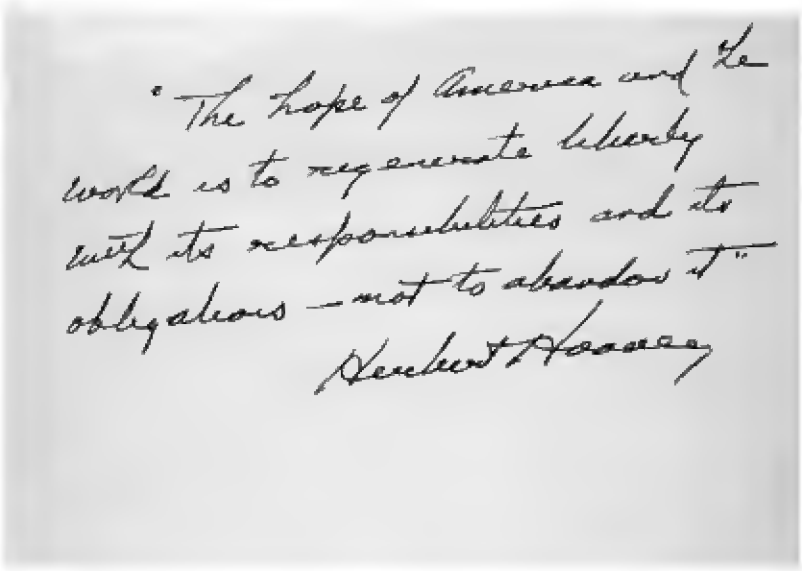


I sold to Mr. [Peyton] *Short some time ago the tract of land which lies below the Mill & which Judge Symmes purchased of one Van horne (?) - I have also deeded to Mr. Short an other tract of land containing one Hundred & forty three acres & which was deeded by the Judge to Mrs. Harrison in the year 1787 as he says by mistake. What is now our property is contained in deed from Judge Symmes to Mrs. Harrison dated Augt. 18, 1794 which you will find recorded in the office of Sussex County in book C of Deed Page 504 505 &c. amounting to about four Hundred & fifty five acres - & which originally consisted of seven Different tracts - one of which I mortgaged to Genl.* [Jonathan] *Dayton when I was in Jersey to secure him against damages in an affair in which he was security for the Judge & this affair is long since settled. Mrs. Harrison desires her best love to your lady & family. If you should come as far as Mr. Short's to see your brother & sister I shall certainly expect that you will pay us a visit & believe me there are few persons that I should be as pleased to see. You will have an opportunity of seeing one of the finest countrys in the world. I am - with sincere Regard Dr. Sir Your Hum Servt. Willm H. Harrison*

I want very much to save some money for the public sales of land that will take place here this fall if you get any for me please to place it in one of the Banks of Philadelphia or New York subject to my draft."

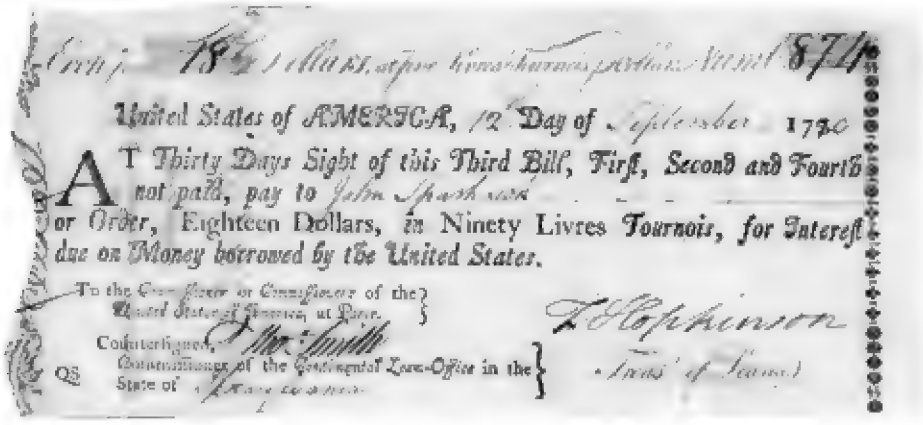
The acquisition and arbitrage of land was "the name of the game" in the new territory of Indiana. While Governor, Harrison linked his personal financial fortunes with the Territory by purchasing land, as he states in his 1805 letter: *"I want very much to save some money for the public sales of land that will take place here this fall..."* He eventually bought a few hundred acres on the Blue River, near Corydon in southern Indiana, where he erected a grist and sawmill and contemplated building a shipyard. The land in that sector was later organized as Harrison County (October 11, 1808). In July of 1810, Harrison also mortgaged his wife's land in New Jersey so that he could cover the expenses of his large family and buy more land. Harrison was also active in the acquisition of land in his official capacities; under orders from President Thomas Jefferson, he was to acquire as much as possible from the Indians. He did this so successfully that soon he found himself opposed by two Shawnee brothers, Tecumseh and Tenskwatawa (known as the Prophet), who attempted to unite the Indian nation against the sale of their land. Resistance came to a head in 1809 when Tecumseh refused to recognize the Treaty of Fort Wayne, whereby Harrison had negotiated with the Miami Indians for the transfer of 2 1/2 million acres of land to the U.S. In November of 1811, Harrison was to rout the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe, which secured Indiana for American settlement. Within a year, Tecumseh was killed at the Battle of the Thames River, near Detroit.

A fascinating letter from Harrison, relating to his early efforts to acquire public lands in the new Indiana Territory, where he served as Governor for many years – and where his land-acquisition policies for the government, mandated by the President, brought him into direct conflict with the great Indian chief Tecumseh. Archival repair to minor paper loss; overall, in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#) **$2,500.00**


"The hope of America and the
world is to regenerate liberty
with its responsibilities and its
obligations – not to abandon it"
Herbert Hoover

"The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it"

71. HOOVER, HERBERT. Uncommon Autograph Quotation Signed, penned on a 3 ½ in. x 5 in. leaf in dark ink *"'The hope of America and the world is to regenerate liberty with its responsibilities and its obligations – not to abandon it' Herbert Hoover"*. This quotation is from Hoover's 1934 book Challenge to Liberty, written during the rise of fascist and other extremist governments in both Europe and Asia. Minor toning to the vertical edges, and slight vertical crease at the left of center; overall, in fine condition. The text and signature are both quite dark, and contrast very well with the light paper. (#23692) **$1,500.00**


United States of AMERICA, 12 Day of September 1780
AT Thirty Days Sight of this Third Bill, First, Second and Fourth
not paid, pay to John Sparhawk
or Order, Eighteen Dollars, in Ninety Livres Tournois, for Interest
due on Money borrowed by the United States.
To the Comptroller or Commissioners of the
United States of America, at Paris.
Countersigned,
Commissioners of the Continental Loan-Office in the
State of
F. Hopkinson
Treas' of Loans

72. HOPKINSON, FRANCIS. 1737-1791. American political leader and jurist. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. **Partly-Printed Document** being a "Sight Draft" (a financial note payable on demand), 8 ¼ in. x 3 ¾ in., dated September 12, 1780. The document is a receipt for a bond issued by the U.S. government, and reads (in full):

> *"At Thirty Days Sight of this Third Bill, First, Second and Fourth not paid, pay to John Sparhawk, or Order, Eighteen Dollars, in Ninety Livres Tournois, for Interest due on Money borrowed by the United States".*

Signed at the lower right in dark black ink, *"F. Hopkinson"*, as Treasurer of Loans. In fine condition with a very bright signature. (#24432) **$650.00**

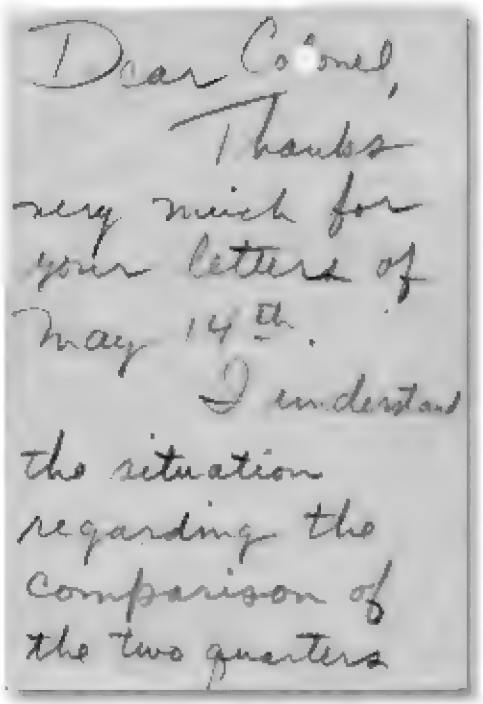
73. HOUDINI, HARRY. 1874-1926. Hungarian-born American magician. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, being a handsome black and white printed image on a period postcard, measuring 3 ½ in. x 5 ½ in. The youthful Houdini is shown wearing a white-tie tuxedo, seated in a large formal chair. Signed directly in the center in black ink, *"Harry Houdini, June 27/06"*. Very minor chipping to edges, and small stain on the verso; overall, in fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**

Faced with hard times at the Hughes Tool Company, American business mogul Howard Hughes compliments the efforts of one of his sales managers

"I fully agree that [S. P.] *Brown* [the sales manager of the Hughes Tool Company] *should continue his policy of employing the 10 young men each year with a view to the future. Further, I can see he probably needs a lot more men now to keep the sales up in the face of hard times and bad business in every other line. I think he has done a truly remarkable job…"*

74. HUGHES, HOWARD. 1905-1976. American industrialist, aviator and film producer & director. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed** *"Howard"*, Seven and one-half pages, in pencil, on four leaves of notepad paper (approx. 4" x 6"), back-to-back, no place or date. Written to: *"Dear Colonel"* (in part):

> *"Dear Colonel, Thanks very much for your letters of May 14th.*
>
> *I understand the situation regarding the comparison of the two quarters somewhat better now. However, I do think you should go into the increase in sales and particularly administrative expense and see if you feel this is all needed.*
>
> *I fully agree that* [S. P.] *Brown* [the sales manager of the Hughes Tool Company] *should continue his policy of employing the 10 young men each year with a view to the future.*
>
> *Further, I can see he probably needs a lot more men now to keep the sales up in the face of hard times and bad business in every other line. I think he has done a truly remarkable job. I only want you to see if there are any items in this increase which Brown may not have known about, or approve, or feel needed….*
>
> *My best wishes Howard"*


Dear Colonel,
Thanks
very much for
your letters of
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I understand
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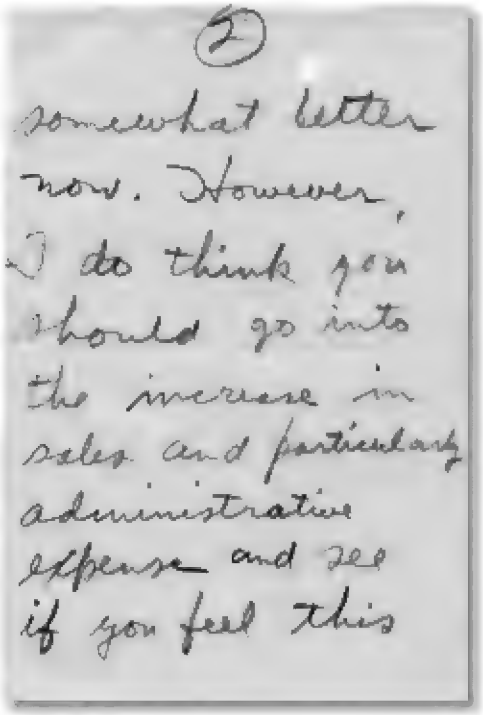
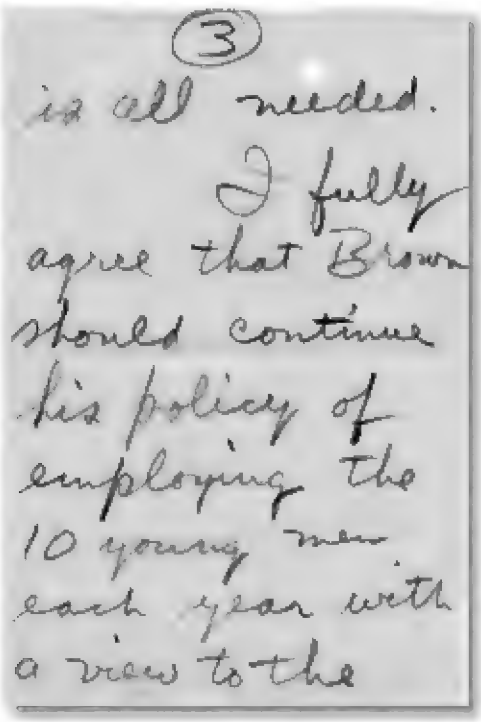
the two quarters


(2)
somewhat better
now. However,
I do think you
should go into
the increase in
sales and particularly
administrative
expense and see
if you feel this

In May of 1924, Hughes was given 100% control of the Hughes Tool Company, the fountainhead of the family fortune. Founded by Howard Hughes, Sr. in 1909, the family business dominated the American oil-drilling business for more than 50 years. By 1950, it controlled about 85% of the drill-bit market. The company's profits had supplied Hughes with the capital required to finance his many unsuccessful ventures in filmmaking, airplane manufacturing, and hotel and casino management.

In fine condition. (#19342) **$4,950.00**


(3)
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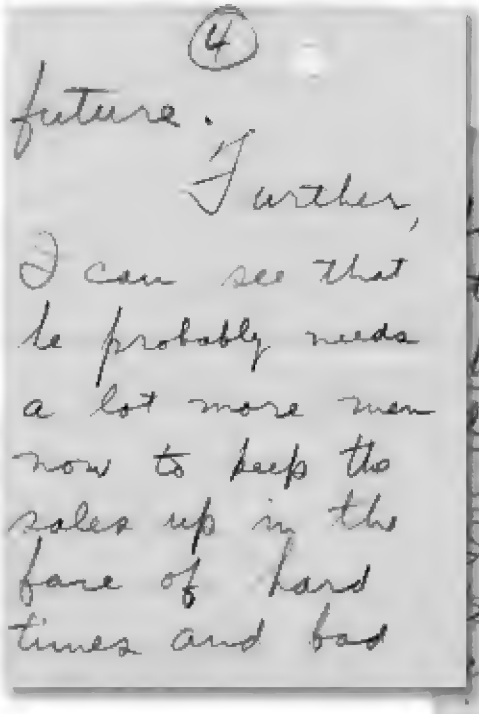
(4)
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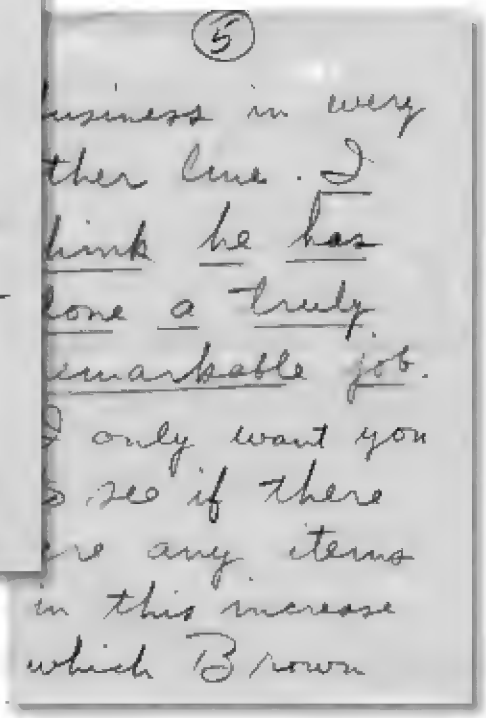
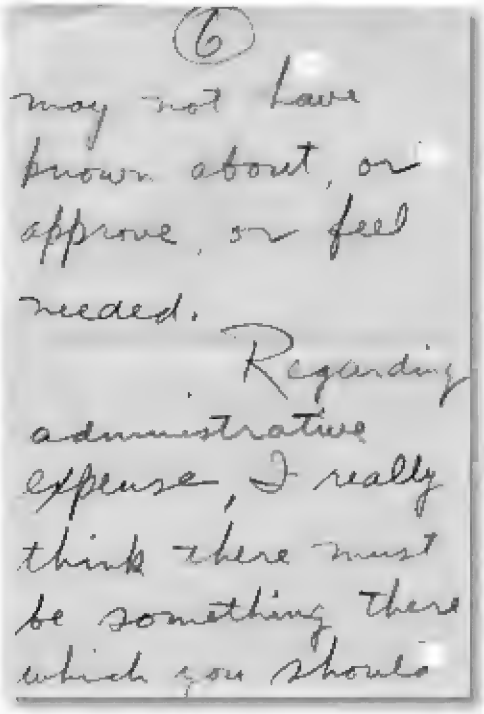
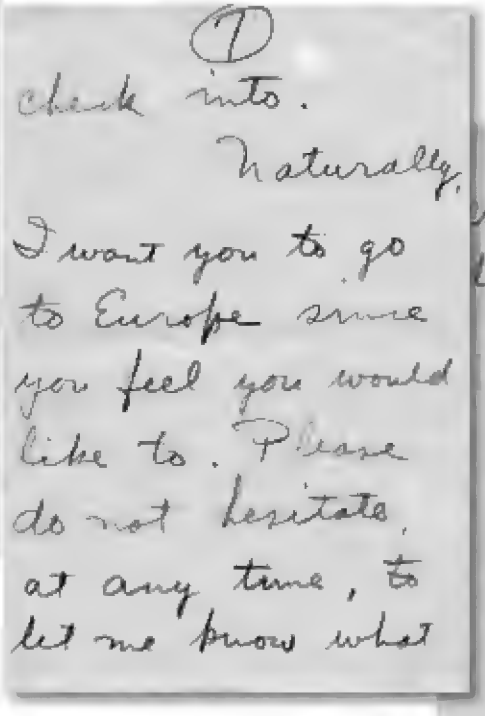

(5)
business in very ther line. I think he has done a truly emarkable job. I only want you o see if there re any items in this increase which Brown


(6)
may not have known about, or approve, or feel needed.
Regarding administrative expense, I really think there must be something there which you should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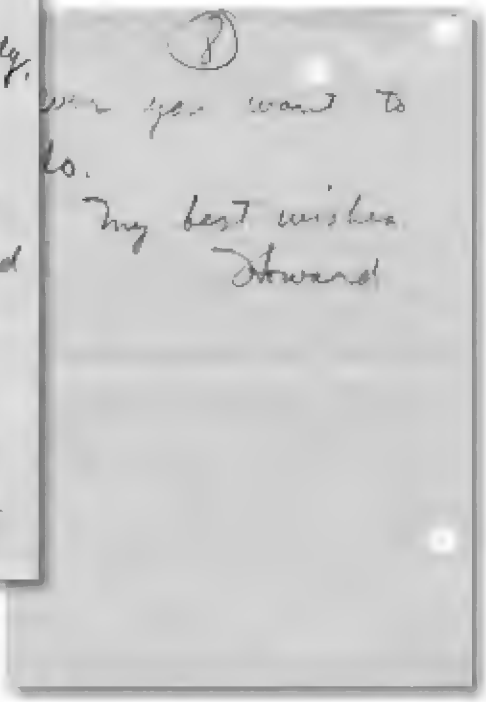
check into.
Naturally, I want you to go to Europe since you feel you would like to. Please do not hesitate, at any time, to let me know what

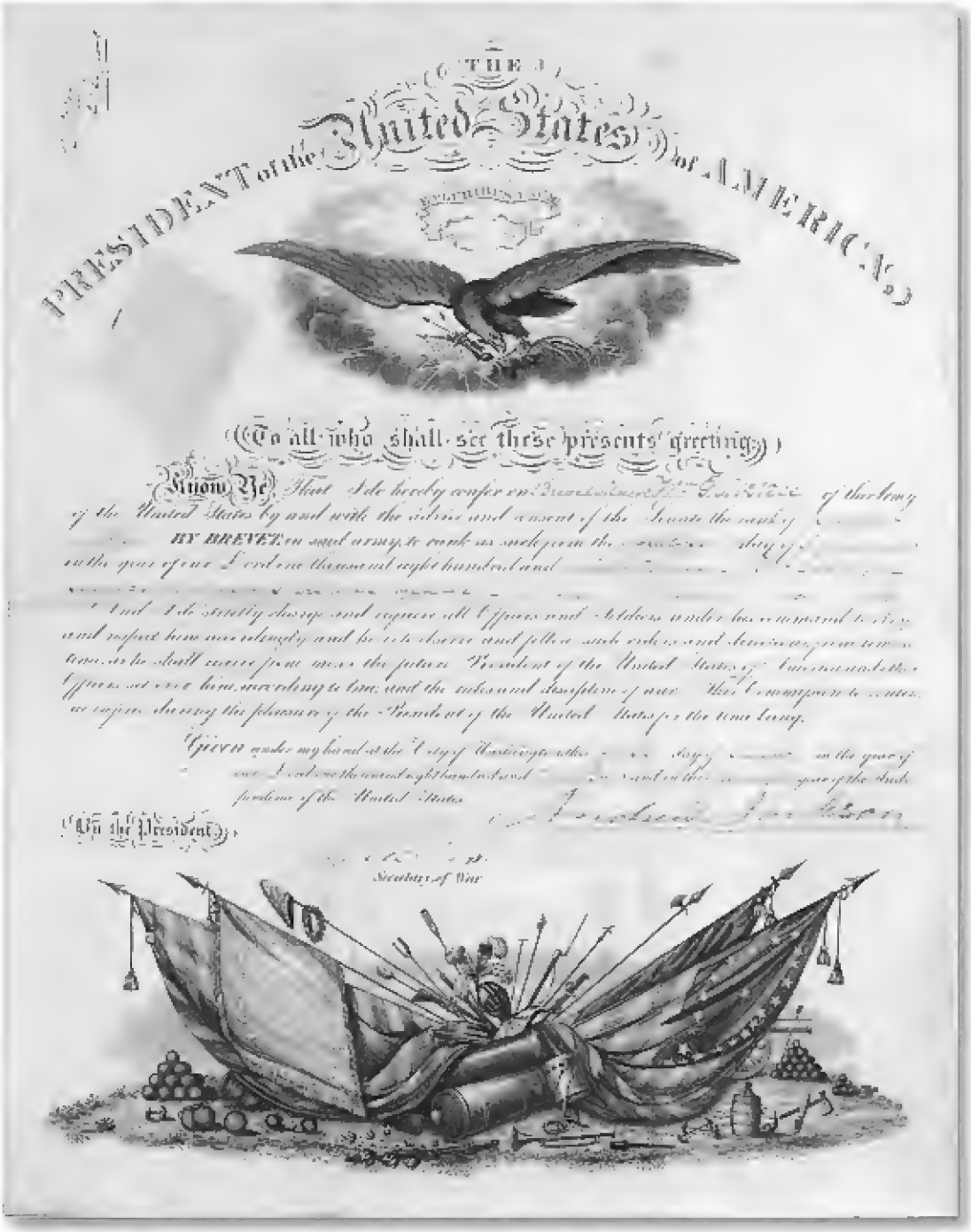

(8)
ver you want to lo.
My best wishes
Howard

The Supreme Court Justices of the 1936 Charles Evans Hughes Court

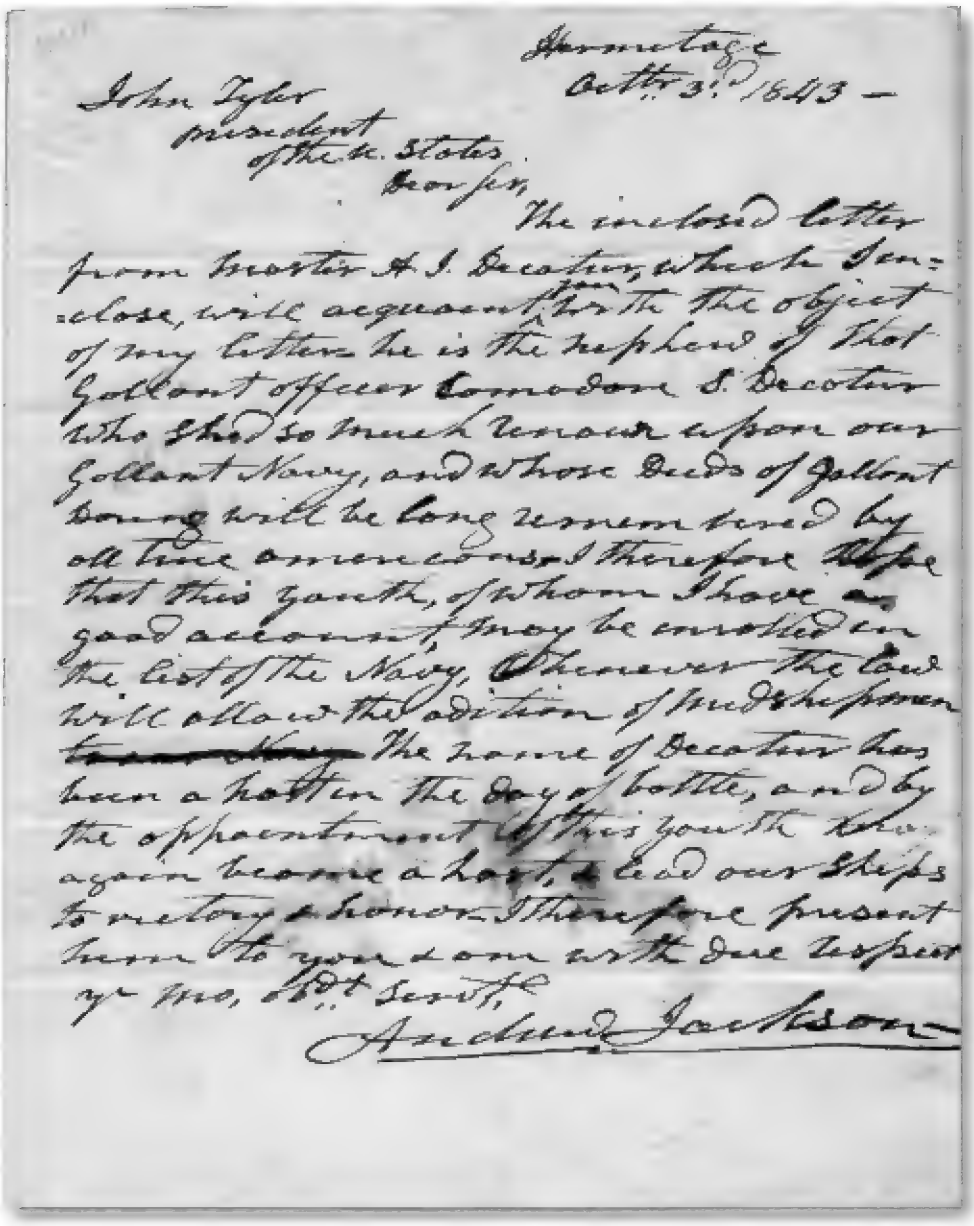
75. The Charles Evans Hughes Court of 1936. Official Oversize Portrait Signed by all nine Justices, 12 in. x 10 in., light sepia-tone, signed by each justice in ink in the lower margin underneath his respective image. The justices of this famous court are:

Charles Evans Hughes
Willis Van Devanter
J.C. McReynolds
Louis D. Brandeis
George Sutherland
Pierce Butler
Harlan F. Stone
Owen J. Roberts
and Benjamin N. Cardozo

Under the leadership of Hughes, the Supreme Court weathered some of its most tumultuous times since the early nineteenth century, primarily as a result of Franklin D. Roosevelt's "court-packing plan," which was a thinly veiled attempt to intimidate the conservative court into supporting his "New Deal" legislation. President Hoover appointed Hughes to the chief justiceship in 1930, as well as Associate Justices Roberts and Cardozo. In fine condition. (#24345) **$4,950.00**


THE
PRESIDENT of the United States of AMERICA,
To all who shall see these presents greeting:
Know Ye
BY BREVET
In the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and
By the President
Secretary of War

76. Jackson, Andrew. Ornate Military Commission Signed as President, 13 ½ in. x 17 ½ in., dated July 1, 1834. The document confers a brevet rank of major on William G. McNeil, for *"faithful service ten years in one grade"*. Signed at the lower right *"Andrew Jackson"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War Lewis Cass. Minor wear to folds, textual accomplishment light; otherwise, in very good condition. White paper and red wax seal intact at the upper left. (#24380) **$1,950.00**



Hermitage
Octr 3d 1843 –

John Tyler
President
of the U. States
Dear Sir,

The inclosed letter from Master A. J. Decatur, which I enclose, will acquaint you with the object of my letter, he is the nephew of that Gallant officer Comodore S. Decatur who I shed so much renown upon our Gallant Navy, and whose deeds of gallant daring will be long remembered by all true americans. I therefore hope that this youth, of whom I have a good account, may be enrolled in the list of the Navy, Whenever the law will allow the addition of Midshipmen ~~to the Navy~~. The name of Decatur has been a part in the day of battle, and by the appointment of this youth may again become a part, & lead our Ships to victory & honor. I therefore present him to you & am with dear respect yr mo. obdt Servt,

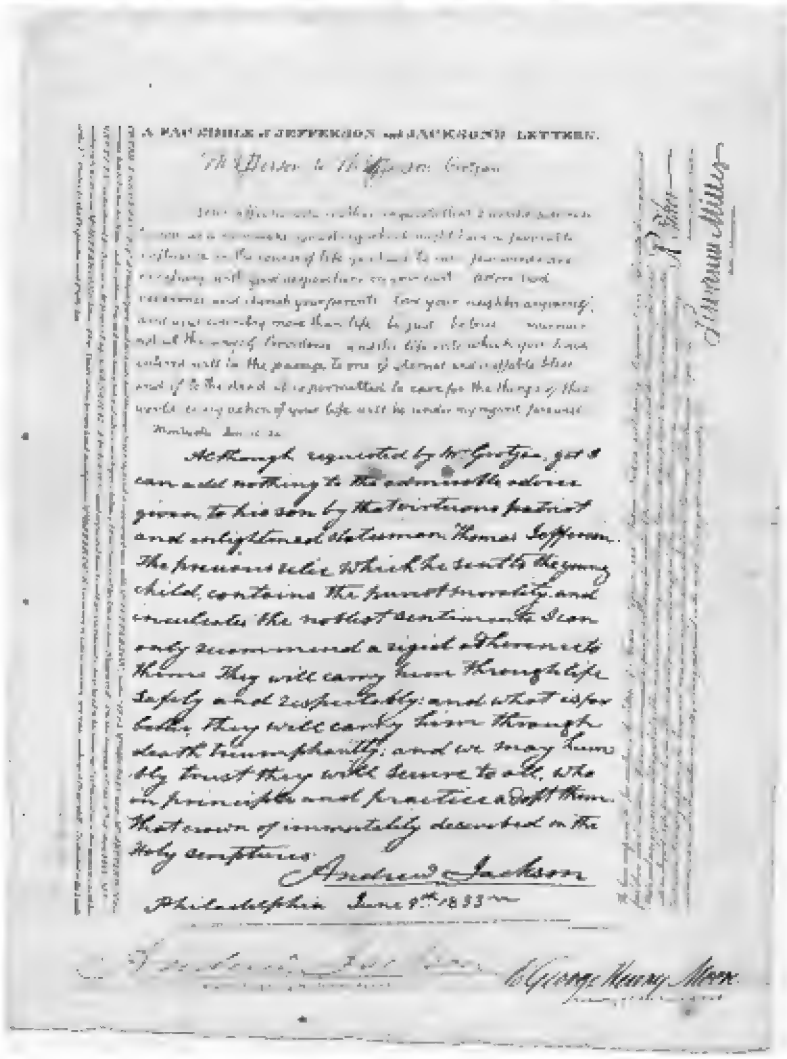
Andrew Jackson

In a stirring letter to Pres. John Tyler, former President Andrew Jackson has glowing words of praise for one of America's greatest naval heroes, Commodore Stephen Decatur

77. JACKSON, ANDREW. 1767-1845. 7th President of the U.S. (1829-1837). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, One pages, Quarto, dated October 3, 1843 from the Hermitage, with an additional **Free Frank** (which has been crossed out) on the overleaf. Written to President **John Tyler** (1790-1862 – 10th President of the U.S., 1841-1845). Jackson pens (in full):

> *"Dear Sir, The inclosed letter* [not present] *from Master A.J. Decatur, which I enclose, will acquaint you with the object of my letter, he is the nephew of that gallant officer Comodore S. Decatur who I shed so much renown upon our gallant Navy, and whose deeds of gallant daring will be long remembered by all true Americans. I therefore hope that this youth, of whom I have a good account, may be enrolled in the list of the Navy, Whenever the law will allow the addition of midshipmen. The name of Decatur has been a part in the day of battle, and by the appointment of this youth may again become a part, & lead our ships to victory & honor. I therefore present him to you & am with dear respect yr mo. obdt. Servt., Andrew Jackson"*

An amazing letter of recommendation with a rousing, patriotic flair, and absolutely incredible associations. Decatur gave the young nation an important boost in confidence in 1804 when he led a band of saboteurs into Tripoli harbor to destroy the captured USS *Philadelphia*. He went on to even greater naval successes during the War of 1812. Minor smudging to a few words of the letter; on the whole, in near mint condition with exceptionally dark signatures and holograph text. With an exceptional association, this is certainly one of the finest letters of Andrew Jackson extant. (#23113) **$15,000.00**



Presidents Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson offer their immortal advice for America's youth

"Love your neighbor as yourself; and your country more than life…"

78. Jackson, Andrew. Magnificent Printed Broadside Document Signed, One page, Folio, undated. The document is a **Benjamin Owen Tyler** souvenir copy of a famous letter written by **Thomas Jefferson** and added to by **Andrew Jackson**, given as advice to a young man who was named in honor of Jefferson. The boy, Thomas Jefferson Grotjan, was the son of Peter A. Grotjan of Philadelphia and his wife; the couple maintained a warm correspondence with Thomas Jefferson over the years. In 1824, the elderly former President wrote an eloquent letter of advice to his namesake, a facsimile copy of which is printed on this document:

"Th: Jefferson to Th: Jefferson Grotjan

Your affectionate mother requests that I would address to you, as a namesake something which might have a favorable influence on the course of life you have to run. Few words are necessary, with good dispositions on your part. Adore God, reverence and cherish your parents. Love your neighbor as yourself; and your country more than life. Be just. Be true. Murmur not at the ways of Providence, and the life into which you have entered will be the passage to one of eternal and ineffable bliss. And if to the dead it is permitted to care for the things of this world, every action of your life will be under my regards. Farewell.

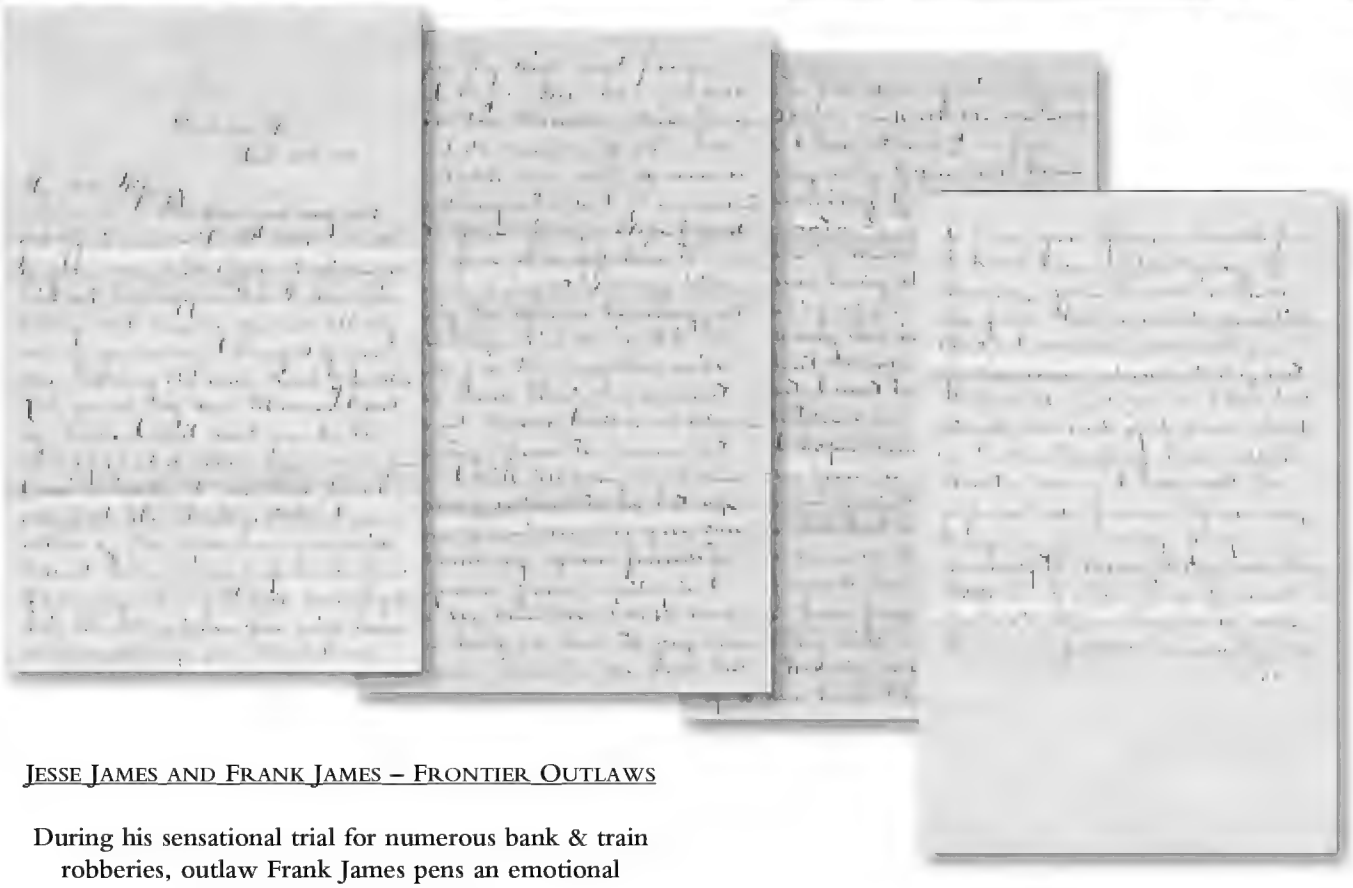
Monticello, Jan. 10, 24"

Written just beneath Jefferson's sage advice, President Andrew Jackson has subscribed his own words of encouragement to the young man (who was age 10 when he met the 7th President of the U.S.):

"Although requested by Mr. Grotjan, yet I can add nothing to the admirable advice given to his son by that virtuous patriot and enlightened statesman, Thomas Jefferson. The previous relic which he sent to the young child, contains the purest morality, and inculcates the noblest sentiments. I can only recommend a rigid adherence to them. They will carry him through life safely and respectably; and what is far better, they will carry him through death triumphantly; and we may humbly trust they will secure to all, who in principle and practice adopt them, that crown of immortality described in the Holy Scriptures. Andrew Jackson, Philadelphia, June 9, 1833".

The printed document is signed at the lower edge in black ink, *"Andrew Jackson"*, and countersigned by George Henry Moore, librarian of the New York Historical Society. An additional endorsement is the printer, **Benjamin Owen Tyler** (who also created a famous print of the Declaration of Independence, contemporaneous to John Binns' print) at the left edge of the document, describing the circumstances under which the original statements were obtained from Jefferson and Jackson. A companion statement is also printed on the opposite vertical edge which reads (in part): ***"The sentiments expressed in these letters are worthy of being impressed on the minds of every youth in our country".***

In fine condition. (#24414) **$19,500.00**



JESSE JAMES AND FRANK JAMES – FRONTIER OUTLAWS

During his sensational trial for numerous bank & train robberies, outlaw Frank James pens an emotional letter to wife from prison

"...bring all your good clothes if you have any...for I don't know when I will git out..."

79. JAMES, FRANK. 1843-1915. American outlaw. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Ben"* (his alias, B.J. Woodson), Four pages, Octavo, dated October 25, 1883 from Gallatin, Missouri. Written to his wife, Annie, in Independence, Missouri. Includes the **Original Handwritten Transmittal Envelope**. James pens (in full):

"My Dear Wife

For fear you may not get off to-morrow I will write you so if you send to the Office to morrow you will not be disappointed. We have been having real winter. Snowed all day nearly yesterday. I thought if you were having the same kind of weather Rob would say now Mamma I want my boots, I don't want you to be disappointed when you come for I am satisfied you will have to board at Mr. Bradleys Hotel. I am rather of the opinion you will like it better than a private house. The only thing it will come higher but the attention you will have will make up for that, I am bound to see you if it should cost 128 per week which we have payed I can stand it a few weeks any way. If you were here this morning, I would love you to death so hope you will git here to morrow night.

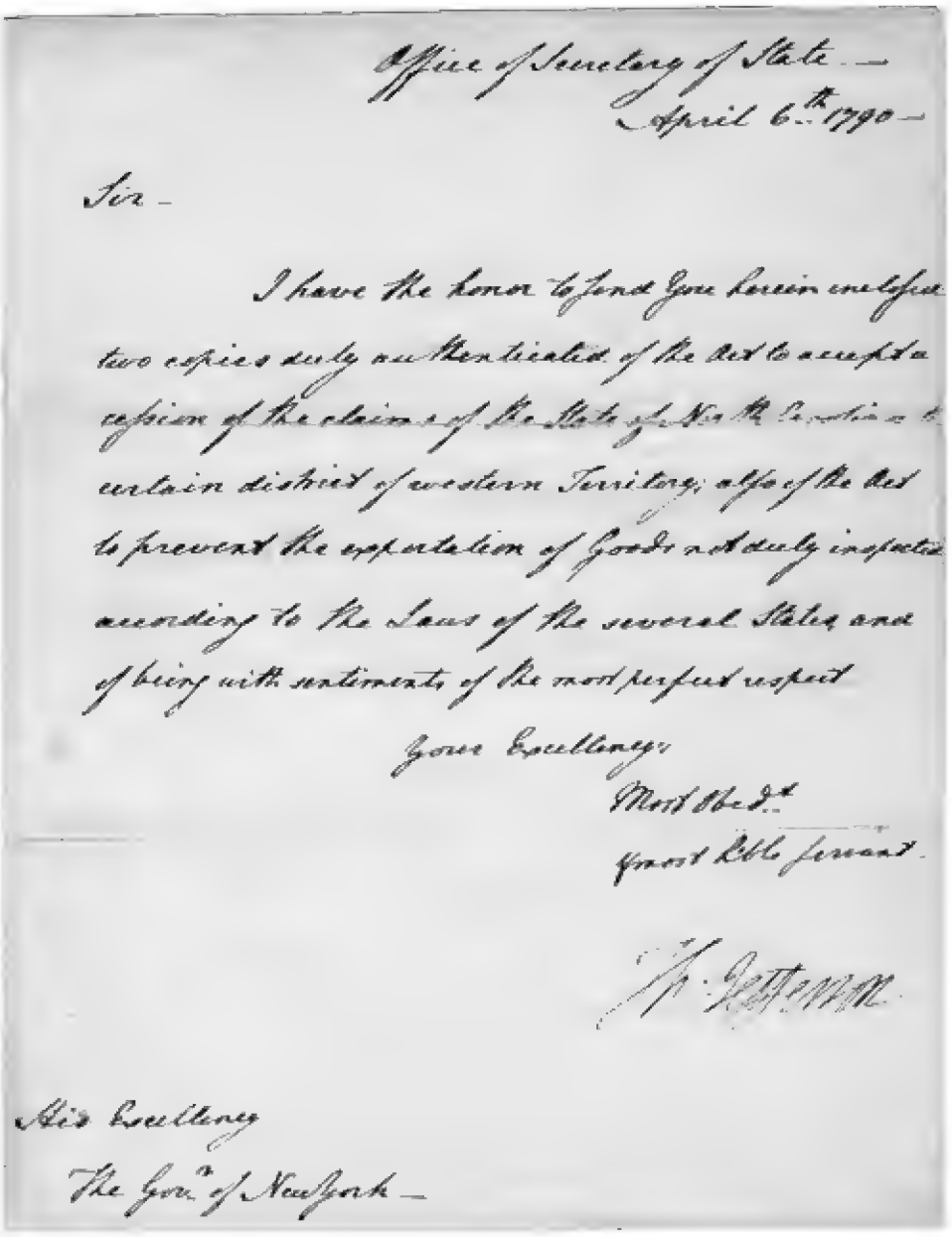
Mamma bring all your good clothes if you have any I don't see any use in keeping them for I don't know when I will git out. I want to see you with that satin on Sundays at least, I hope you will get such things as you may need. I would hate to see you spend a nickle in this detestable town. I want you to remember me to all our friends tell them I would love to hear from them and hope they will write me. Tell Aunt Mollie and Mrs. Holland if I am here Christmas.

I hope they will not forget me, I hope Ma has got well. Why in the thunder don't Mage write. I do wonder if she has gone back on me? My room is real comfortable I promise not to let you freeze Hope to goodness you will get here to morrow night. Tell my little man if he comes he may just make up his mind to stay in jail for the weather will be so bad that he cannot go out doors. I will now close asking you to come at once I will tell you right now you may expect to be eat up when you come so you can git some of your friends to prepare your epitaph I know no one on earth was never half so dear to any one as you were to me, Lord but I love you from head to foot. I have been studying of having you board with me in jail. How would you like that? I was in earnest no foolishness about it. Why not I could git us a little bed stand, damned if I don't do it if I am to stay here all the winter run. I can not be seperated from you any long so you may prepare yourself to accept the situation again I will say come good bye Love to all

Your loving Hubby

Ben"

Just a few months after the death of his notorious brother, Jesse (April 3, 1882), Frank surrendered to Missouri Governor Thomas J. Crittenden (October 4, 1882), laying his gun on the governor's desk with the epitaph, "no living man except myself has been permitted to touch these since 1861." By now a celebrity in the pro-Confederate west, Frank won acquittal following his dramatic trial, based on the argument that many of the crimes of which he was accused had been committed by others who had found it expedient to blame him in absentia. While fighting his legal battles however, James was confined to prison. In fine condition. An excellent letter from the West's most notorious outlaw, brimming with affection for his wife. (#21386) **$9,500.00**



Office of Secretary of State —
April 6th 1790 —

Sir —

I have the honor to send you herein inclosed two copies duly authenticated of the Act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina & certain district of western Territory, also of the Act to prevent the exportation of Goods not duly inspected according to the Laws of the several States and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect

Your Excellency's
Most Obedt.
most hble servant.

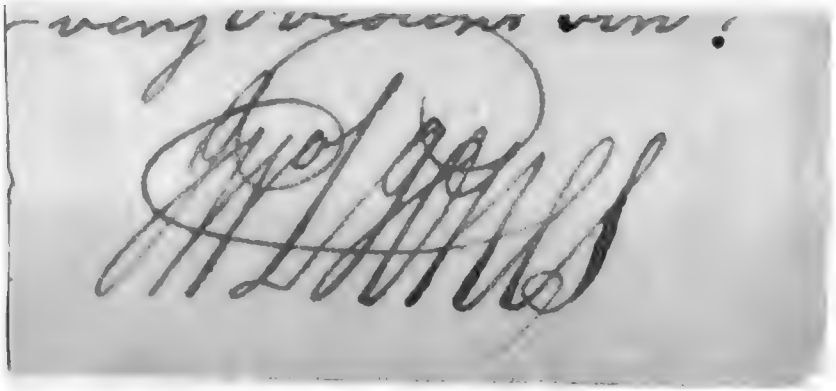
Th: Jefferson

His Excellency
The Govr of New York —

Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson announces the acquisition of lands in western North Carolina, which would become the state of Tennessee just six years later

80. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Important Letter Signed as Secretary of State**, One page, Quarto, dated April 6, 1790. Written to New York Governor George Clinton (1739-1812), who would later become Vice President under Jefferson from 1804-08. The letter reads (in full): *"Sir, I have the honor to send you herein inclosed two copies duly authenticated of the Act to accept a cession of the claims of the State of North Carolina & certain district of western Territory, also of the Act to prevent the exportation of Goods not duly inspected according to the Laws of the several States and of being with sentiments of the most perfect respect, Your Excellency's Most Obedt. & most hble servant – Th: Jefferson".* In 1790, North Carolina ceded its western lands, which included Washington, Davidson, Hawkins, Greene, Sullivan, Sumner, and Tennessee counties, to the federal government. However, as it had retained nearly all of its Revolutionary War debt (as opposed to other states which had sold off portions of war debt to speculators), North Carolina held onto the right to continue paying its war veterans with land grants in Tennessee. Between 1790 and 1796, the territory was known as Tennessee Territory, and in 1796, Tennessee became the sixteenth state of the union. A nice letter from Jefferson regarding westward expansion, which would become one of his greatest legacies when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated. In fine condition. (#23902) **$19,500.00**

81. JOHNSON, ANDREW. 1808-1875. 17th President of the U.S. (1865-1869). **Rare Bank Check Signed as President**, 8 ¼ in. x 3 ¼ in., dated October 30, 1866. Johnson has also **Signed with Initials** as a **Free Frank** at the upper right corner of the check, over a U.S. two-cent stamp. Drawn on the U.S. Depository of the First National Bank in Washington, the check is completely entirely in Johnson's hand in the amount $1,000.00, payable to *"A. G. Mackey, Collector of Customs Charleston"*. In fine condition. Checks signed by Johnson as President are very rare; this example, with also bears his Free Frank, is superb. (#24420) **$4,950.00**



Captain John Paul Jones to the British: *"I have not yet begun to fight!"*

82. JONES, JOHN PAUL. 1747-1792. American naval officer. **Very Rare Signature** penned on a leaf approximately 1 in. x 2 1/2 in. [cut from a larger document], *"Jno P Jones"*. . Born John Paul in Scotland, the man who would become an American naval hero first served on British ships, then deserted to America after killing one of his crew (1773). During the American Revolution, Jones was commissioned a Lieutenant in the Continental Navy (December 7, 1775), and was given command of the *Alfred* (1775), the *Providence* (1776), and the *Ranger* (1777). Successes against British Atlantic shipping during this period earned him the command of the French-donated vessel *Duras*, renamed *Bonhomme Richard* as a compliment to Benjamin Franklin (1779). Jones is probably best remembered for his famous words exclaimed when he refused to surrender his ship in a fierce battle with a British convoy escorted by the *Serapis*: "**I have not yet begun to fight!**" He was able to capture the *Serapis* (September 23, 1779) in one of the most desperate sea battles in naval history; though he won the fight, Jones lost his ship, which sank two days later. Jones' signature is one of the rarest of all Revolutionary War figures. In fine condition. (#21254) **$7,950.00**

"...thanks for responding to my humor"

83. Johnson, Lyndon B. 1908-1973. 36th President of the U.S. (1963-1969) after serving as Vice-President (1961-63) under John F. Kennedy. **Large Format Photograph Signed** with his classic initials *"LBJ"*, 11 in. x 14 in., black and white, featuring Johnson in a meeting with four other administration officials, including David E. Bell, to whom this photograph is inscribed. Handwritten in bold black ink at the lower margin, *"To David – with thanks for responding to my humor L.B.J."* Harvard economist David E. Bell (1919-2000), believed to be pictured at the right in this image, began his public service as an aide to President Truman and later became the first director of the Agency for International Development, a position he held until 1966 under the LBJ Administration. A fantastic signed photograph from LBJ, who was not exactly known for his humor! In fine condition. (#) **$495.00**

JFK on personal achievement:

"Prometheus, who stole the secret of fire from the gods, and as punishment was chained to a rock with a vulture tearing his liver – (like all of us who strive too hard for the top)"

84. Kennedy, John F. Handwritten Notes (unsigned), written in the form of a memo, One page, Quarto, undated. On this leaf of paper, Kennedy pens four brief quotes from Greek history and mythology in blue ink:

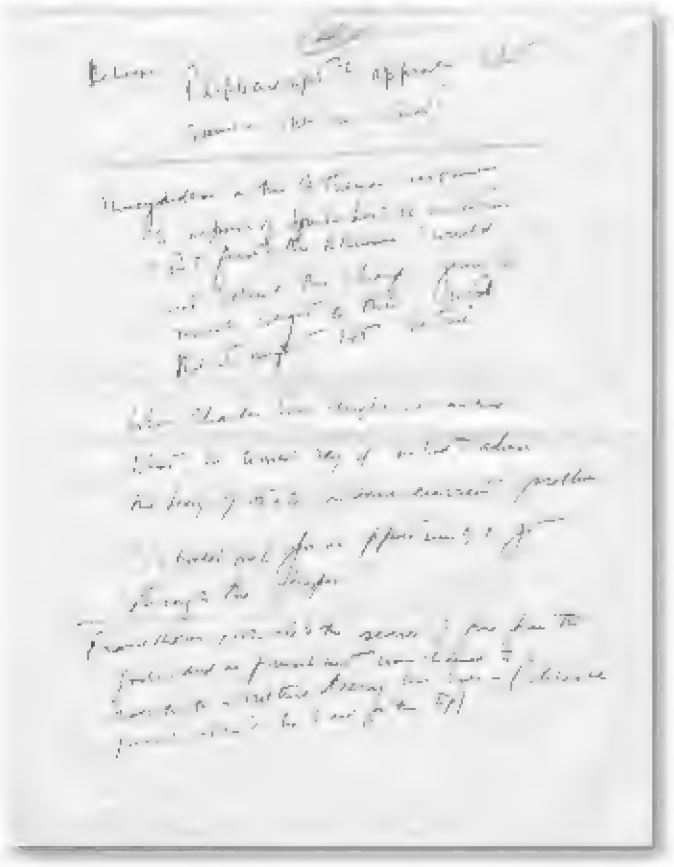
"Acheson

People are apt to approve what seems in their own interest.

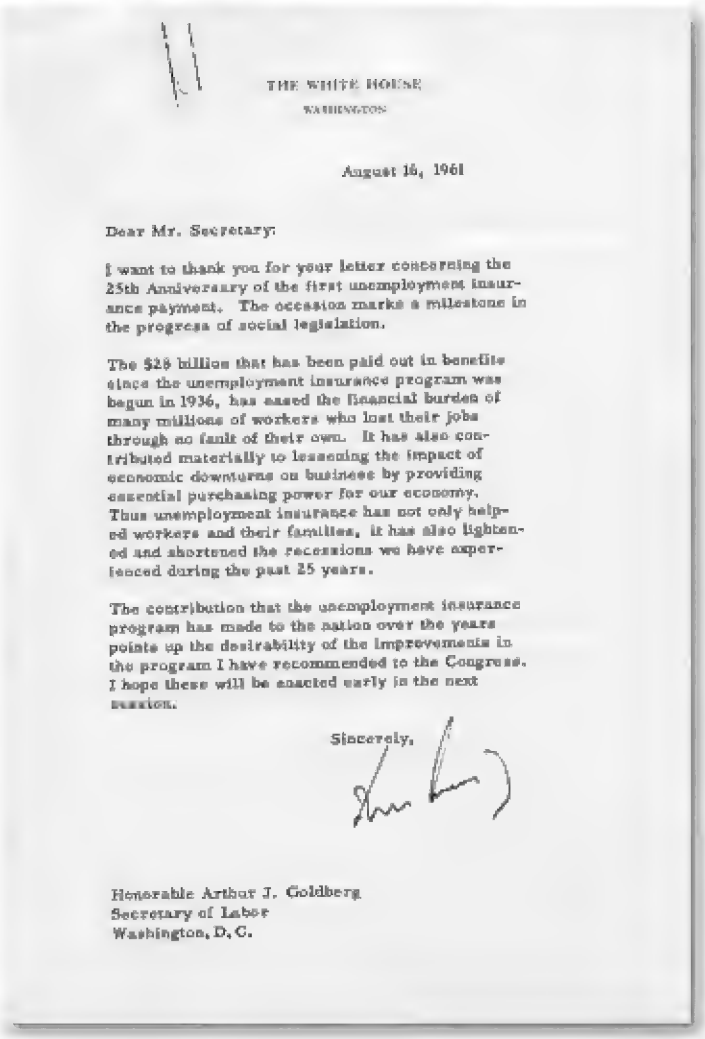
Thucydides on the Athenian response to reports of Spartan's hostile intention. 'At First, the Athenians would not believe the charge, giving too much weight to their wish that it might not be true.'

When Charles Evans Hughes was asked what he would say if asked to advise the Secy of State on some current problems. 'I should ask for an opportunity to go through the papers.'

Prometheus, who stole the secret of fire from the gods, and as punishment was chained to a rock with a vulture tearing his liver – (like all of us who strive too hard for the top)"



These brief observations were most likely written as a member of Congress, perhaps during a committee meeting in his official capacity. It wonderfully illustrates Kennedy's broad knowledge of classical history, and his deft application of historical lessons to modern politics, which would serve him well throughout his career. In fine condition. (#) **$1,500.00**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1961

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I want to thank you for your letter concerning the 25th Anniversary of the first unemployment insurance payment. The occasion marks a milestone in the progress of social legislation.

The $28 billion that has been paid out in benefits since the unemployment insurance program was begun in 1936, has eased the financial burden of many millions of workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. It has also contributed materially to lessening the impact of economic downturns on business by providing essential purchasing power for our economy. Thus unemployment insurance has not only helped workers and their families, it has also lightened and shortened the recessions we have experienced during the past 25 years.

The contribution that the unemployment insurance program has made to the nation over the years points up the desirability of the improvements in the program I have recommended to the Congress. I hope these will be enacted early in the next session.

Sincerely,

Honorable Arthur J. Goldberg
Secretary of Labor
Washington, D. C.

President Kennedy celebrates the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Unemployment Insurance Program (a provision of FDR's 1935 Social Security Act) with Labor Secretary Arthur J. Goldberg

85. KENNEDY, JOHN F. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. (1961-1963). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead stationery, dated August 16, 1961. The letter is written to Secretary of Labor Arthur J. Goldberg. Kennedy writes (in full):

"Dear Mr. Secretary:

I want to thank you for your letter concerning the 25th Anniversary of the first unemployment insurance payment. The occasion marks a milestone in the progress of social legislation.

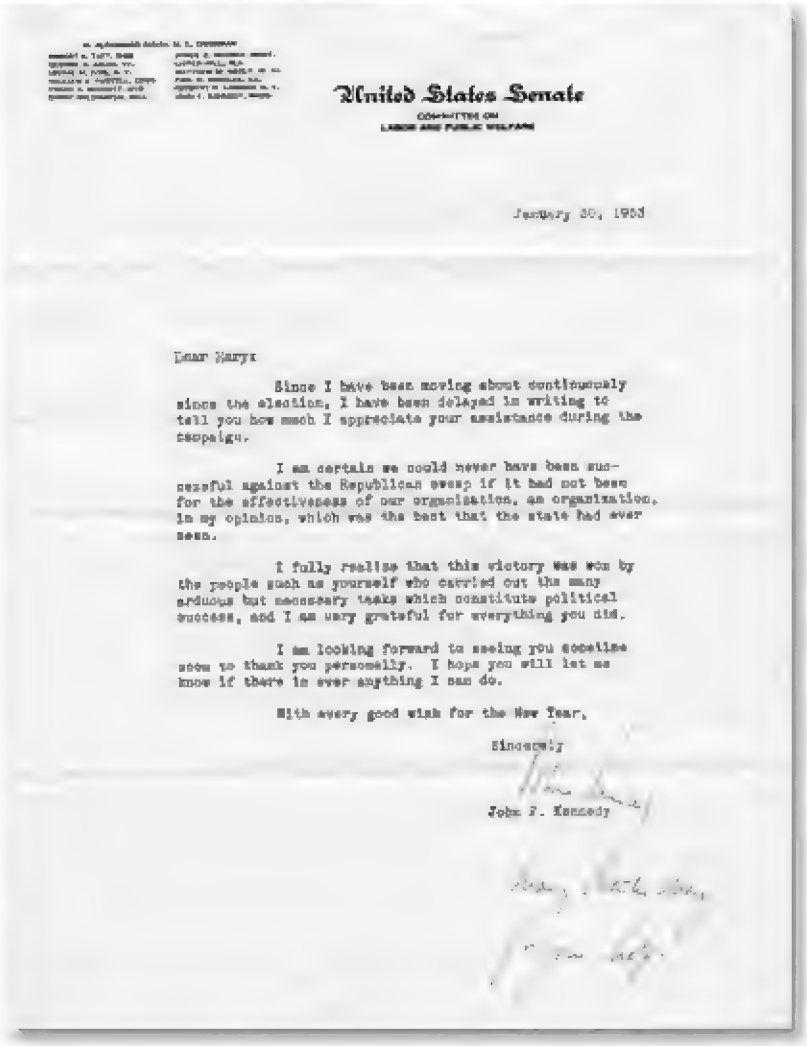
The $28 billion that has been paid out in benefits since the unemployment insurance program was begun in 1936, has eased the financial burden of many millions of workers who lost their jobs through no fault of their own. It has also contributed materially to lessening the impact of economic downturns on business by providing essential purchasing power for our economy. Thus unemployment insurance has not only helped workers and their families, it has also lightened and shortened the recessions we have experienced during the past 25 years.

The contribution that the unemployment insurance program has made to the nation over the years points up the desirability of the improvements in the program I have recommended to the Congress. I hope these will be enacted early in the next session.

Sincerely,
John Kennedy"

When the Social Security Act originally became law in 1936, an estimated 13 million people were unemployed, and hundreds of thousands had become homeless wanderers in search of work. As well, the nation's industrial production was down 44 percent from 1929. The Federally-funded Unemployment Insurance program gave much-needed financial relief to displaced workers, to be disbursed under the auspices of each individual state. In addition, the Social Security Act provided direct aid for the destitute elderly and a pension program for workers. An independent Social Security Board oversaw the entire system. It was the largest social program ever undertaken by the Federal government, and is here enjoying its 25th anniversary under the Kennedy Administration.

Superb content from President Kennedy, known for his attention to social issues. Paperclip stain at the head; on the whole, in very fine condition. (#22007) **$3,950.00**



United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

January 30, 1953

Dear Mary:

Since I have been moving about continuously since the election, I have been delayed in writing to tell you how much I appreciate your assistance during the campaign.

I am certain we could never have been successful against the Republican sweep if it had not been for the effectiveness of our organization, an organization, in my opinion, which was the best that the state had ever seen.

I fully realize that this victory was won by the people such as yourself who carried out the many arduous but necessary tasks which constitute political success, and I am very grateful for everything you did.

I am looking forward to seeing you sometime soon to thank you personally. I hope you will let me know if there is ever anything I can do.

With every good wish for the New Year,

Sincerely,

John F. Kennedy

Newly-elected Senator from Massachusetts John Kennedy thanks a campaign worker for her help in securing his upset victory over incumbent Henry Cabot Lodge

86. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Typed Letter Signed as U.S. Senator from Massachusetts, One page, Quarto, on "United States Senate" letterhead stationery, dated January 30, 1953. Written to "Mary". In full:

"Dear Mary:

Since I have been moving about continuously since the election, I have been delayed in writing to tell you how much I appreciate your assistance during the campaign.

I am certain we could never have been successful against the Republican sweep if it had not been for the effectiveness of our organization, an organization, in my opinion, which was the best that the state had ever seen.

I fully realize that this victory was won by people such as yourself who carried out the many arduous but necessary tasks which constitute political success, and I am very grateful for everything you did.

I am looking forward to seeing you sometime soon to thank you personally. I hope you will let me know if there is ever anything I can do.

With every good wish for the New Year, Sincerely,

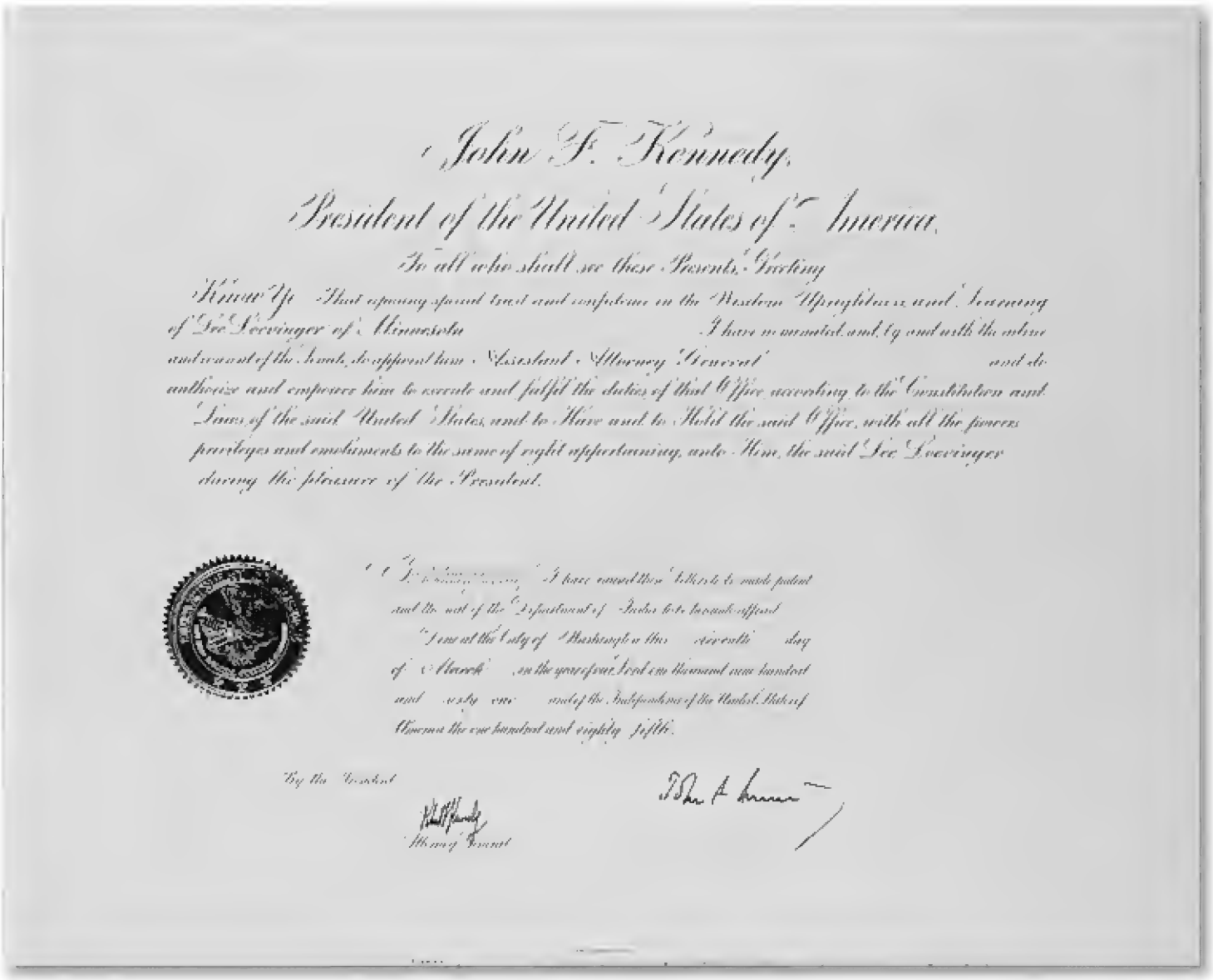
John F. Kennedy"

Just beneath, Kennedy has added this handwritten postscript: *"Many thanks Mary for your help."*

In 1952, 35-year-old John Kennedy ran for the U.S. Senate with the slogan "Kennedy will do more for Massachusetts." In an upset victory, he defeated Republican incumbent Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. by a margin of about 70,000 votes, bucking the national Republican sweep that accompanied Eisenhower's landslide victory. He went on to a second term in the senate before winning the White House in 1960.

An excellent letter from early in Kennedy's political career, in which he shows the personal attention and thoughtful consideration for his supporters that would bring him greater political victory in the coming years. (#24355) **$3,950.00**

87. KENNEDY, JOHN F. Fantastic Oversize Photograph Signed as President, 15 in. x 19 in., color. In this official Presidential portrait by Fabian Bachrach, the handsome Chief Executive is featured in a dark suit and tie, gazing confidently into the camera. Inscribed in black ink in the lower margin, *"For Jimmy Van Wensen – with my warmest regards, John Kennedy"*. In fine condition. Beautifully double-matted and ready for framing. (#22289) **$6,950.00**



John F. Kennedy,

President of the United States of America,

To all who shall see these Presents, Greeting

Know Ye That reposing special trust and confidence in the Wisdom Uprightness and Learning of Lee Loevinger of Minnesota I have nominated and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him Assistant Attorney General and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to the Constitution and Laws of the said United States and to Have and to Hold the said Office with all the powers privileges and emoluments to the same of right appertaining unto Him the said Lee Loevinger during the pleasure of the President.

[illegible] I have caused these Letters to be made patent and the seal of the Department of Justice to be hereunto affixed

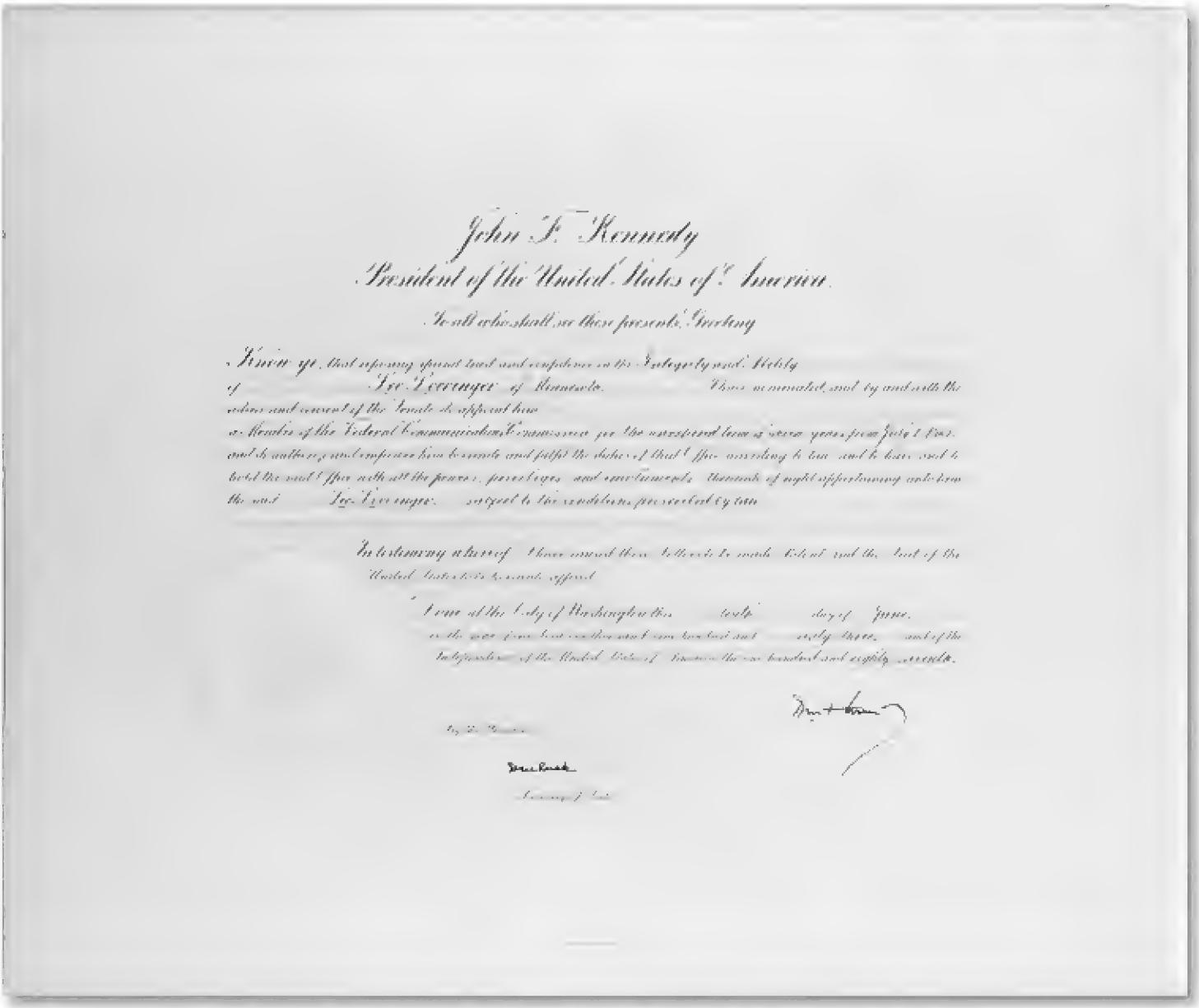
Done at the City of Washington this seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty one and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty fifth.

By the President

Attorney General

The Kennedy Brothers: President and Attorney General

88. KENNEDY, JOHN F. AND ROBERT F. **Exceptional Appointment Document Signed as President and Attorney General**, 20 in. x 16 in., dated March 11, 1961. With this document the Kennedy brothers appoint Lee Loevinger of Minnesota an Assistant Attorney General. Signed in bold black ink at the lower right, *"John F. Kennedy"*, and countersigned just to the left *"Robert F. Kennedy"*. Mounted to board for framing; otherwise, in fine condition. Gold foil Department of Justice seal is intact at the center left. A beautiful document signed by both of the Kennedys. (#) **$15,000.00**



John F. Kennedy
President of the United States of America

To all who shall see these presents, Greeting

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity and Ability of Lee Loevinger of Minnesota, I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him a Member of the Federal Communications Commission for the unexpired term of seven years from July 1 1961, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law and to have and to hold the said office with all the powers, privileges and emoluments thereunto of right appertaining unto him the said Lee Loevinger, subject to the conditions prescribed by law.

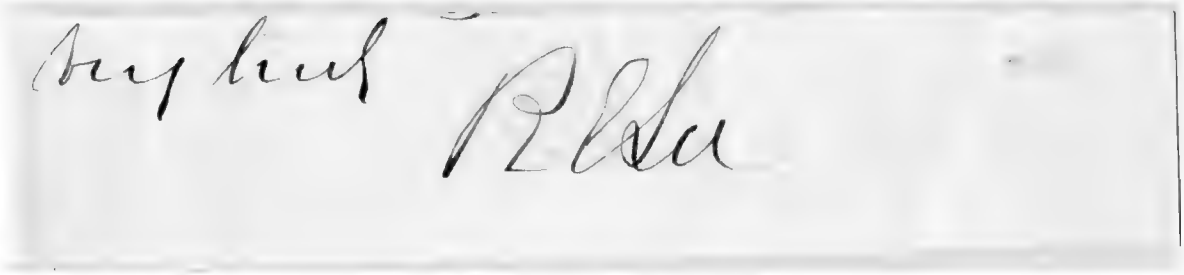
In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given at the City of Washington this tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty seventh.

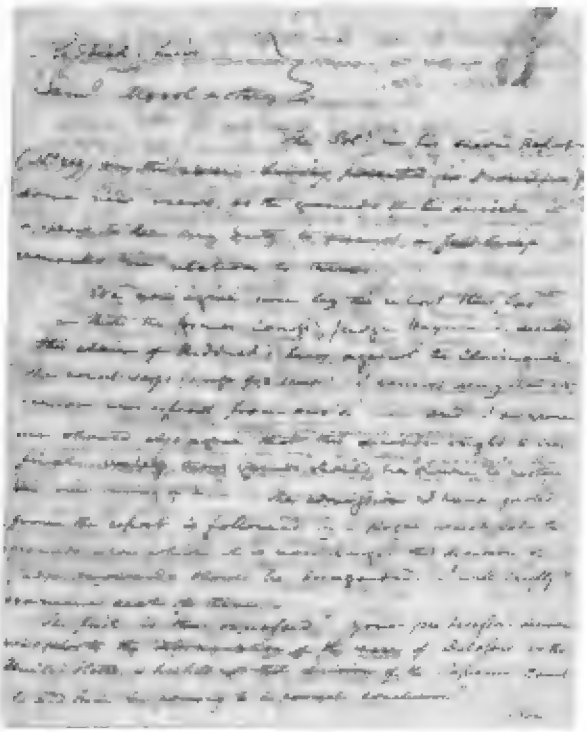
By the President:

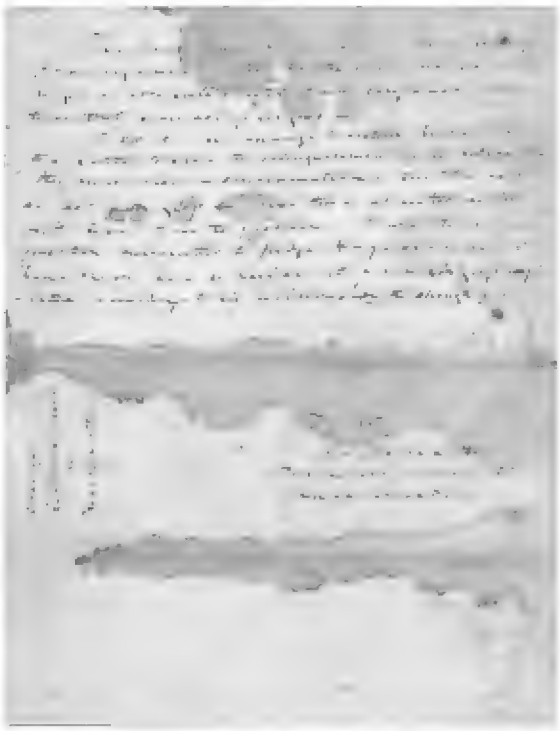
Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

89. KENNEDY, JOHN F. **Political Appointment Document Signed as President**, 23 in. x 19 in., dated June 10, 1963. With this document, Kennedy appoints Lee Loevinger a member of the Federal Communications Commission *"for the unexpired term of seven years from July 1, 1961"*. Formerly in charger of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice, Lee Loevinger served as FCC chairman from 1963 to 1968. As the nation's top governmental broadcasting authority, Loevinger was not overly fond of the relatively young medium of television. Of his more famous quotes is: "Television is the literature of the illiterate, the culture of the low-brow, the wealth of the poor, the privilege of the underprivileged, the exclusive club of the excluded masses." Signed at the lower right in dark black ink *"John F. Kennedy"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Mounted to board for framing; otherwise, in fine condition. White wafer seal intact at the lower left corner. (#) **$5,950.00**



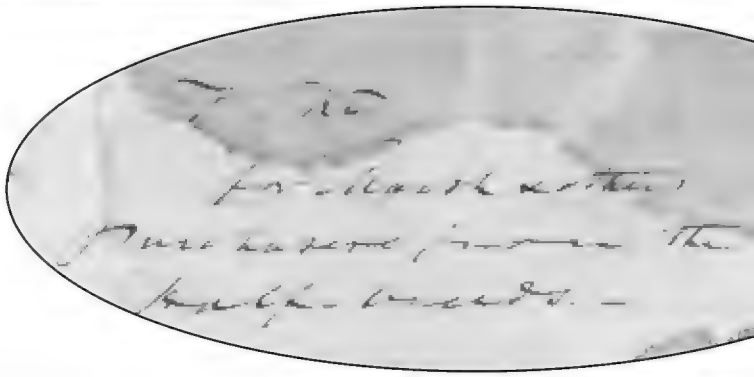
91. **Lee, Robert E.** 1807-1870. U.S. military general. **Bold Signature with Sentiment**, removed from a letter, measuring approx. 4 ½ in. x 1 in. Lee pens in dark black ink, *"very truly RE Lee"*. A handsome example with very clear holograph text and signature. In fine condition. (#24347) **$2,500.00**

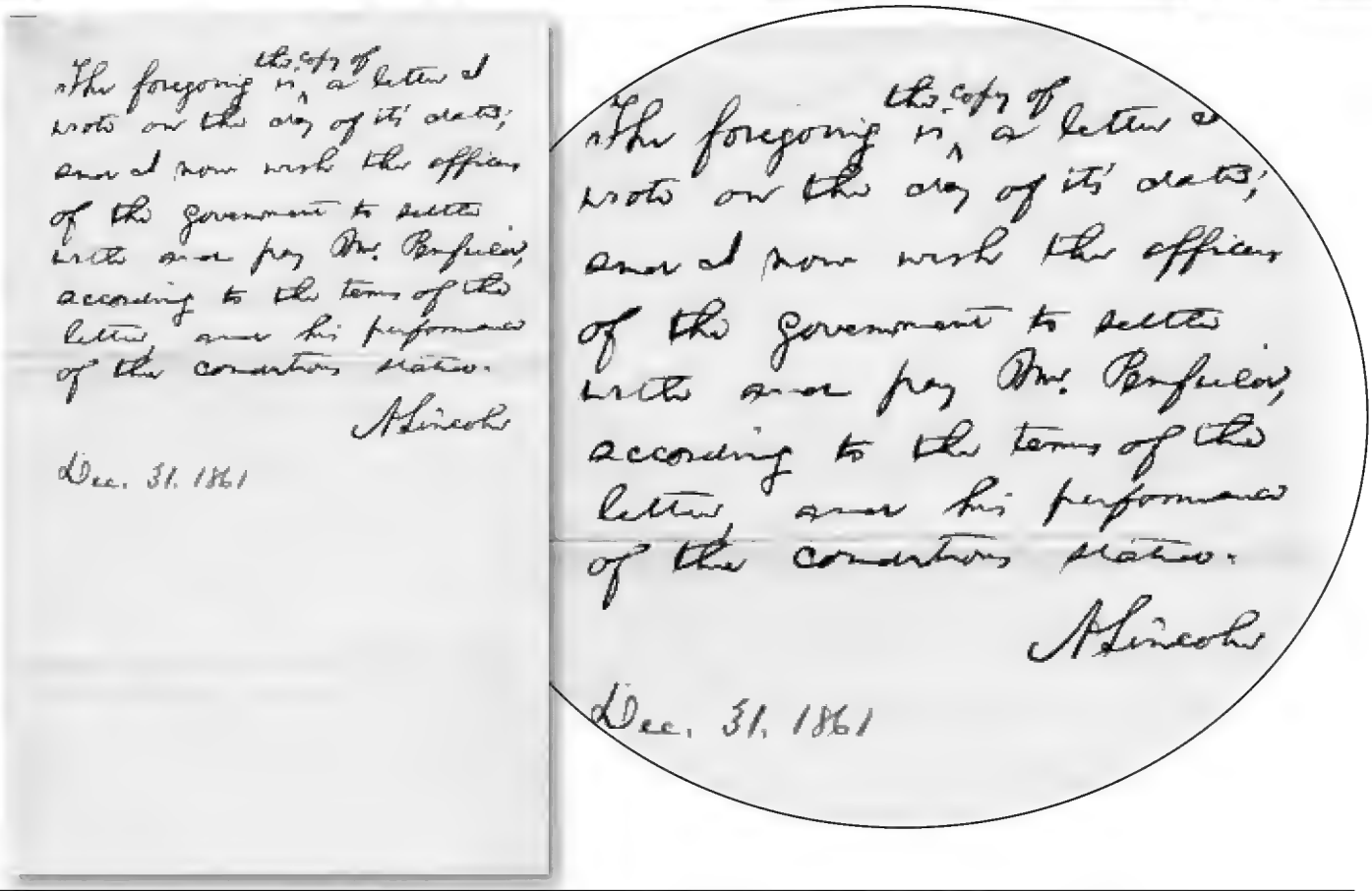




A legal brief penned by lawyer Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner"

90. **Key, Francis Scott.** 1779-1843. American lawyer and poet. Best remembered as the author of "The Star Spangled Banner". **Rare Autograph Document Signed**, a lengthy legal brief executed in Key's hand, Twelve pages, Quarto, no place or date, in the case of *"Riddick & Lewis vs. Saml. March & others"*. Signed at the close *"F S Key"*. Foxing and general toning to each leaf, with moisture stains to the signature page. (#24426) **$1,500.00**




The foregoing is a copy of a letter I wrote on the day of it's date; and I now wish the officers of the government to settle with and pay Mr. Penfield, according to the terms of the letter, and his performance of the conditions stated.
A. Lincoln
Dec. 31. 1861

Lincoln directs the War Department to pay for a cache of arms and ordnance, earmarked for a regiment of Union cavalry

92. **LINCOLN, ABRAHAM.** 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated December 31, 1861, regarding an arms contract awarded to supplier George H. Penfield. Lincoln pens (in full):

"The foregoing is the copy of a letter I wrote on the day of it's date; and I now wish the officers of the government to settle with and pay Mr. Penfield, according to the terms of the letter and his performance of the conditions stated.

A. Lincoln"

Six months prior (August 15, 1861), Lincoln had written to Penfield to inform him that he was to provide ordnance and cavalry arms to Hon P.B. Fowkes who had apparently organized a regiment of cavalry. Fowkes, who had endured numerous difficulties in securing payment from General Ripley and then-Secretary of War Simon Cameron, had appealed directly to Lincoln. However, despite Lincoln's directive the ordeal dragged on for another three months. On March 26, 1862, Lincoln wrote rather sternly to new War Secretary Stanton that *"I understand a requisition has been made by Governor Yates… and that the requisition is refused. Will the Secretary of War please tell me why is this?,"* to which Stanton responded:

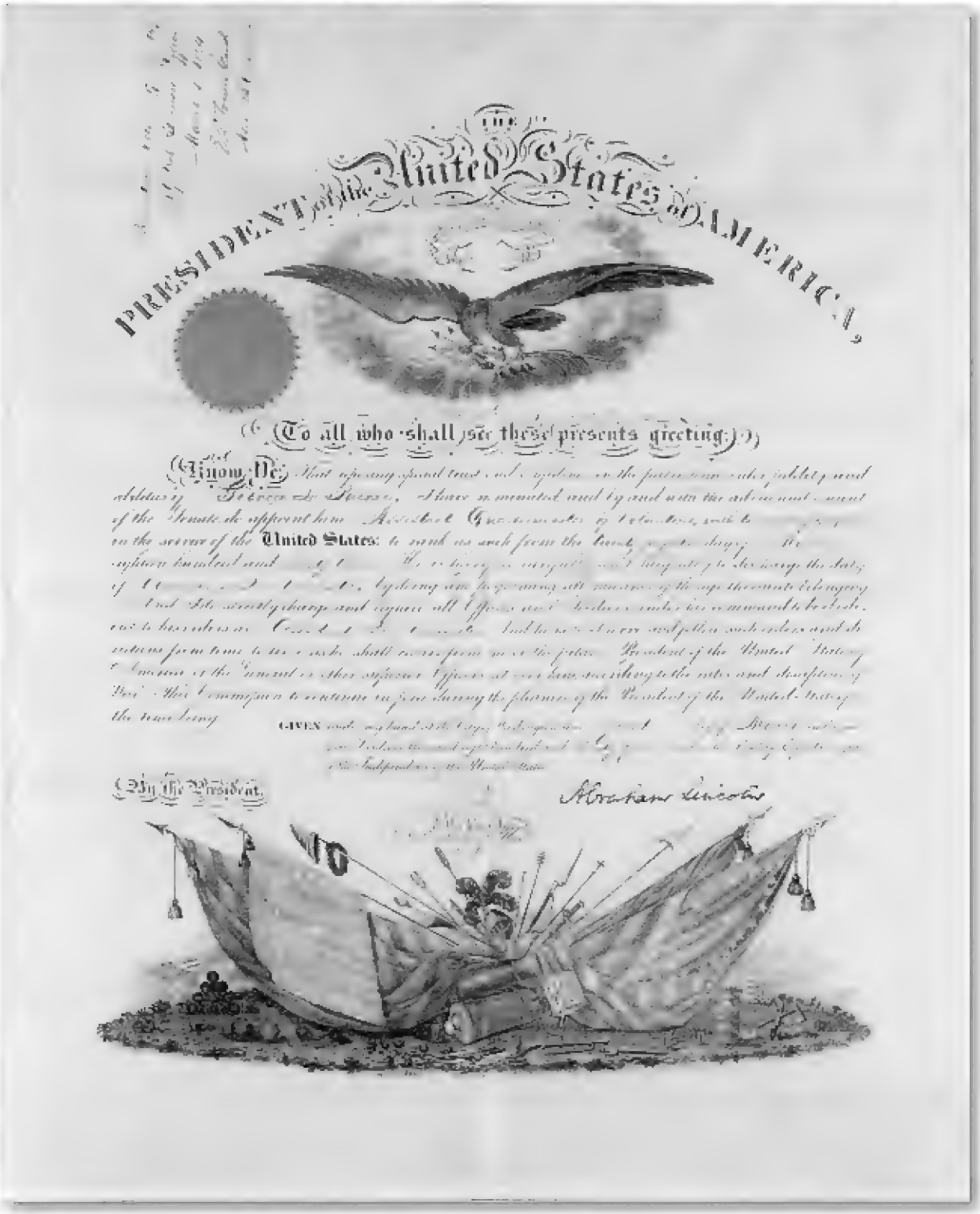
"The above-mentioned requisition is not complied with –

1st. Because, if necessary for the army, the commanding general… is the proper person to make the requisition, in the regular manner, through the Ordnance department.

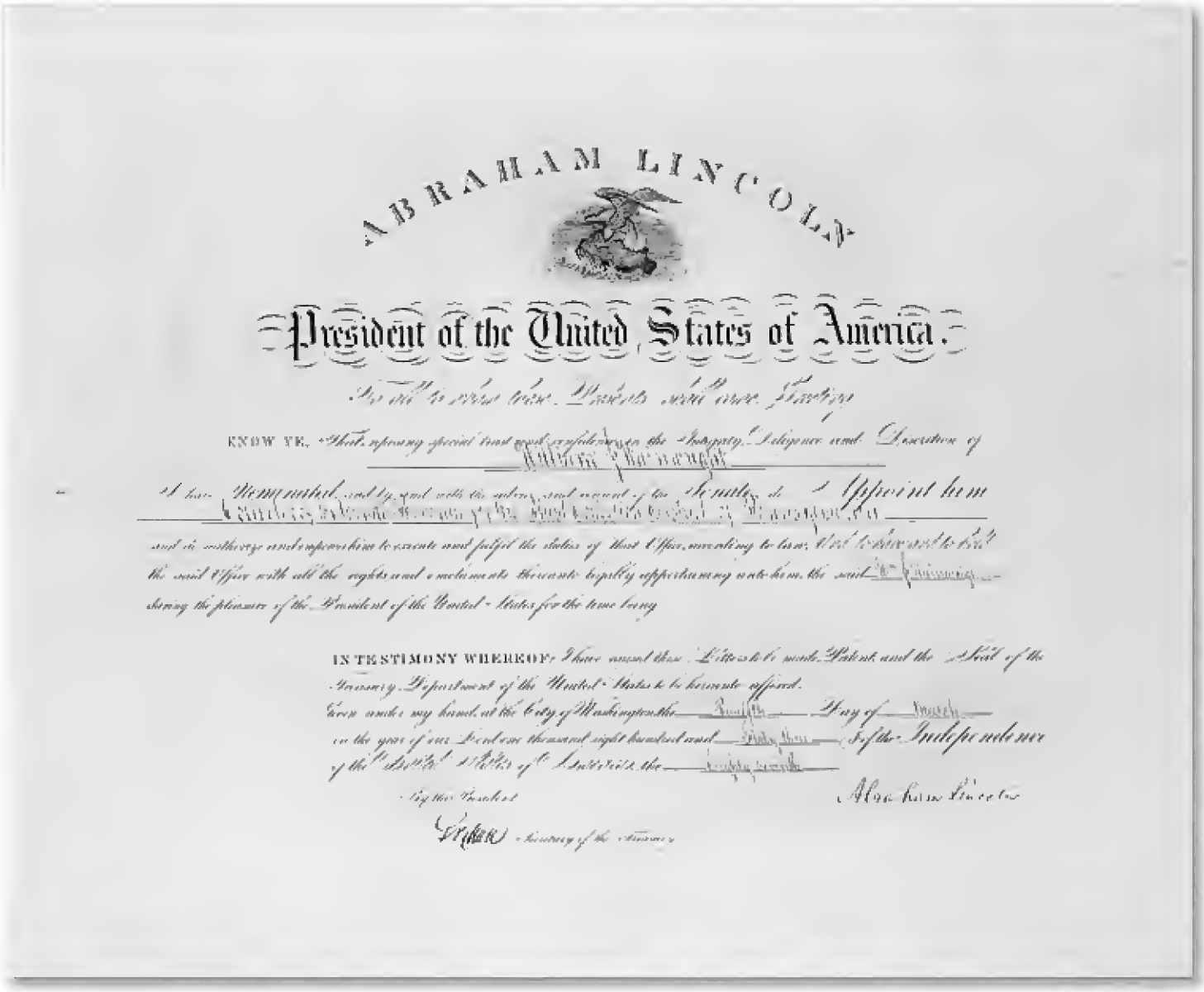
2nd. It involves large expenditure of public money, when the treasury is in straitened circumstances, which can only be justified through requisitions in the proper official channels."

In early 1862, politically corrupt Simon Cameron was dismissed from Lincoln's Cabinet for tampering with the integrity of army contracts, and was replaced with Edwin M. Stanton who tried to restore stability and integrity to the system. It is not known when, or even if, Penfield was ever paid for his contract.

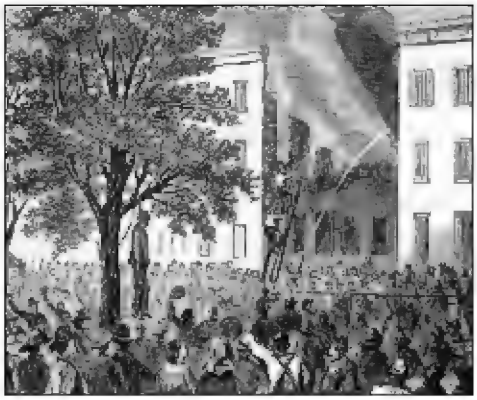
An excellent piece of correspondence from Lincoln highlighting both the turmoil in the War Department and the scarcity of Treasury funds during the first year of the war. In fine condition. (#22785) **$15,000.00**

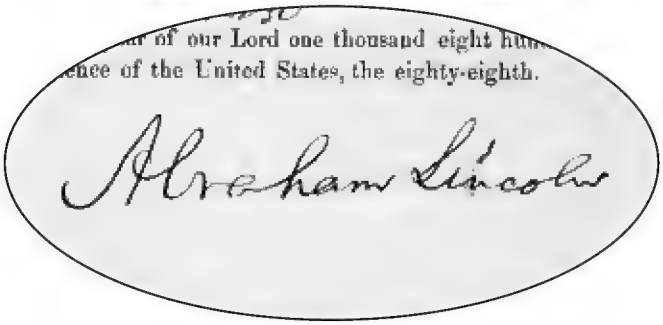


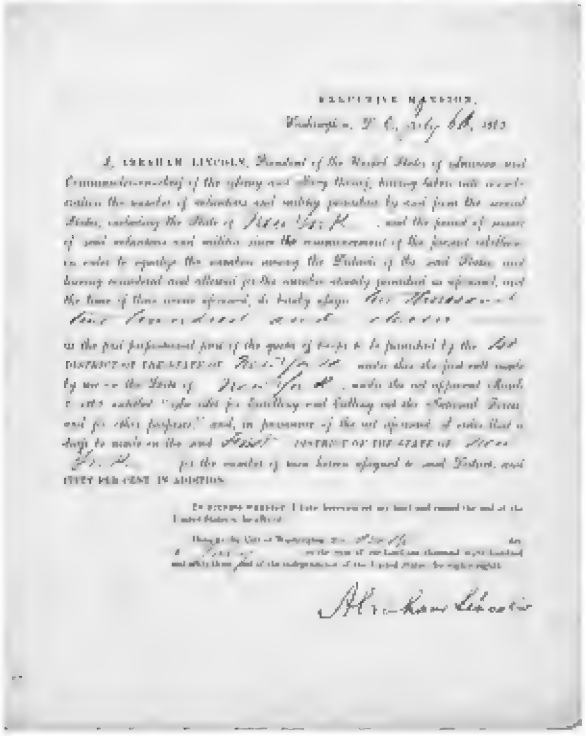
93. Lincoln, Abraham. Military Document Signed as President, approx. 16 in. x 19 ½ in., on vellum, dated March 1, 1864. The document appoints Gilbert L. Parker to the rank of Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, with the rank of Captain. Signed at the lower right in full, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton. Gilbert LaFayette Parker was originally commissioned into Company D of the 28th Pennsylvania Infantry (July 6, 1961) before his promotion to asst. quarter master. He served the duration of the war in the QM Dept., and rose to the rank of brevet lieutenant colonel. Usual folds; overall in fine condition. Green wafer seal intact at the upper left corner. (#24397) **$9,500.00**


ABRAHAM LINCOLN
President of the United States of America.
KNOW YE, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the Integrity, Diligence and Discretion of
I have nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate do appoint him
and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that Office according to law. And I do strictly charge and require
the said Officer to observe and perform all the duties of his Office, and to keep and enjoy the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said
during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the
Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the Twelfth Day of March
in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three and of the Independence
of the United States of America the eighty seventh.
By the President
Abraham Lincoln
Secretary of the Treasury

94. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. Political Appointment Document Signed as President, approx. 19 in. x 16 in., dated March 12, 1863. With this document, Lincoln appoints William P. Wainwright to the post of *"Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third Collection District of Pennsylvania"*. Signed in full at the lower right, *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury. Distinguished war veteran **Gen. William P. Wainwright** was originally commissioned into service as a major with the 29th New York Infantry, a regiment composed primarily of soldiers of German descent. Wainwright, who had studied extensively in Berlin and spoke the language fluently, was greatly admired by his men. He was later given command of the 76th New York Infantry, and served with this regiment until the battle of South Mountain, when he was wounded in the arm and his horse killed from under him. He rejoined the Regiment near Warrenton, and remained in command at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville; but on the march to the North in June, 1863, his health becoming impaired and he was obliged to resign. In gratitude for his war service, Lincoln here appoints him to a civil service post in Pennsylvania. Mounted to board; otherwise, in fine condition with exceptional signatures. (#24400) **$9,500.00**







ABRAHAM LINCOLN SIGNS THE ORDER THAT WOULD SPARK THE NEW YORK CITY DRAFT RIOTS OF 1863

For the first time since the commencement of the rebellion, and just three days after the Battle of Gettysburg, President Abraham Lincoln calls up 2,211 troops from the first district of the state of New York, leading to widespread rioting throughout the city

95. LINCOLN, ABRAHAM. **Historic Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., July 6, 1863. The letter states (in full; secretarial entries in **bold**):

"I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of ***New York****, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the Districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign* ***two thousand two hundred and eleven*** *– as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the 1st DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF* ***New York*** *under this, the first call made by me on the State of* ***New York****, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled `An Act for Enrolling and Calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes,' and, in pursuance of the act aforesaid, I order that a draft be made in the said* ***First*** *DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF* ***New York*** *for the number of men herein assigned to said District, and FIFTY PER CENT IN ADDITION.*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this ***Sixth*** *day of* ***July****, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.*

Abraham Lincoln"

On March 3, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed "An Act for enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes". It was the first effective Federal draft, which imposed liability on all male citizens between 20 and 45 years of age (with the exception of the physically or mentally unfit, men with certain types of dependents, those convicted of a felony, and various high Federal and state officials). Draft quotas for each district were to be set by the President on the basis of population and the number of men already in the service from each district. Compounding the best intentions of the law, a loophole existed in that a drafted man could hire another to serve as his substitute, or buy his way out for $300.00.

This particular draft order was signed just three days after the Battle of Gettysburg, which was fought on July 1, 2 and 3rd and resulted in well over 40,000 casualties; it was not only the bloodiest battle of the war, but the bloodiest battle in American history. Opposition to the act was widespread and immediately, with protests and various forms of resistance, some violent, occurring in every state. The worst violent protests occurred in New York, just days after this document was signed. Shortly after the drawing of the lots began, a mob stormed one of the city's draft headquarters and overpowered attendants, police, firemen and the militia. They then attacked residences, other draft headquarters, saloons, hotels and other public and private buildings. For four days the city was in uproar; it was not until militia regiments that were sent towards Gettysburg began to return home that order was finally restored. The riots resulted in over one thousand casualties and $1.5 million in damages. Ironically, the Draft Law actually increased the number of volunteers; for the entire war, only 162,535 men (or about 6%) were raised by the draft.

An important Presidential order executed just three days after the bloody Battle of Gettysburg, with historic and tragic consequences. In very fine condition. (#24383) **$25,000.00**

Jack London discusses the construction of his most important and successful novel, The Call of the Wild, and reveals the alternate names he considered for "Buck", the intrepid canine on whom the story is based

"No, I had not thought of the ending you suggest... You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the call of the wild. There is a distinction. The song of the wild was the call to him, but he could not very well sing his own call..."

96. LONDON, JACK. 1876-1916. American novelist and short story writer. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Octavo, written in pencil to *"Dear Merle"* (Merle Johnson), dated August 28, 1903 from Oakland, California. London writes (in full):

"Dear Merle:

No, I had not thought of the ending you suggest. It might do, but I doubt. You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the call of the wild. There is a distinction. The song of the wild was the call to him, but he could not very well sing his own call. I am glad you liked the story. The only reason I named him [the dog, the protagonist] *Buck was that years before I had filed away among my notes as appropriate dog names 'Buck' & 'Bright.' I had thought of using them some time on a pair of dogs. But when I looked over my list of dog-names for a good one for my hero, I chose Buck – I guess because it was stronger than Bright. We know little or nothing about what dogs think. But then we may conclude from their actions what their mental processes might be, and such conclusions may be within the range of possibility.*

With love,

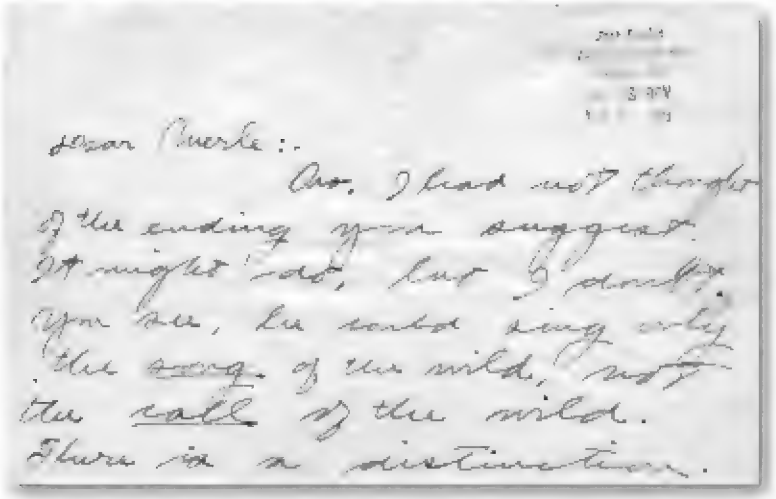
Jack"

Published in 1903, The Call of the Wild is the story of a dog "Buck", who is stolen from his comfortable home and pressed into service as a sledge dog in the gold fields of the Klondike. At first he is abused by both men and dogs, but he learns to fight ruthlessly and finally finds in John Thornton a master whom he can respect and love. When Thornton is murdered by a group of Indians, "Buck" breaks away to the wilds and becomes the leader of a pack of wolves.

Though London had published other novels before The Call of the Wild, it was this story, helped in large part by Macmillan's aggressive marketing campaign and handsome presentation (the book was published with deluxe bindings and lavish illustrations) that brought him national attention. In the words of biographer John Perry, The Call of the Wild "catapulted [London] to fame and American mythdom". [The $2,700 in royalties he earned also provided a level of financial security that allowed him to focus more squarely on writing, leading to a number of other fine literary works from his pen]. The book was pre-released in serial form by *The Saturday Evening Post* between June 20 and July 18, 1903, and it is likely that this letter was written in response to a magazine reader's inquiry. It is certainly among London's first written comments about the story to an admiring reader.

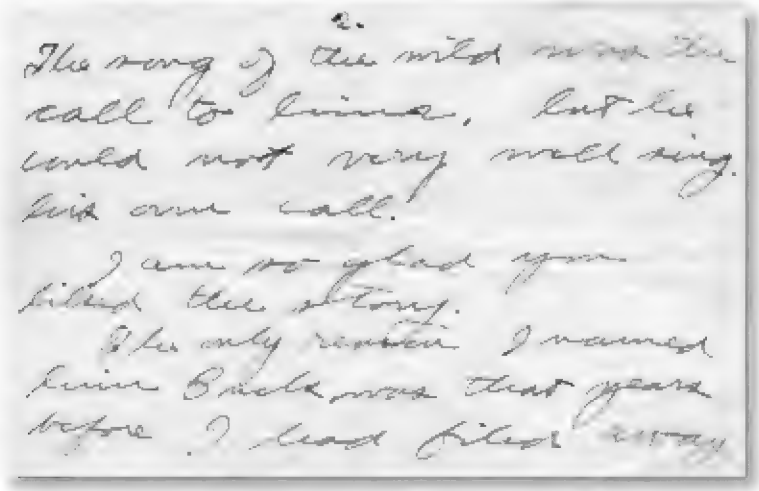
Written so soon after the publication of The Call of the Wild, this is perhaps the finest letter of Jack London's in private hands. Originally part of the Estelle Doheny Collection, this letter sold at auction (Christie's) over 14 years ago on February 1, 1988, for what was then the impressive and deserving sum of $16,500.

Minor stains; overall, in very fine condition. (#24024) **$25,000.00**



Dear Burke:-

Aw. I had not thought of the ending you suggest. It might work, but I doubt it. You see, he could sing only the song of the wild, not the call of the wild. There is a distinction.

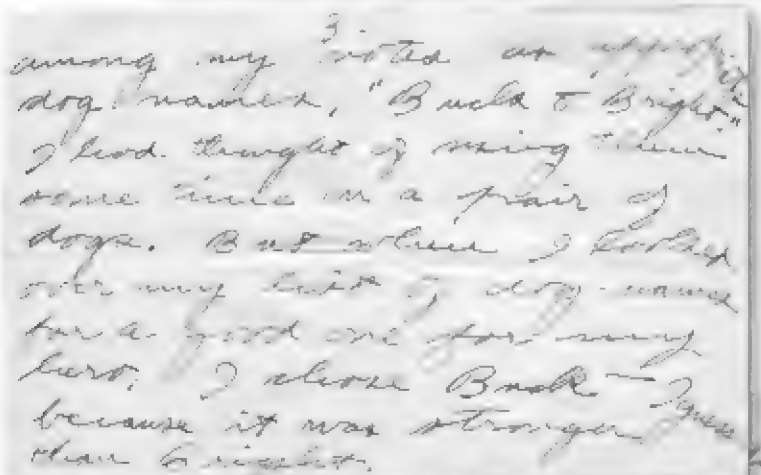


2.

The song of the wild was the call to him, but he could not very well sing his own call.

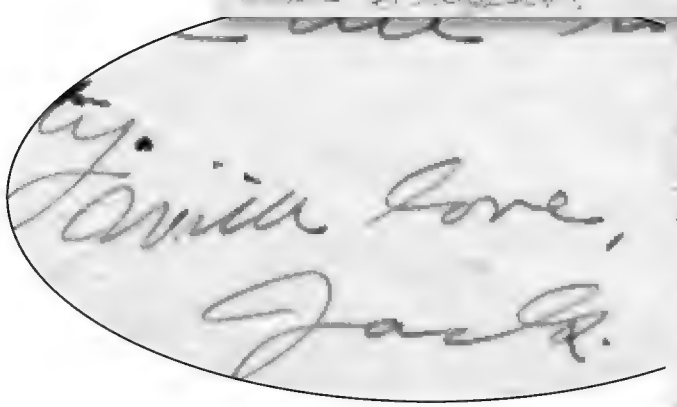
I am so glad you liked the story.

The only reason I named him Buck was that years before I had killed away



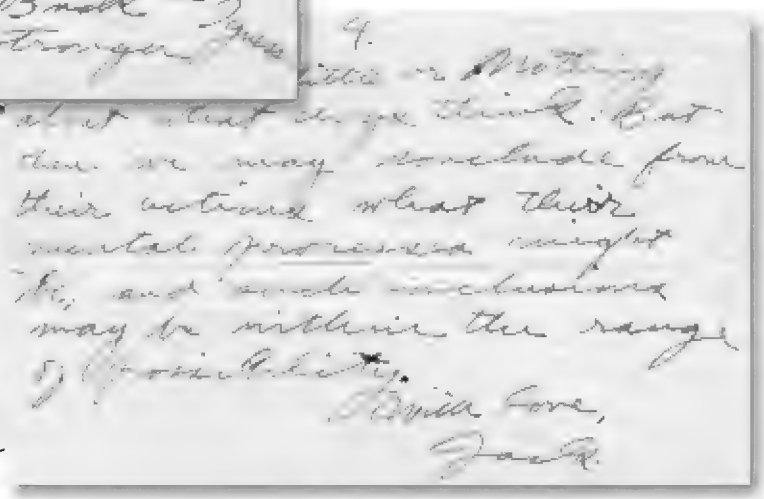
3.

among my mixed assortment of dogs I named, "Buck & Bright." I had thought of using them some time on a pair of dogs. But when I looked over my list of dog names for a good one for my hero, I chose Buck — because it was stronger than Bright.



Lots of Love,

Jack R.



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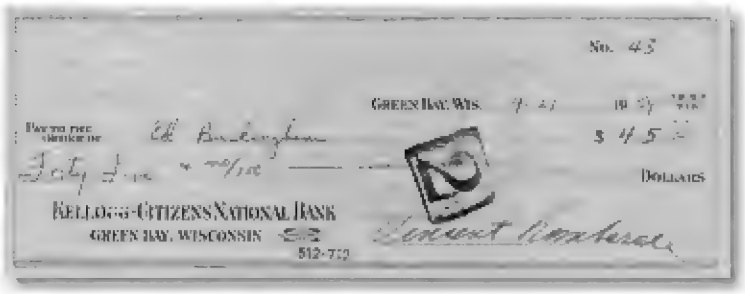
...tle or nothing about what dogs think. But then we may conclude from their actions what their mental processes might be, and such conclusions may be within the range of probability.

Lots Love,

Jack R.



97. **LOMBARDI, VINCE.** 1913-1970. American football legend, who gained national fame as the coach of the vaunted Green Bay Packers dynasty of the late 1950s-60s. **Signed Bank Check**, 3 ¼ in. x 8 ¼ in., drawn on an account at the Kellogg-Citizens National Bank of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The check is made out in the amount of $45.00 payable to Ed Buckingham, and dated November 21, 1959. Ed Buckingham, an offensive tackle from the University of Minnesota, was drafted by Green Bay in 1957 but apparently was not signed. His name does not appear on any Green Bay rosters after 1957. Boldly signed *"Vincent Lombardi"* at the lower right in blue ink. In fine condition. (#22847) **$250.00**

In the years before he would join the Confederacy, ambitious young Army officer James Longstreet is eager for promotion within the ranks

98. **LONGSTREET, JAMES.** 1821-1904. American army officer and Confederate general. **Early Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated February 21, 1850 from San Antonio, Texas. Written to Secretary of War **George W. Crawford**. Longstreet pens (in full):

"Sir I hope that I am not infringing upon the rules of correspondence in taking the liberty of addressing you. If you do not remember me, my cousins with whom you are not unacquainted can probably speak for me.

I write to ask, (if it be not asking too much) your assistance in getting me promotion, should an opportunity offer. If any testimony of my services; other than the reports of our Military Chieftains would assist me; I would like to give it. For I do not hesitate to say that I can furnish ample proof, from every officer under whom I have served, if as much service as any officer of my grade could have rendered. I shared a full part in every action (save one) of the late war against Mexico. Before, and since the war I have constantly served on the Frontier.

It is true that I have been brevetted twice for Services during the late war. But brevets have been given in such promiscuous profusion, that this is an empty requital, which confers neither fame nor reward.

Please do me the favor to present my kindest regards and remembrances to your kind Lady, and my good cousins

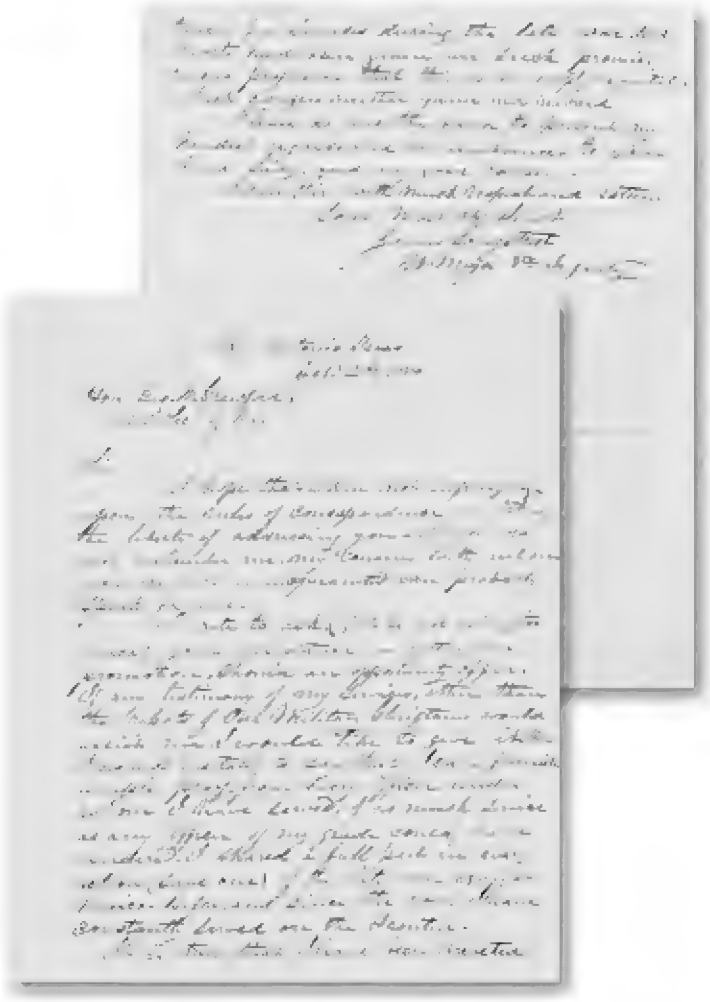
I am Sir with much respect and esteem

Your most obt Servt

James Longstreet

Bt. Major 8th Infantry"

James Longstreet was admitted to West Point in 1838, and was graduated fifty-fourth in a class that contained such Civil War luminaries as



McDowell, Sherman, Halleck, Thomas, and Grant. He served at Jefferson Barracks (Missouri), Natchitoches (Louisiana), and then with the 8th Infantry at St. Augustine, Florida. In the Mexican War, he was with Zachary Taylor until after the battle of Monterey, and with Scott during the expedition to Mexico City. Wounded at Chapultepec, he was brevetted major, though despite this request was not awarded a second brevet.

As Longstreet notes, the honorary "brevet" ranks, which had been a staple of military decoration since the Revolutionary War, had lost some of their luster when they were given out in *"promiscuous profusion"* following the Mexican War. The practice continued through the Spanish-American War, but was suspended after WWI.

A superb early letter from Longstreet, who would not be promoted until aligning himself with the Confederate cause. In very fine condition. (#22831) **$2,950.00**

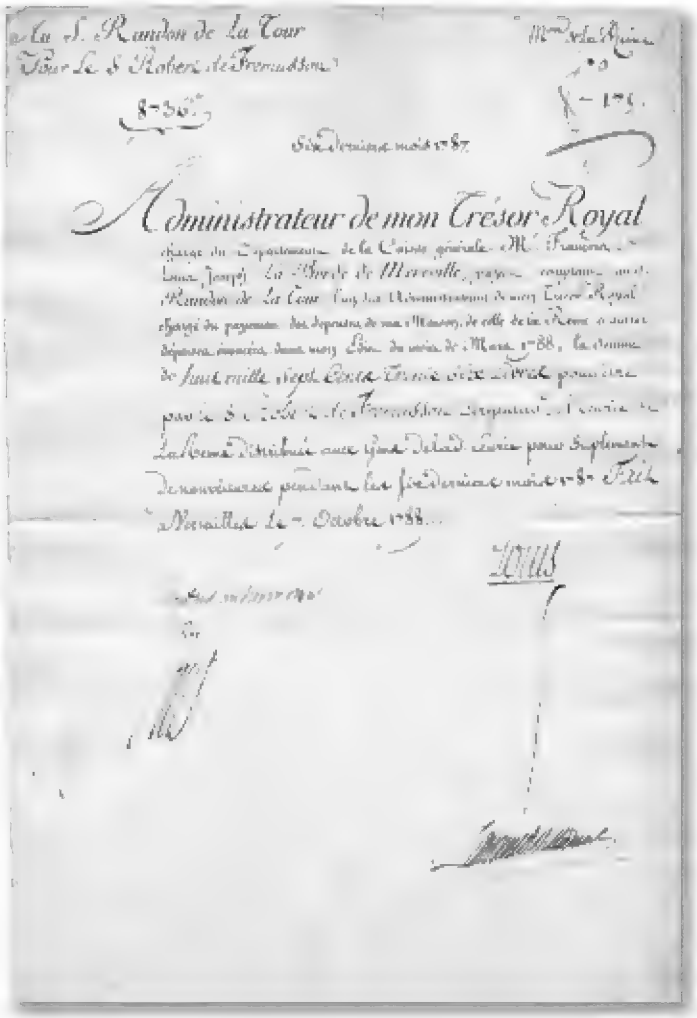
In the twilight of his reign, Louis XVI of France pays an enormous sum for expenses associated with his equestrian stables

99. Louis XVI. 1754-1793. King of France (1774-93). **Manuscript Document Signed**, One page, Folio, dated October 7, 1788 from Versailles. The document reads (in full):

"Last Six Months of 1787

Administrator of my Royal Exchequer
in charge of the General Treasury Department, Mr. François Louis Joseph La Borde de Mereville, pay to Randon de La Tour, Esq., one of the Administrators of my Royal Exchequer who is in charge of paying the expenses of my House and the House of the Queen, the sum of eight thousand seven hundred thirty six pounds in cash for other expenses indicated in my Stable for the month of March 1788, to be distributed by Robert de Fremusson, Esq., Paymaster of the Queen's Stable, to the people of said Stable, for extra food during the last six months of 1787. Issued at Versailles on October 7, 1788."

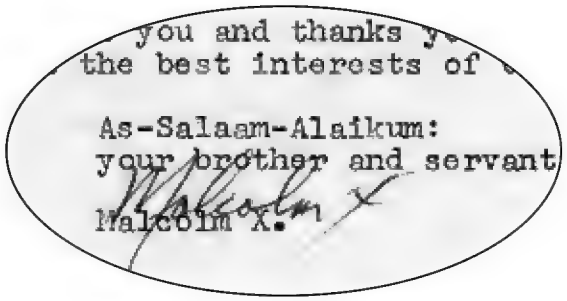
Signed boldly at the lower left, *"Louis"* with distinctive umbrella paraph.



This document is dated just a few months before the fateful events of 1789, when the French Revolution erupted and caused titanic changes across Europe. Shortly after the States-General met in May, 1789, the tiers-état (third estate or commons), representing the merchant classes and more liberal elements, decided to sit as a National Assembly. This, the first revolutionary act, led in July to the storming of the Bastille by a Parisian mob (July 14, 1789). On October 5, 1789, just one year after the date of the present royal document, Louis XVI and his family were brought by a triumphant mob from Versailles to live in Tuileries. The king had lost control of events, and sought to escape from France (June 20-21, 1791), but was arrested at Varennes and brought back, and took an oath as a constitutional king (September, 1791). The Tuileries palace was stormed by a mob (June 20, 1792), and the royal family was imprisoned. Louis XVI was tried for treason (December, 1792), found guilty (January 20, 1793), and guillotined the following day. Tried by the Revolutionary Tribunal, Marie Antoinette was also found guilty of treason - and followed her husband to the guillotine (October, 1793).

A beautiful manuscript document, in fine condition with bright text and a superb signature from the ill-fated monarch.

Louis XVI's authentic signature (an elaborate upward sloping "Louis" with the "L" forming an umbrella for the other letters in his name, as executed on this document) was so unusual that no secretary ever attempted to copy it. (#) **$1,500.00**



Malcolm X defends his methods and intentions to a critic within the Nation of Islam

"The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you imply that I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not! I've heard too much of this type of thing, and always it is from the vicinity of your office…"

100. **MALCOLM X.** 1925-1965. American black-nationalist leader. **Typed Letter Signed** with **Handwritten Textual Corrections**, Two pages, Quarto, dated January 28, 1958 from New York City. Written to *'Brother Secretary'* – possibly Raymond Sharrieff, but certainly an important member of the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X writes (in part):

"…Thank you for the advice contained in your recent letter. Having just awakened yesterday, most of us are only partially awakened today. It is easy for us to be going or doing wrong thinking we are going and doing right…thus all of us need advice and help.

If we do or go wrong unknowingly or unintentionally while trying to do right ALLAH is the Best Knower, Merciful, and rewards us accordingly. But if we knowingly and intentionally do or go wrong it is then that we [handwritten] *deservingly incur ALLAH'S WRATH.*

I guess this is why He blesses the efforts of some with success, and lets the efforts of others be fruitless. He is the KNOWER of our hearts and rewards us accordingly. Fearing to be of those who knowingly go astray or do wrong intentionally, displeasing our Divine Leader and Teacher, and thereby incurring ALLAH'S WRATH, I accept and thank you for your advice.

…We must learn that ONLY ALLAH can bless Laborer with any form of success. Only ALLAH can exalt or elevate above Messenger! The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you imply that I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not!

…No one who SITS STILL will ever make mistakes. I have many human weaknesses and faults, and make mistakes…but mainly because I try to cover too much territory. Most of the things that I try to do and territory that I try to cover is that which many of you yourselves who are right there under the Messenger should be doing YOURSELVES.

…I hear the 'can'ts' from those who should be DOING, and also get my worse criticizm from the same source. I don't mind the criticizm; I need it. It holds me in bounds. But please don't ever tell me or even imply to me again that I'm trying to exalt myself above the Messenger. That's telling me I'm not a Muslim, and am worse than the devil. I HAVE FAULTS, BUT THAT IS NOT ONE OF THEM.…THANKS TO ALLAH!

As for publicity; I never duck it. When it is available I accept it and try to use or utilize it to its best advantage. The Messenger himself once told me (two years ago) that he wanted me to become known. I bear witness that this is true.

…I don't think of myself as a 'polished' or 'finished' minister. I am laying a 'rough' highway here in the jungle. It takes a ROUGH MAN to do it. The MESSENGER of ALLAH is the FINISHER, the POLISHER. It is up to those of you there with him to smooth the rough concrete that has been laid. I am out here trying to ATTRACT the attention of the dead to him by whatever ways, means or methods that prove successful, and then it is up to you there to channel them and polish them…but please stop condemning me for trying to help the Messenger do a job that most others are still waiting for a mystery god to come and do. The few that have been attracted are nothing…HE WANTS 17 MILLION.

I am still your brother who loves you and thanks you for all your good intentions, and for helping to protect the best interests of Our Leader.

As-Salaam-Alaikum:
Your brother and servant

[Signed in blue ink]
Malcolm X"

A great insight into Malcolm X's controversial philosophy. In fine condition. (#23632) **$12,500.00**

25-46 99th Street
East Elmhurst 69, N.Y.
January 28th, 1958

As-Salaam-Alaikum:

In the Holy Name of ALLAH, our Loving and most Merciful Saviour, the Best Knower, to whom all praise is due;;and in the Holy Name of His Divine Messenger, Our Leader and Teacher, the Honorable ELIJAH MUHAMMAD.

Dear Brother Secretary:

Thank you for the advice contained in your recent letter. Having just awakened yesterday, most of us are only partially awakened today. It is easy for us to be going or doing wrong thinking we are going and doing right...thus all of us need advice and help.

If we do or go wrong unknowingly or unintentionally while trying to do right ALLAH is the Best Knower, Merciful, and rewards us accordingly. But if we knowingly and intentionally do or go wrong it is then that we deservingly incur ALLAH'S WRATH.

I guess this is why He blesses the efforts of some with success, and lets the efforts of others be fruitless. He is the KNOWER of our hearts and rewards us accordingly. Fearing to be of those who knowingly go astray or do wrong intentionally, displeasing our Divine Leader and Teacher, and thereby incurring ALLAH'S WRATH, I accept and thank you for your advice.

The Herald Dispatch is working on the picture coverage of our New Year's Day African-Asian Affair, plus they have (I think) just one more article that I have written. When this is finished I shall not submit any more to them.

We must learn that ONLY ALLAH can bless a laborer with any form of success. Only ALLAH can exalt or elevate a laborer in the eyes of the public. No laborer will ever be exalted or elevated above the Messenger! The only part of your letter that I take issue with and refuse to accept or thank you for is that part where you implythat I am trying to get ahead of the Holy Apostle of ALLAH or exalt myself above him in the eyes of the public. Do you actually realize the depth of such implication? I think not!

I've heard too much of this type of thing, and always it is from the vicinity of your office. I have asked the Messenger point blank if I was wrong for writing in the papers (specifically the Herald-Dispatch) and in the manner that I write. His answer to me has never told me that I was wrong, but rather gave me courage and incentive to continue on. It is only from YOUR DIRECTION that such implication comes. Maybe my zeal blinds me! Maybe I am failing to rightly understand Our Holy Apostle! If so, and you all have the right understanding from him...since you know that I do mean right (and am reluctant to take your advice in this matter ONLY because I sincerely feel you all are wrong) then you should ask him to clear it up for me himself. I would not ever have written anything in anything if I thought it was contrary to his wishes. I don't think the Messenger would speak to me through you all on such important matter as this...knowing that I will take his decision on anything.

No one who SITS STILL will ever make mistakes. I have many human weaknesses and faults, and make many mistakes...but mainly because I try to cover too much territory. Most of the things that I try to do and territory that I try to cover is that which many of you yourselves who are right there under the Messenger should be doing YOURSELVES.

in the Nation, the Messenger has never given me
al fears, personal desires, or personal LAZINESS
say it can't be done...from getting the lostfounds
South, East or West.

an'ts" from those who should be DOING, and also
the same source. I don't mind the criticism; I need
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lt myself above the Messenger. That's telling me
e than the devil. I HAVE FAULTS, BUT THAT IS NOT
AH!

lity; I never duck it. When it is available I accept
it to its best advantage. The Messenger himself
that he wanted me to become better known, for the
re I can help him to become known. I bear witness

at #2 you don't have to resort to the methods we
here on the desert do. Why? Because you have everything, EVERYTHING from
businesses to homes...Food, clothing, and Shelter to offer to the public as
bait...a beautiful school and temple included, and last but by far not the
least, The Messenger Himself.

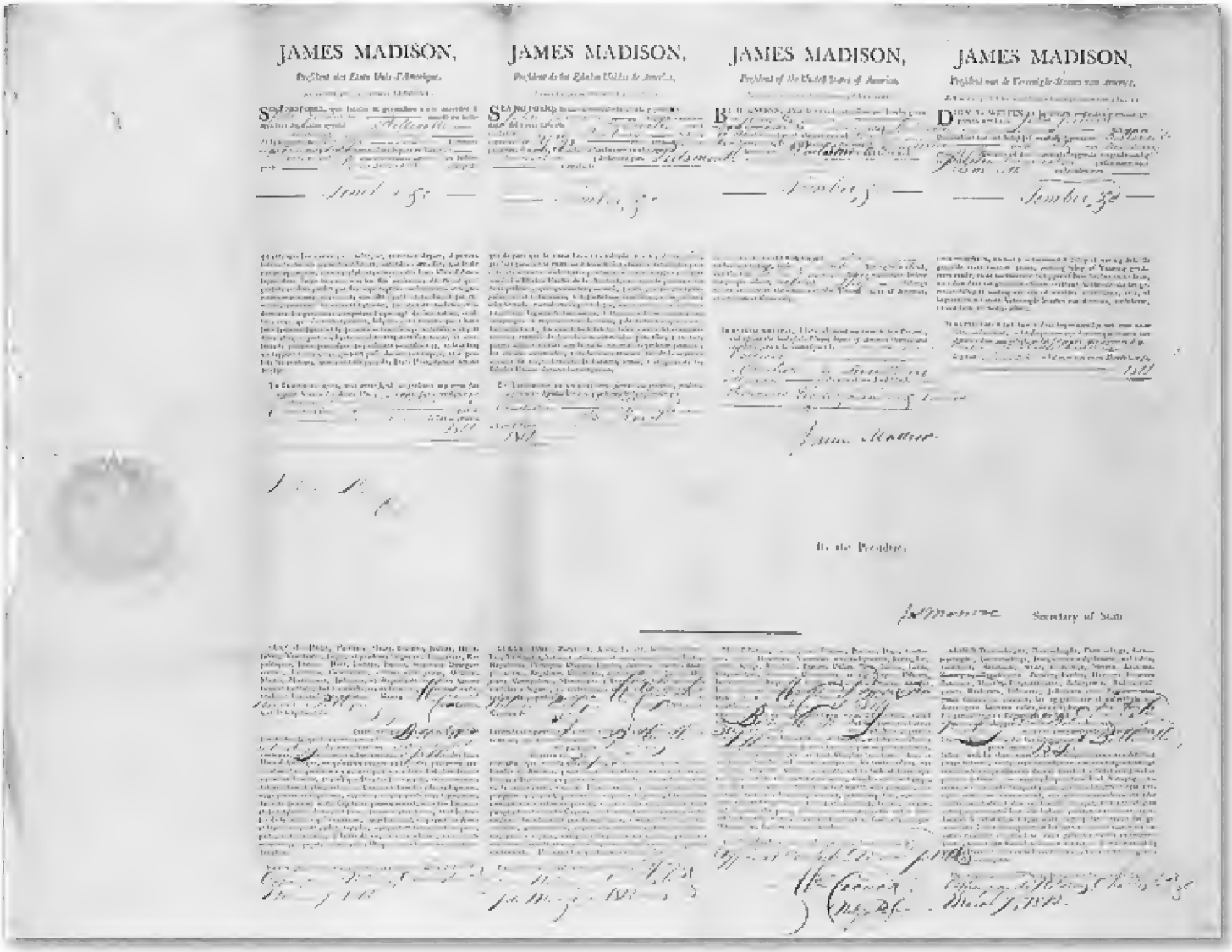
You have been at #7. We have nothing material to show the public. You yourself, when you were here, had a LOW SPIRIT, and rebelious attitude. You even stopped attending the temple, your dissatisfaction reached such high level. Records show your attendence and financial support was near nil. This does not mean that you were not a Believer, because since moving to #2 you have undergone a great TRANSFORMATION. What about those you left behind here who carried and are yet carrying a burden that killed your spirit while you were here? Want for your brother what you want for yourself, and give your brother credit for having the same desires as yourself.

If you don't believe these words, then examine OUR WORK. You can't find a temple where the Muslims make less money, yet contributs more for the advancement of ISLAM....or teach in a worse building, yet forget all their wants to help Our Holy Apostle in HIS PROGRAM whenever he calls and whatever it is. If half the effort had been done in New York for the Muslims here as Chicago has seen, The Messenger would have His 10,000 over night if it was ALLAH'S will.

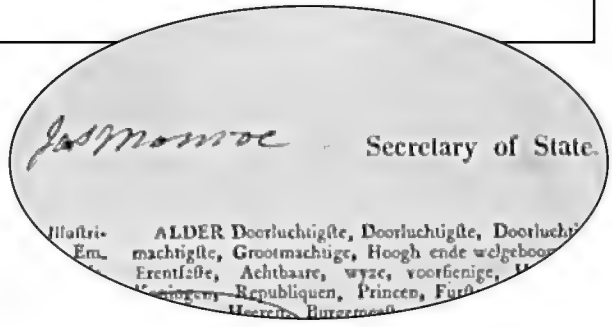
I don't think of myself as a "polished" or "finished" minister. I am laying a "rough" highway here in the jungle. It takes a ROUGH MAN to do it. The MESSENGER of ALLAH is the FINISHER, the POLISHER. It is up to those of you there with him to smooth the rough concrete that has been laid. I am out here trying to ATTRACT the attention of the dead to him by whatever ways, means or methods that prove successful, and then it is up to you there to channel them and polish them...but please stop condemning me for trying to help the Messenger do a job that most others are still waiting for a mystery god to come and do. The few that have been attracted are nothing...HE WANTS 17 MILLION.

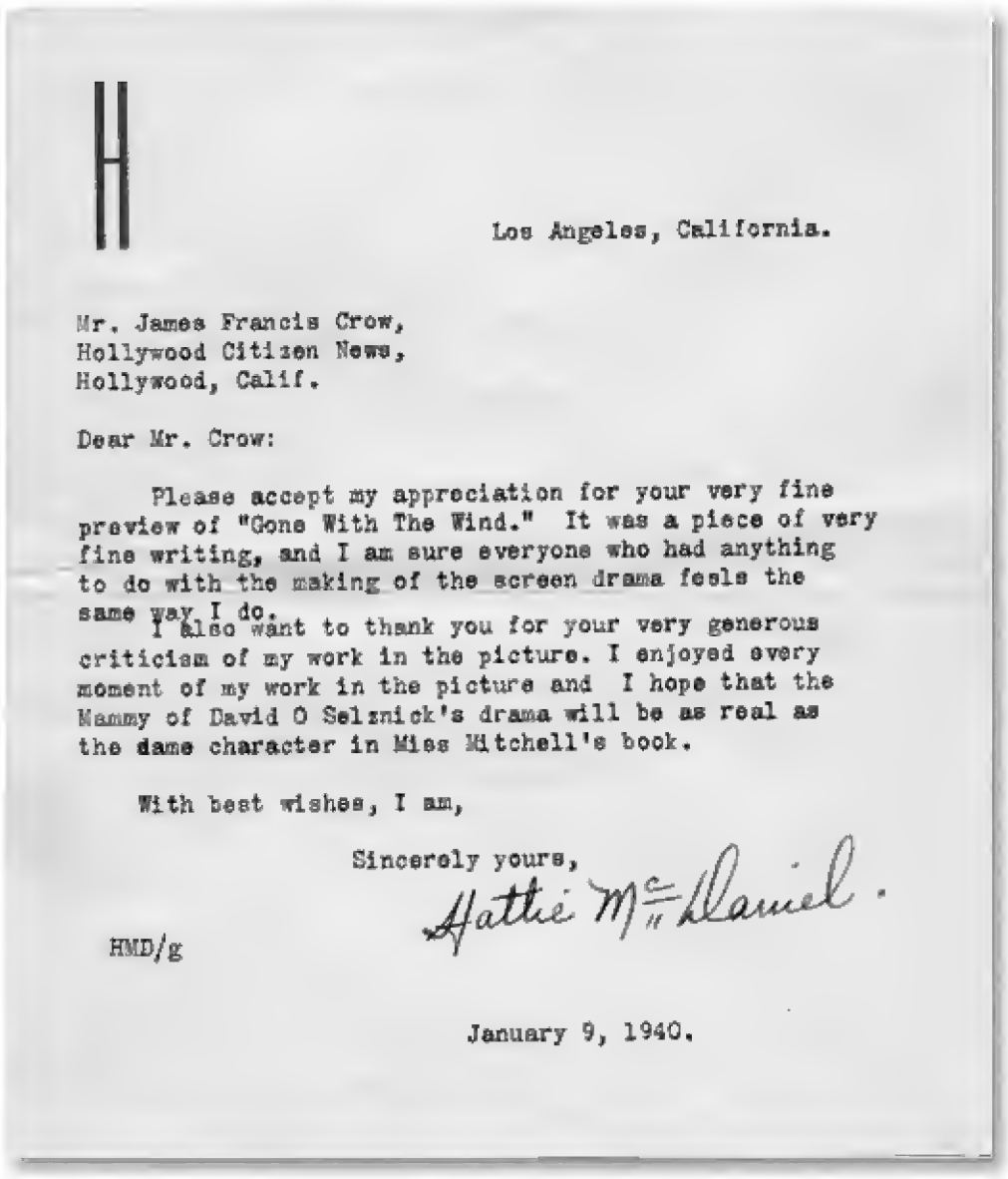
I am still your brother who loves you and thanks you for all your good intentions, and for helping to protect the best interests of Our Leader.

As-Salaam-Alaikum:
your brother and servant
Malcolm X.



101. MADISON, JAMES AND JAMES MONROE. Four Language Ships' Papers Signed as President and Secretary of State, approx. 21 in. x 17 in., dated March 7, 1812. The document authorizes safe passage for the ship *"Belleville"* of the burthen of 309 tons in the port of Charleston, under the command of Capt. John Goodwin, bound for Portsmouth and laden with *"Timber &c"*. It was Great Britain's interference with neutral shipping (including the impressments of seamen and the blockading of American ports) which precipitated the War of 1812, declared by Madison just three months after the date of this document. Rough-cut edges and minor toning; otherwise, in fine condition with excellent signatures. (#11600) **$1,950.00**





H

Los Angeles, California.

Mr. James Francis Crow,
Hollywood Citizen News,
Hollywood, Calif.

Dear Mr. Crow:

Please accept my appreciation for your very fine preview of "Gone With The Wind." It was a piece of very fine writing, and I am sure everyone who had anything to do with the making of the screen drama feels the same way I do.

I also want to thank you for your very generous criticism of my work in the picture. I enjoyed every moment of my work in the picture and I hope that the Mammy of David O Selznick's drama will be as real as the dame character in Miss Mitchell's book.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

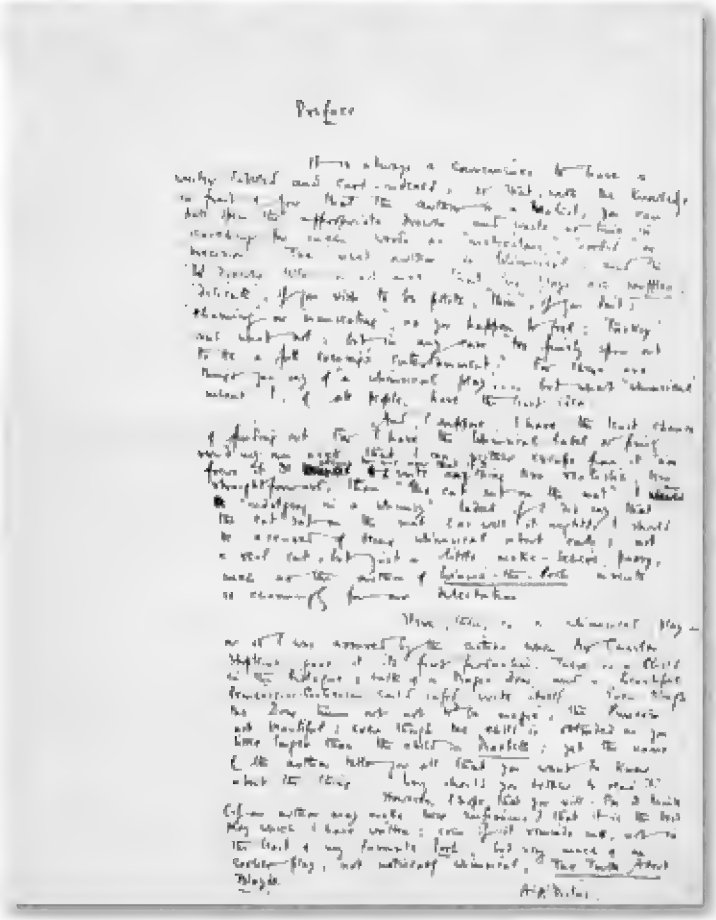
Hattie McDaniel.

HMD/g

January 9, 1940.

Just one month before winning the Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress, Hattie McDaniel thanks a film critic for his favorable review of her performance in *Gone With the Wind*

102. McDaniel, Hattie. 1895-1952. American film actress. **Vintage Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on personal letterhead stationery dated January 9, 1940. Writing to James Crow of the *Hollywood Citizen-News* regarding his review of *Gone With the Wind*, McDaniel thanks him for his *"very generous criticism of my work in the picture"*. The letter reads (in full): *"Dear Mr. Crow: Please accept my appreciation for your very fine preview of 'Gone With The Wind'. It was a piece of very fine writing, and I am sure everyone who had anything to do with the making of the screen drama feel the same way I do. I also want to thank you for your very generous criticism of my work in the picture. I enjoyed every moment of my work in the picture and I hope that the Mammy of David O Selznick's drama will be as real as the same character in Miss Mitchell's book. With best wishes, I am, Sincerely yours, Hattie McDaniel"*. A great piece of Hollywood history, as the following month (February 29, 1940) McDaniel went on to win an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for her work in *GWTW* – the very first African-American to win an Academy Award in any category – receiving an enthusiastic standing ovation at the awards ceremony held at the famous Coconut Grove in Los Angeles. In fine condition. Includes the original transmittal envelope. (#24401) **$4,950.00**



Highly sensitive to charges that his work is "whimsical", Winnie-the-Pooh author A.A. Milne seizes the opportunity to attack his critics while introducing a new play, which he considers the best he has ever written

"Indeed if I did say that the cat sat on the mat (as well it might); I should be accused of being whimsical about cats; not a real cat, but just a little make-believe pussy, such as the author of Winnie-the-Pooh invents so charmingly for our delectation"

103. MILNE, A(LAN). A(LEXANDER). 1882-1956. Scottish-born British author, the creator of the children's classic story, *Winnie the Pooh.* **Superb Autograph Manuscript Signed,** One page, Quarto, c. 1925. Milne pens (in full):

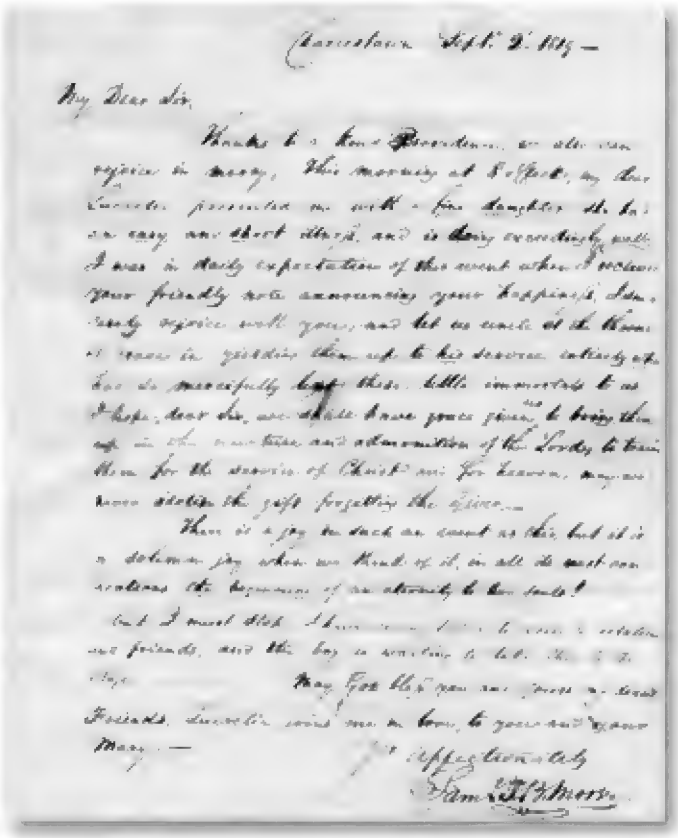
"Preface

It is always a convenience to have a writer labeled and card-indexed; so that, with the knowledge in front of you that the author is a Realist, you can pull then the appropriate drawer and waste no time in searching for such words as 'meticulous,' 'sordid' or 'precision.' The next author is Whimsical, and the 'W' drawer tells us at once that his plays are 'soufflés,' 'delicate.' If you wish to be polite, 'thin,' if you don't; 'charming' or 'nauseating,' as you happen to feel; 'lucky' and what art; but in any case 'too finely spun out to be a full evening's entertainment.' For these are things you say of a 'whimsical play'.... but what 'whimsical' means I, of all people, have the least idea. And, I suppose, I have the least chance of finding out. For I have the whimsical label so tight round my own neck that I can neither escape from it nor focus it. It seems to me now that if I write anything less realistic less straightforward, than 'the cat sat on the mat' I am 'indulging in a whimsy.' Indeed if I did say that the cat sat on the mat (as well it might); I should be accused of being whimsical about cats; not a real cat, but just a little make-believe pussy, such as the author of Winnie-the-Pooh invents so charmingly for our delectation. Here, then is a whimsical play - or so I was assured by the critics when Mr Charles Hopkins gave it its first Introduction. There is a Child in the prologue; talk of a Magic Door and a Beautiful Princess...Criticism could safely write itself. Even though the Door turns out not to be magic, the Princess not beautiful; even though the child is obtruded on you little longer than the child in Macbeth; yet the name of the author tells you all that you want to know about the thing. Why should you bother to read it? However, I hope that you will. For I think (if an author may make these confessions) that it is the best play which I have written; even if it reminds me, not in the least of my favorite Pooh, but very much of an earlier play, not noticeably whimsical, The Truth About Blayds."

Signed *"A.A. Milne."* at the close. A wonderful slice of A.A. Milne's creative life, in which he shares his consternation at being contritely labeled "whimsical" by his critics, and tantalizes us with the synopsis of a new, much more serious play. Handwritten letters from Milne are scarce; this one, mentioning "Pooh" and having such a delightful joust with both his named and unnamed reviewers, is especially desirable. In very fine condition. (#23229) **$4,950.00**

104. Monroe, James. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **Document Signed as President**, 16 in. x 10 in., dated April 20, 1818, appointing William G. McNeill to the rank of *"Third Lieutenant in the Corps of Artillery"*. Signed at the lower right in bold black ink *"James Monroe"*, and countersigned by Secretary of War John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, who is perhaps better known as the voice of Southern Secession later in his political career. Accomplishment slightly faded, thought Monroe's signature is quite dark and contrasts nicely with the vellum. In fine condition. White paper and red wax seal intact at the lower left. (#24378) **$595.00**

Telegraph inventor Samuel F.B. Morse is thrilled with the birth of his daughter



105. Morse, Samuel F.B. 1791-1872. American artist and inventor, best known as the inventor of the electric telegraph. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated September 2, 1819, from Charlestown, Maryland. Written to the Rev. Elias Cornelius of Salem, Massachusetts. Morse pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir,

Thanks to a kind Providence, we also can rejoice in mercy; This morning at 8 o'clock, my dear Lucretia presented me with a fine daughter; she had an easy and short illness, and is doing exceedingly well; I was in daily expectation of this event when I received your friendly note announcing your happiness; I sincerely rejoice with you, and let us unite at the throne of grace in yielding them up to his service entirely, who has so mercifully lent these little immortals to us; I hope, dear Sir, we shall have grace given us to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord; to train them for the service of Christ, and for heaven; may we never idolize the gift forgetting the Giver. There is a joy in such an even as this, but it is a solemn joy when we think of it, in all its vast connections, the beginning of an eternity to two souls! But I must stop, I have many letters to write to relations and friends, and the boy is waiting to take this to the stage. May God bless you and yours my dear Friends, Lucretia joins me in love, to you and your Mary. Yrs. Affectionately, Saml F.B. Morse"

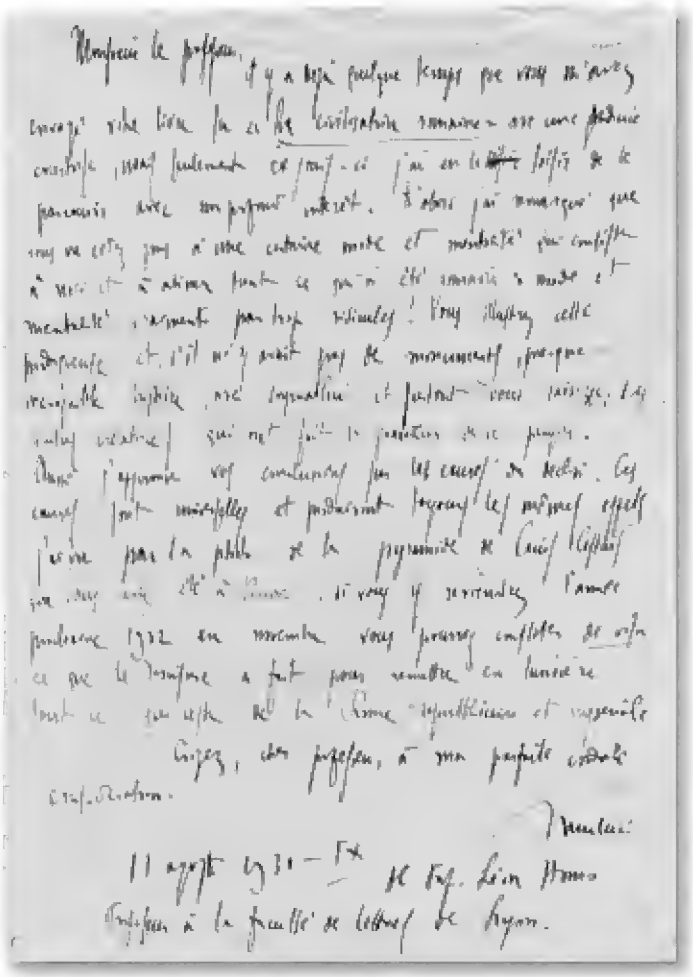
It is a little-known fact that Morse spent the first part of his life in the pursuit of art. He studied at the Royal Academy in London, and on his return to America made a meager living painting portraits for wealthy patrons. His work was admired by the great American artists Washington Allston and Gilbert Stuart. It wasn't until 1832 that Morse found his second calling, the one for which he would become famous: on a sea voyage, a fellow passenger remarked that he believed electricity could be made to transmit intelligence. Twelve years later (May 24, 1844), Morse's invention, the telegraph, transmitted the first electronic message between Baltimore and Washington: "What hath God wrought!"

At the time this letter was written, Morse had been married to Lucretia Pickering Walker for just over a year (they were married on September 19, 1818). She died in 1825, and for twenty-three years Morse was a widower.

Small piece missing from address overleaf has been archivally repaired; overall, in fine condition. (#23747) **$1,500.00**

Swelling with pride, Benito Mussolini boasts of the success that Fascism has brought to Italy, while praising the *"creative virtues that made the greatness of this people"*

"If you will return in the next year…you could verify in person what Fascism has done to put back under the lights all what remains of the Rome Republican and Imperial"



106. MUSSOLINI, BENITO. 1883-1945. Italian political leader. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Legal Folio, written in Italian on the verso of an official Italian government telegraph form. Dated August 11, 1931, after which Mussolini adds *"IX"*, signifying the ninth year of the Fascist Era. Written to Professor Leon Home of the University of Lyon (France). Mussolini pens (in full):

"Monsieur Professor,

Some time already passed from when you sent me the book, 'The Roman Civilization' with a cordial inscription but only today I had the pleasure to read it with deep interest. First I remark that you don't cede to a certain fashion and mentality that tends to deny and to ruin all which has been the Romans: fashion and mentality really too ridiculous. You illustrate this prodigy and, if there weren't the monuments to attest it, almost incredible history, with sympathy and above all you seize the creative virtues that made the greatness of this people. I also approve your conclusions regarding the causes of his fall. These causes are universal and produce always the same effects. I see from the photo of the Pyramid of Caius Cestius that you have been to Rome: If you will return in the next year 1932 in November you could verify in person what Fascism has done to put back under the lights all what remains of the Rome Republican and Imperial.

Believe, dear Professor, to my cordial consideration.

Mussolini

Aug. 11th 1931 – IX"

Fantastic content from Mussolini, touting the virtues of the Fascist Movement. In fine condition. (#23109) **$1,950.00**

Napoleon Bonaparte arrives on the island of Elba to begin his 11-month period of exile

107. [Napoleon Bonaparte]. Boyer, Alexis. 1757-1833. French anatomist and surgeon to Napoleon. From 1814-1820 Boyer published a treatise entitled Surgical Diseases and Necessary Operations (11 volumes), a work on which his fame rests. **Contemporary Manuscript Archive relating to Napoleon's arrival at Elba**, consisting of two handwritten letters and an additional signed medical certificate. Each of these documents is a valuable primary source relating to Napoleon and the time he spent in exile on Elba, the first being a letter recounting his arrival in minute detail, and the second being a transcript of an edict proclaimed by one of Napoleon's military subordinates.

1) Autograph Letter Signed, Seven pages, Octavo, in French, May 4-8, 1814. Written to Mr. Grassier, the letter gives a remarkable first-hand and day-by-day account of Napoleon's arrival at the island of Elba to take charge of his new Kingdom. Literally overnight, Napoleon changed from an abject coward into a man of presence and authority. At this time, Boyer was Chief Surgeon for the Isle of Elba. Boyer pens (in brief part):

"Dear Monsieur Grassier:

A very extraordinary event, which was most unexpected, has drawn the attention of all Europe to the Country where I live. All that happened in France was known to you before I knew about it. But you will certainly be interested to learn what I can tell you about the man who has ruled over us to this day...

Last night towards six o'clock coming to this town, there was an English frigate dispatching a skiff that landed at the port. The boat had on board an Austrian General, and Englishman (Colonel), a Russian (aide-de-camp), the French General Drouot, a Polish Colonel, and several officers of the British Navy. That boat announced that the frigate just arriving had on board the Emperor Napoleon. Preparations for his reception were immediately undertaken, and a part of the Army staff went aboard the ship; I was in the reception committee. He received us in the council room of the frigate. He talked to each of us and declared his desire to sleep on board and not to come ashore until 2 p.m. today. He ordered the Sub-Prefect to convoke the mayors of the different communities of the island, and (he ordered) the vicary to assemble all the parish priests, and finally all the senior clerks to assemble their subordinates. The morning was spent in formal preparation of a gorgeous display and in drawing up the minutes of the transfer of the island of which General Drouot took possession in the name of the Emperor. It was then taken care to procure the lodgings for the different people who accompanied him. The Hutra Palace is the one that has particularly attracted the Lord High Steward, Count Bertrand, who examined it from attic to cellar and who took possession of a part of it. It is contemplated to sell it to His Majesty. Hutra would with pleasure take advantage of this occasion, in order to augment his fortune and to emigrate to France. His house is evaluated at 200,000 francs.

At three o'clock the cannons of the forts and man-of-war, anchored at the roadstead, announced the landing of His Majesty. A new flag particular to the island was hoisted on all the forts. The French ships anchored in the harbor had the white flag, the English frigate had the flag of that nation. The Generals, the military staff, the civilian and military employees, the clergy with its canopy were all on the pier. At the Emperor's landing the Mayor presented him with the keys to the city, which he received and immediately gave back. Then, he walked under the canopy, followed by the procession, to the Cathedral, where a Te deum was chanted. After the religious ceremony he was accompanied to the Town Hall while the bells were ringing, and the guns and cries of 'Long live the Emperor' sounded. A throne had been prepared, but he did not sit down. He talked to everyone in the procession, to one after another. At five o'clock he went on horseback out of town, accompanied by Generals Bertrand and Drouot and the Polish Colonel, and he has not yet returned. There will be a general illumination tonight..."

An absolutely amazing narrative, and a valuable primary source for the historical record. Comes with the original transmittal envelope. Letter and envelope are stamped with the name of the former owner; on the whole, in very fine condition.

2) Autograph Manuscript Signed, Two pages, Octavo, in French, May 4, 1814. The document is a transcription of the proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of the Isle of Elba by the Commanding General. Boyer pens (in part):

"People of the Isle of Elba:

The vicissitudes of human life have brought the Emperor Napoleon into your midst, and by his choice he becomes your sovereign.

Before making his home among you your august and new sovereign addressed to me the following words which I am eager to let you know because they are the pledge of your future happiness. 'General, I have sacrificed my rights in the interest of the country, and I have reserved for myself the sovereignty and ownership of the Isle of Elba. This has been consented to by all the powers. Will you, please, inform the inhabitants of the new state of things and of the choice I have made in adopting their island as my dwelling place because of their manners and customs and the climate. Tell them that they will be the constant object of my most intense concern.'

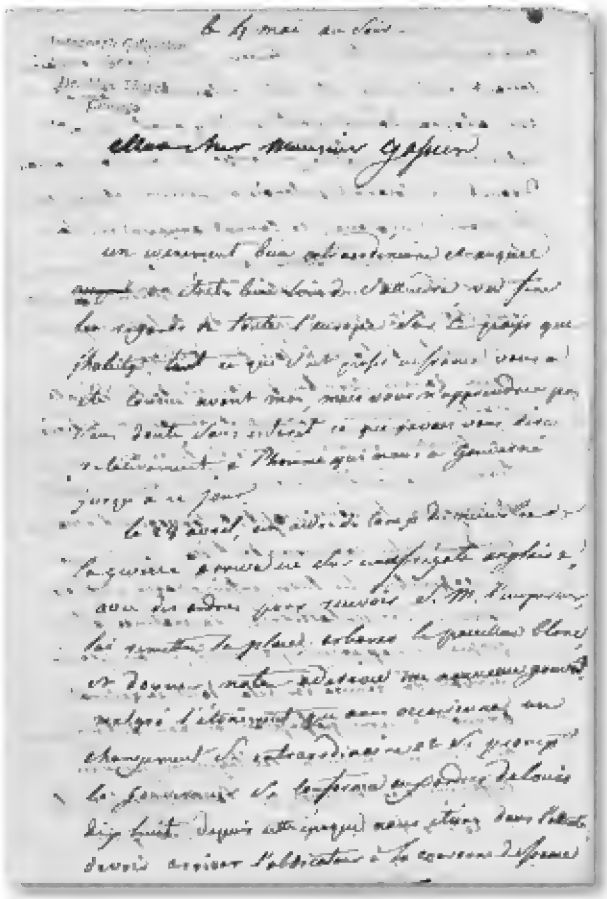
People of Elba! Those words need no comment. They determine your destiny. The Emperor judged you justly. I owe you this acknowledgement, and I render it to you."

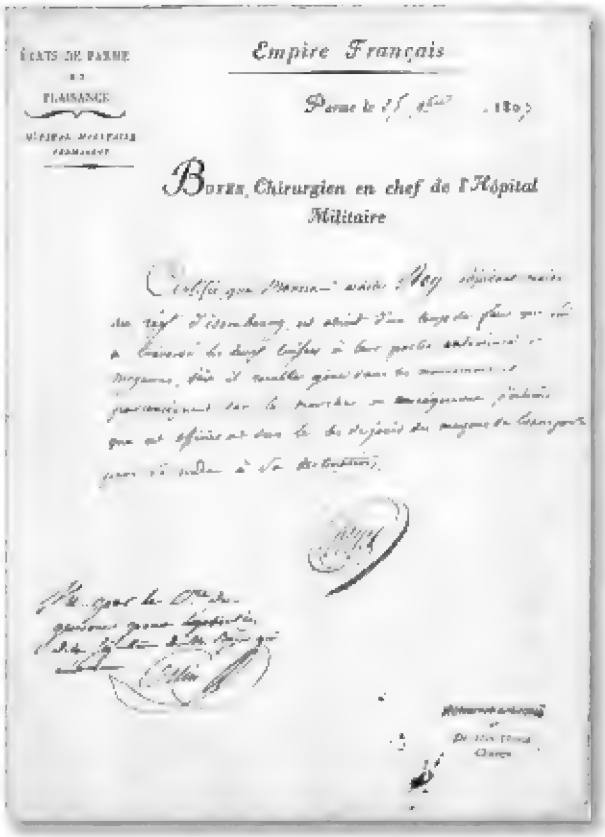
Stamped with the name of the former owner; on the whole, in very fine condition.

3) Medical Certificate Signed for a wounded army officer, in French, One page, Quarto, Parma, November 25, 1807. Printed "French Empire" at the head. This document further supports Boyer's acknowledged service to the French Empire as a surgeon. Stamped with the name of the former owner; on the whole, in very fine condition.

A fantastic archive of important historical source material on Napoleon. (#22122) **$7,500.00**

Item 107



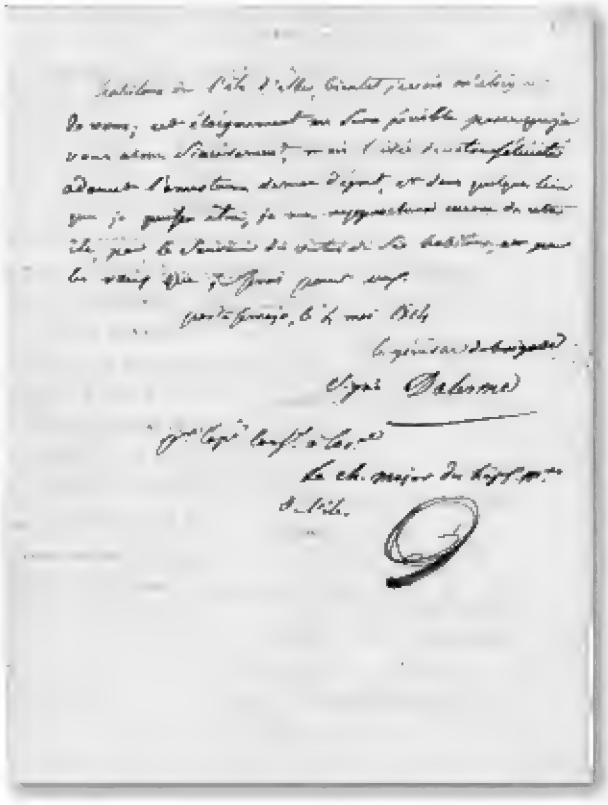


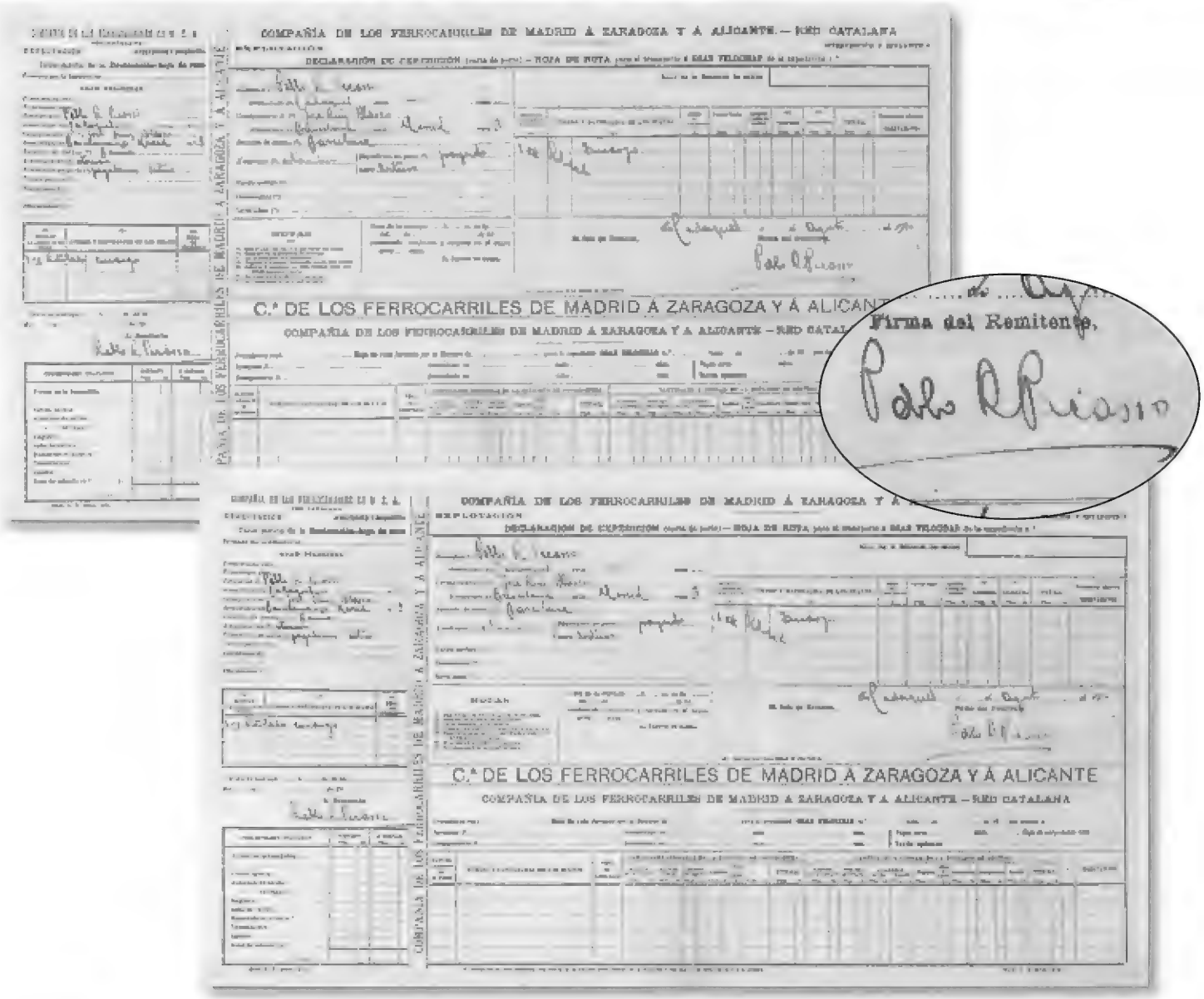
ÉTATS DE PARME
ET
PLAISANCE

Empire Français

Parme le 15 août 180[illegible]

Boyer, Chirurgien en chef de l'Hôpital Militaire



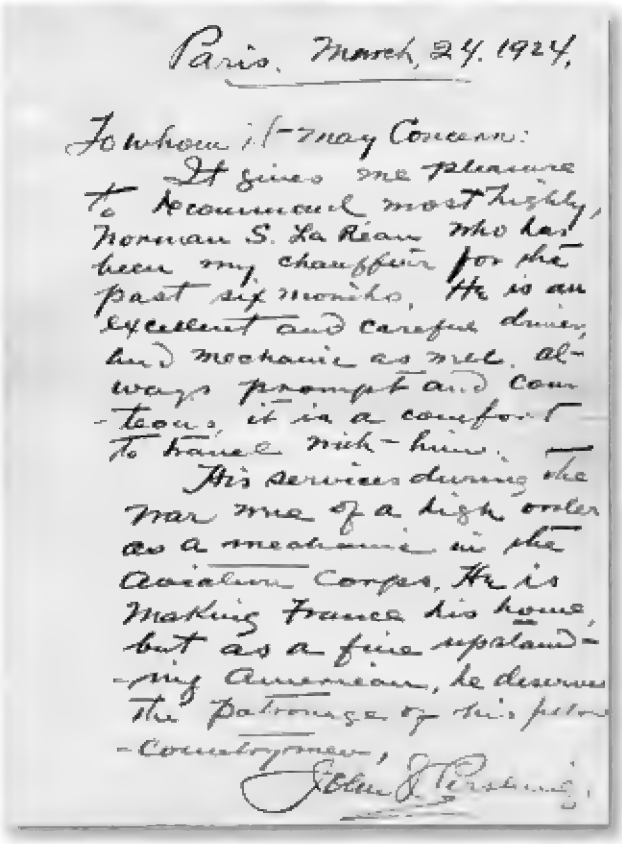

COMPAÑIA DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE MADRID Á ZARAGOZA Y Á ALICANTE.—RED CATALANA
C.ª DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE MADRID A ZARAGOZA Y Á ALICANTE
Firma del Remitente,
Pablo Ruiz Picasso
C.ª DE LOS FERROCARRILES DE MADRID A ZARAGOZA Y Á ALICANTE

Pablo Picasso sends a canvas from Barcelona to Madrid

108. Picasso, Pablo. 1881-1973. Spanish-born French painter, sculptor, graphic artist and ceramist. **Early Partly-Printed Document Signed Four Times** *"Pablo R*[uiz]. *Picasso"*, in Spanish, One page, Oblong Folio (approx. 19 in. x 10 ½ in.), Madrid, August, 1910. The standard form, filled in entirely in Picasso's hand, is issued by the Madrid-Zaragoza-Alicante Railway Company. Picasso, who states that his domicile is in Cadaqués, a little port on the Costa Brava, addresses the package - *"1 Pkg.- labeled order"* - to *"Mr. José Ruiz Blasco"* in *"Barcelona…Merced No. 9"*, to be delivered at the station, with all shipping charges paid as far as the destination. The weight of the shipment and the shipping costs are not included on this form- so it cannot be determined if this is a shipment of a painting or not, though it is possible.

In the summer of 1910, Picasso went to Spain to "renew" himself. Accompanied by Fernande Olivier [Bellevallée] (b. 1881), his first mistress, Picasso and Fernande were joined there by painter André Derain and his wife [Alice Princet, who had been Picasso's lover]; the four spent their time together on the beach, in cafés and dancing the sardana. During his brief stay in Spain, Picasso had become unhappy with his success at delving into his analysis of form, and he returned to Paris with many of his canvases unfinished. [Picasso had still not had his first New York City exhibition, which took place at the Photo-Secession Gallery in April of 1911.]

Picasso has signed the document a remarkable four times- as the "sender". A very early example of Picasso's handwriting and signature. In very fine condition. (#18942) **$7,950.00**



Paris, March 24. 1924.

To whom it may Concern:

It gives me pleasure to recommend most highly, Norman S. La Reau who has been my chauffeur for the past six months. He is an excellent and careful driver, and mechanic as well. Always prompt and courteous, it is a comfort to travel with him.

His services during the war were of a high order as a mechanic in the Aviation Corps. He is making France his home, but as a fine upstanding American, he deserves the patronage of his fellow countrymen.

John J. Pershing.

109. PERSHING, JOHN J. 1860-1948. American army commander. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, Paris, March 24, 1924, being a letter of recommendation for his chauffeur, Norman S. La Reau. Pershing pens (in full):

"To whom it may Concern:

It gives me pleasure to recommend most highly, Norman S. La Reau who has been my chauffeur for the past six months. He is an excellent and careful driver, and mechanic as well. Always prompt and courteous, it is a comfort to travel with him.

His services during the war were of a high order as a mechanic in the Aviation Corps. He is making France his home, but as a fine upstanding American, he deserves the patronage of his fellow countrymen.

John J Pershing."

A wonderful endorsement from the American commander-in-chief. At this time, Pershing was perhaps the most celebrated American figure in Europe. In very fine condition with dark signature and text. (#22906) **$695.00**

As the Quasi-War with France escalates, Timothy Pickering is reluctant to allow passage of a French ship to Saint-Domingue (Haiti), unless the owner can prove that the voyage is necessary to obtain payment for debts owed to American creditors

"The Spirit of the Act of Congress for suspending intercourse with the French possessions is considered as not prohibiting vessels sailing to French ports, under the Presidents permission, to aid the departure of Frenchmen from the United States, from bringing back the amount of debts owing to American citizens… either in cash or merchandize. Messrs Donath and Co. do not mention their intention to carry out French passengers, but this is indispensable to entitle them to the permission…"

110. PICKERING, TIMOTHY. 1745-1829. American statesman. **Autograph Letter Signed** as Secretary of State under John Adams, Two pages, Quarto, dated October 27, 1798 from Trenton, New Jersey. Written to George Latimer, Collector of Customs at Chester, Pennsylvania. Pickering pens (in full):

"Sir

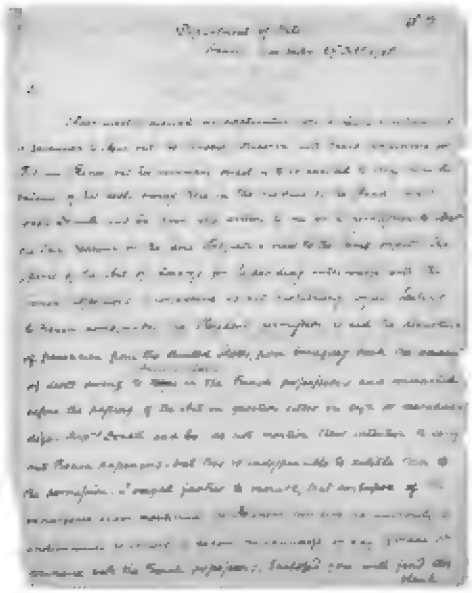
I have recently received an application from Mr. Lewis Croufillat for permission to clear out the Schooner Minerva with French passengers for Port au Prince; but his principal object is to be enabled to bring home the balance of his debts owing there, in the produce of the Island. Messrs. Joseph Donath and Co. have also written to me for a permission to clear the ship Neptune for the same Port, with a view to the same object. The Spirit of the Act of Congress for suspending intercourse with the French possessions is considered as not prohibiting vessels sailing to French ports, under the Presidents permission, to aid the departure of Frenchmen from the United States, from bringing back the amount of debts owing to American citizens in the French possessions and contracted before the passing of the Act in question, either in cash or merchandize. Messrs Donath and Co. do not mention their intention to carry out French passengers, but this is indispensable to entitle them to the permission. I ought further to remark, that exclusive of the indulgence above mentioned, the President can give no authority to individuals to import or export merchandize by way of trade or commerce with the French possessions. Enclosed you will find two blank permissions, of which, when you have filled up and issued them be pleased to send me copies.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your most obed. Servt

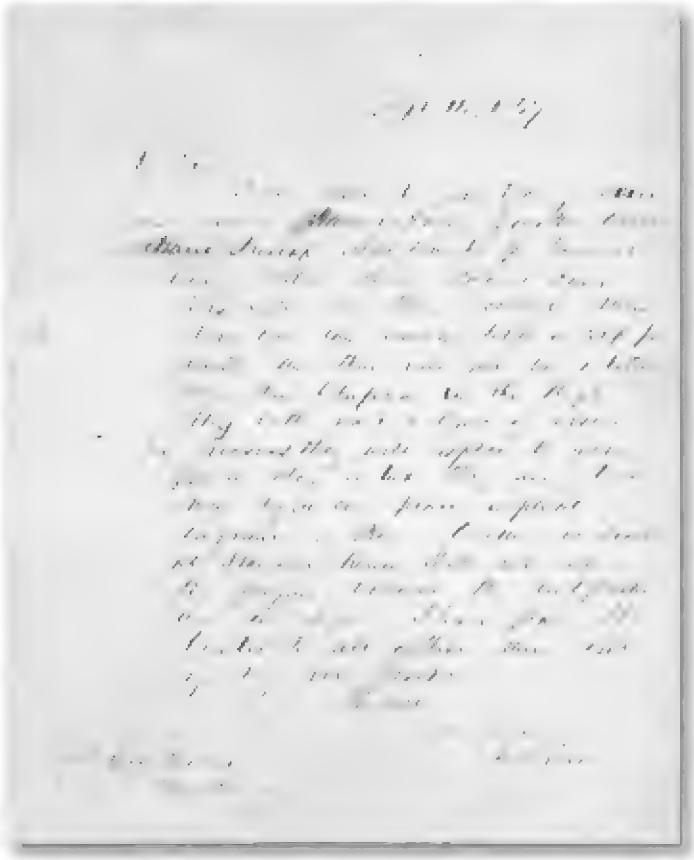
Timothy Pickering

P.S. I likewise enclose a permission to clear the Schonner Johanna Tucker for St. Thomas, Porto Rico, and Cape Francois"



By 1798, French atrocities on the high seas against neutral American shipping had compelled the fledgling U.S. to create a Navy Department out of the Department of War, specifically to defend its merchant shipping against Caribbean pirates and French privateers. The official stance of the Adams administration was to pursue diplomatic solutions, while simultaneously building up U.S. war capabilities. However, on June 13, 1798, Congress passed legislation suspending commerce with France and her dependencies. Together with the Alien and Sedition Acts (the first of which was passed five days later), these laws essentially codified the Quasi-War with France, and the U.S. was effectively at arms against its former ally on July 7, 1798, when Congress rescinded all former treaties. The war was fought entirely at sea for two years, until the Convention of 1800 resolved ensured protection for American merchant shipping.

In this excellent letter, Secretary of State Timothy Pickering requests additional information from a French merchant before authorizing passage for two French ships to Saint-Domingue (now Haiti), one of the richest colonies of the French empire, under the provisions of the 1798 Congressional act suspending commerce with France. Superb content. Some chipping to edges; overall, in very good condition with bright text and a handsome signature. (#24422) **$1,250.00**



Franklin Pierce sends seven new recruits off to battle during the Mexican-American War

111. Pierce, Franklin. 1804-1869. 14th President of the U.S. (1853-1857). **Autograph letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated April 11, 1847. Written to Lt. George Bowers of the U.S. Army. Pierce pens (in full):

"Dr Sir

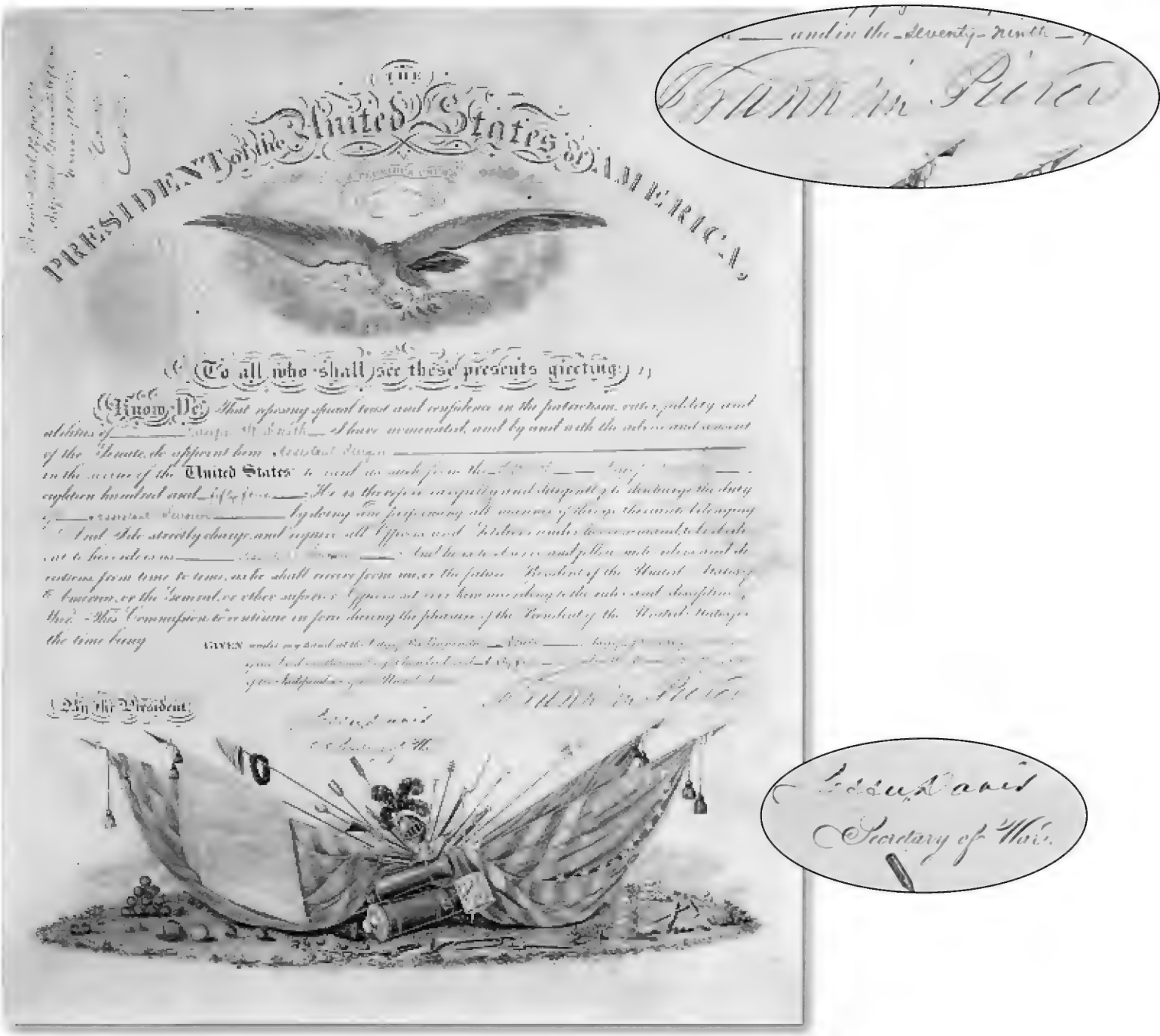
I sent down to you today seven new recruits, James Faris, Jonathan Chapman, David Dunlap, Abel Bunker Jr., Jeremiah Curry, William Burns, Samuel Davis. You will find them excellent men. Burnham can command 40$ or 50$ per month and there will not be a better man than Chapman in the Regt. They both want a leave of absence for reasons they will explain to you for a day or two that they are true men & you can place implicit confidence in them. Cullen is sick at Hanover, hence I do not send the papers because the certificates are not signed. I have paid the bounties to all of these men out of my own pocket.

In haste

Your friend

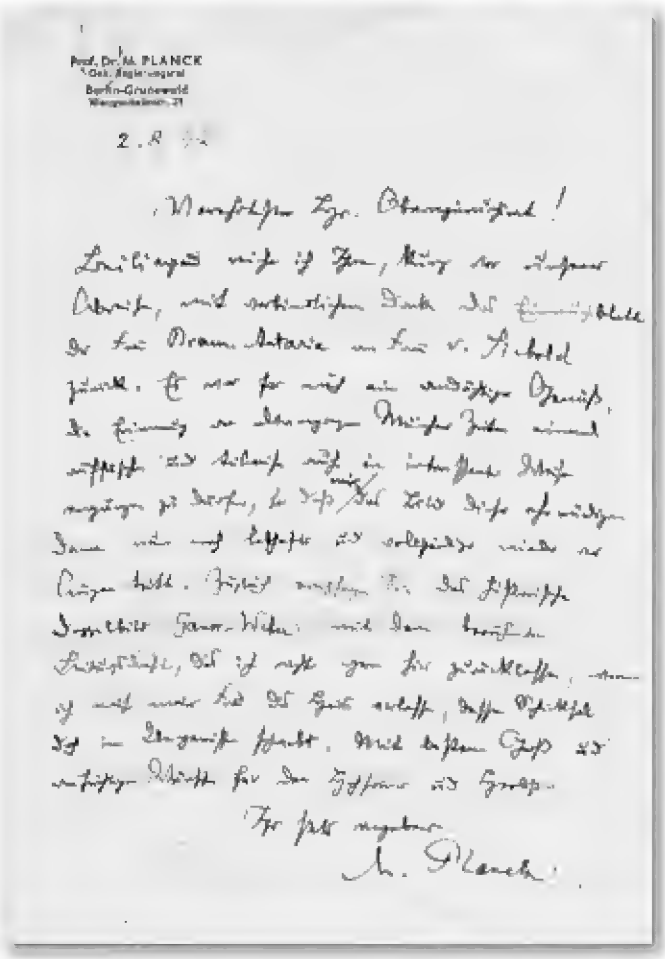
Fr. Pierce"

At the time this letter was written, Pierce was serving as the U.S. Attorney for New Hampshire, a political appointment conferred on him by Pres. James K. Polk for his support during the campaign of 1846. In fine condition. (#24419) **$1,250.00**



112. **PIERCE, FRANKLIN.** 1804-1869. 14th President of the U.S. (1853-1857). **Document Signed as President**, 14 in. x 17 in., dated January 10, 1855, appointing Joseph R. Smith an Assistant Surgeon. Signed at the lower right *"Franklin Pierce"* in bold sweeping strokes, and countersigned by Secretary of War **Jefferson Davis**, who would later become President of the CSA. In fine condition. White paper and wax seal present at the upper left corner. (#24375) **$4,950.00**

Nobel Prize-winning physicist Max Planck has fond memories of his time in Munich, the location of his first teaching post



113. PLANCK, MAX. 1858-1947. German mathematical physicist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, in German, on his personal letterhead stationery (*"Wangenheimstr. 21, Berlin-Grunewald"* - his house, which was totally destroyed in a bomb attack on February 15, 1944), One page, Small Quarto, Berlin, August 2, 1942. Planck pens (in full):

> *"Esteemed Councillor! As our departure is imminent, I want to return to you with my sincere thanks the 'Reminiscences' written by Mrs. Braun-Ataria about Mrs. von Siebold. It was for me an emotional pleasure to look back into the past spent in Munich. In a colorful way, I'd like to add that the picture of this so lively and venerable lady is still vivid in my mind. At the same time I send you the historical picture of the Gauss-Weber with the famous wire, which I don't like to leave here when I leave the house with my wife, as its fate is quite uncertain. With best greetings and good wishes for the summer and autumn. Yours very sincerely M. Planck."*

Max Planck originated and developed quantum theory (from 1901), which stated that energy, like matter, is not continuous in nature but is radiated and absorbed in small portions or discrete "bundles", called quanta. The Planck constant, when applied to different atomic substances, made it possible to approach this phenomenon mathematically. He was awarded the 1918 Nobel Prize for Physics for his pioneering investigations that challenged the classical law of conservation of energy.

Included with Planck's letter is the mentioned article, a nine-page typed carbon copy article entitled *"Reminiscences. Mrs. Antonie von Siebold"*, an essay of recollections on former times in Munich, which appeared in the *Muenchener Zeitung*. Planck's early career as a teacher included a five-year inaugural post in Munich. He moved to the University of Berlin in 1889, where he would remain until 1928. Planck autograph material is quite uncommon; this letter was written during the height of the Nazi period in Germany, during which time many of his contemporaries were under persecution. Accompanied by the original transmittal envelope, addressed by Planck to *"Councillor Michelmann"*. In fine condition. (#18357) **$4,950.00**

114. RABIN, YTZHAK. 1922-1995. Israeli soldier, statesman, and prime minister. **Signed Photograph**, 7 in. x 9 in., color, of the Nobel Peace Prize winner in his state office wearing a suit and tie. Signed in black ink at the lower margin, *"Y. Rabin"*. In 1995, Rabin was assassinated by Yigal Amir, a 27-year old right-wing Israeli law student, bringing a tragic end to his nearly 40 years of service to his country. In very fine condition. Suitable for framing and display. (#21652) **$395.00**

In a public letter to advice columnist Ann Landers and her millions of readers, President Ronald Reagan defends his policy of nuclear arms reduction at the height of the Cold War

"Ann, we've tried many times since WW II to persuade [the Soviets] *to join us in reducing or even eliminating nuclear weapons, with little success. Perhaps, instead of sending copies to me, your readers should send copies of your May 17 column to President Brezhnev..."*

115. REAGAN, RONALD. **Exceptional Typed Letter Signed as President**, accompanied with an **Autograph Letter Signed as President** written on an official White House stationery notecard. The TLS is dated May 24, 1982 and is written to advice columnist Ann Landers, in response to an Anti-Nuclear War letter from one of her readers that ran in her nationally-syndicated column on May 17th, 1982. The ALS on a White House notecard is handwritten in black ink, and addressed to *"Eppie"* – Ann Lander's given name, Eppie Lederer. (She once said, "People who call me Ann are people I don't know.") The note serves as a charming and personal "cover letter" for Reagan's official response in his TLS.

Reagan writes on the notecard (in full):

"Dear Eppie

Hope you'll forgive me but I had to write a Dear Ann letter.
Nancy sends her best.
Sincerely
Ron"

The TLS on official White House letterhead stationery was written in response to a letter that "Eppie" ran in her Ann Landers column. At her urging, readers had sent 100,000-plus letters to President Ronald Reagan, calling for nuclear disarmament.. Reagan's response reads (in full):

"Dear Ann Landers:

I'm writing about your recent column regarding the letter from 'Terrified in D.C.' I want you to know that I'll take second to none in my concern over the threat of nuclear war. That is why in my April 17 radio address to the nation, I said:

'To those who protest against nuclear war, I can only say I'm with you. Like my predecessors, it is now my responsibility to do my utmost to prevent such a war. No one feels more than I the need for peace.'

It is, indeed, my highest priority to deter and prevent such a war, for its consequences would be disastrous for mankind.

That is why I've called for negotiations leading to major arms reductions, not limitations that only codify high levels. Under the so-called limitations of 'SALT II,' the Soviet Union and the United States could actually substantially add to their nuclear arsenals. I have, instead, called for the reduction of the most destabilizing strategic elements, the ballistic missile warheads, by one-third in the first phase of negotiations on Strategic Arms Reduction. In the area of intermediate-range nuclear forces, I have also proposed the elimination of the most threatening systems, the land-based missiles.

During the last decade, the United States restrained its deployment of new nuclear forces, while the Soviet Union enormously increased its forces. We, therefore, now face a serious imbalance which decreases the credibility of our deterrent. That is why we have to modernize our own forces, both to reduce the dangerous imbalance and to make clear to the Soviet leaders that they should join us in negotiating the kind of substantial, equal, and verifiable reductions in nuclear arms the world demands.

Ann, we've tried many times since WW II to persuade them to join us in reducing or even eliminating nuclear weapons, with little success. Perhaps, instead of sending copies to me, your readers should send copies of your May 17 column to President Brezhnev.

Sincerely,
Ronald Reagan"

The eloquent words from this very letter appeared in thousands of newspapers across the country, and created a national sensation. Shortly thereafter, industrialist-friend Armand Hammer personally handed a copy of Ann's anti-nuke column to Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev.

A fantastic piece of history from the height of the Cold War, comprised of two Presidential letters from Ronald Reagan! Each in fine condition. (#24391) **$29,500.00**

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 24, 1982

Dear Ann Landers:

I'm writing about your recent column regarding the letter from "Terrified in D.C." I want you to know that I'll take second to none in my concern over the threat of nuclear war. That is why in my April 17 radio address to the nation, I said:

> "To those who protest against nuclear war, I can only say I'm with you. Like my predecessors, it is now my responsibility to do my utmost to prevent such a war. No one feels more than I the need for peace."

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During the last decade, the United States restrained its deployment of new nuclear forces, while the Soviet Union enormously increased its forces. We,

THE WHITE HOUSE

Dear Eppie

Hope you'll forgive me but I had to write a Dear Ann letter.

Nancy sends her best.

Sincerely

Ron

-2-

therefore, now face a serious imbalance which decreases the credibility of our deterrent. That is why we have to modernize our own forces, both to reduce the dangerous imbalance and to make clear to the Soviet leaders that they should join us in negotiating the kind of substantial, equal, and verifiable reductions in nuclear arms the world demands.

Ann, we've tried many times since WW II to persuade them to join us in reducing or even eliminating nuclear weapons, with little success. Perhaps, instead of sending copies to me, your readers should send copies of your May 17 column to President Brezhnev.

Sincerely,

Ronald Reagan

Ann Landers
Field Newspaper Syndicate
Chicago Sun-Times Building
Chicago, Illinois 60611

CONGRESS DECLARES THE END OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR!

Theodoric Bland, a member of the Continental Congress, dashes off a letter to Gen. George Weedon that a *"cessation of hostilities"* between America and Britain is about to be proclaimed

116. [REVOLUTIONARY WAR] BLAND, THEODORIC. 1742-90. American soldier and statesman. **Historic Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Small Quarto, Philadelphia, April 11, 1783. Written to Brigadier General **George Weedon** in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Bland was then a member of the Continental Congress. Bland pens (in full):

"Dr. Sir

I have just time to tell you that an official information of the notification of the Preliminaries between the French Spanish & English converts arrived here yesterday, and I believe a cessation of hostilities will be this day proclaimed by order of Congress – the Public Prints will soon give you the rest.

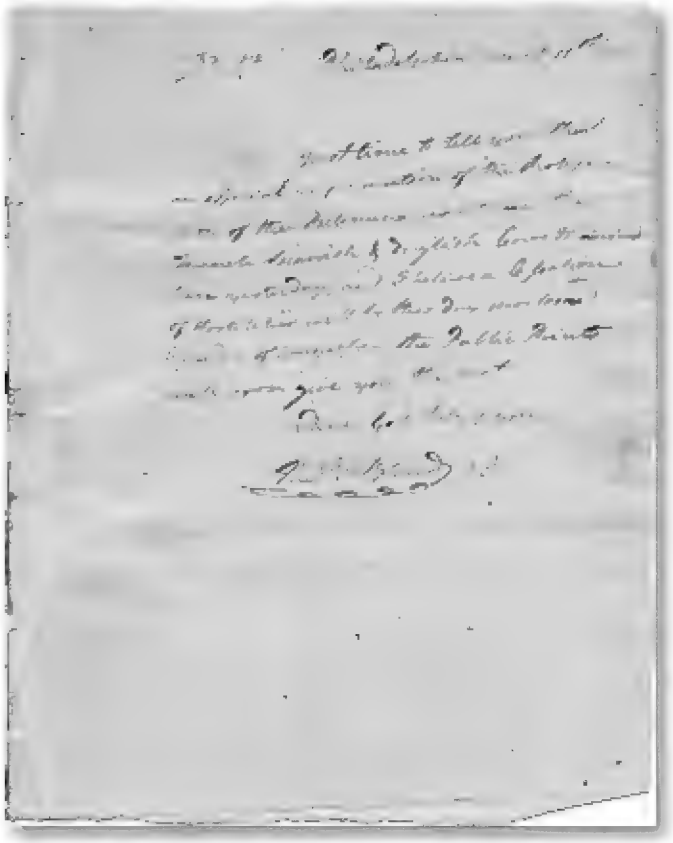
Adieu God Bless you

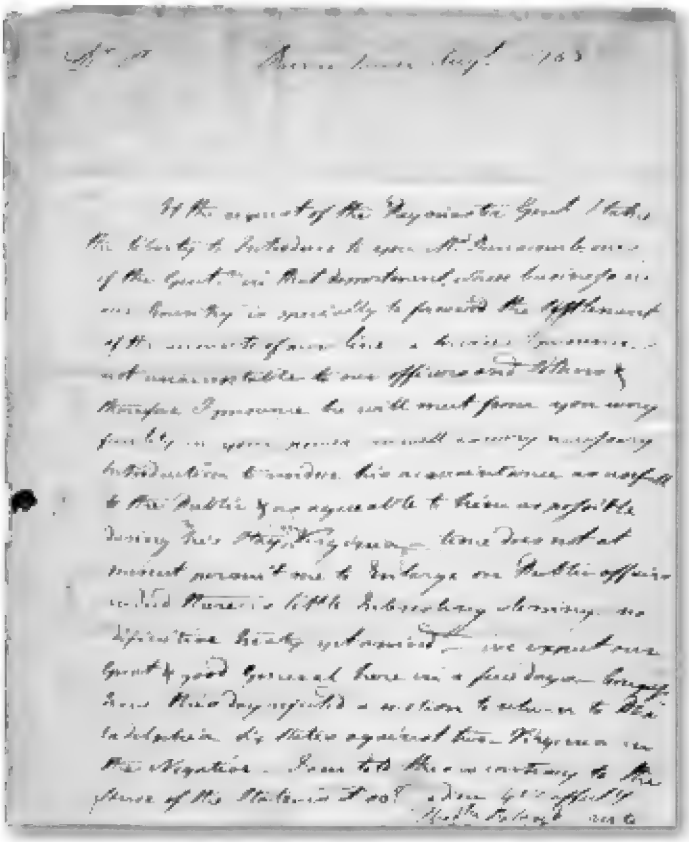
Theod^r. Bland"

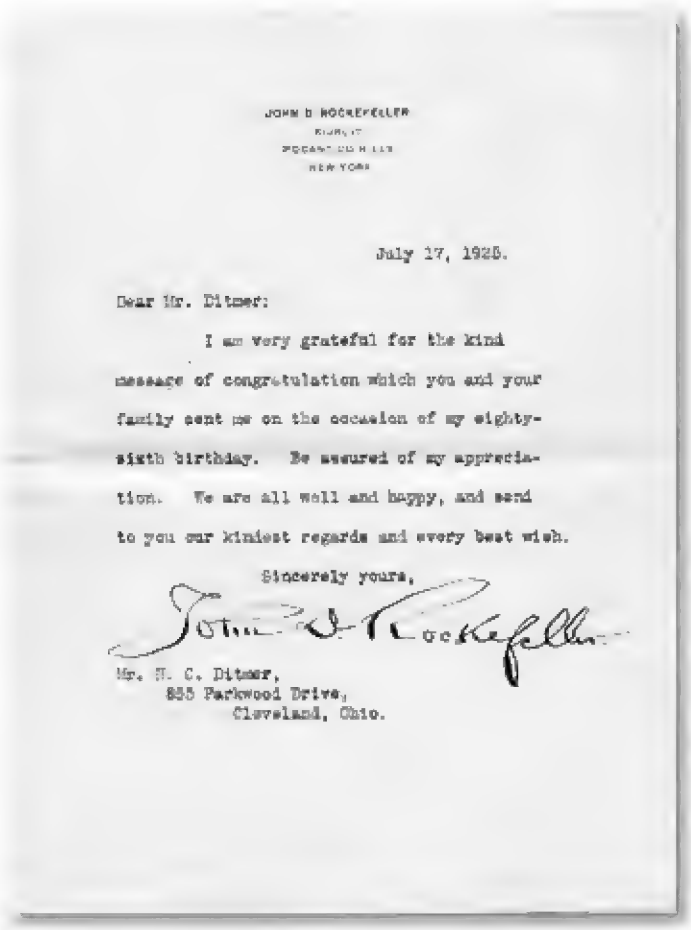
The Battle of Yorktown — the final battle of the Revolutionary War — was won by the Continentals on October 19, 1781. However, the war was not officially over until Congress proclaimed an end to hostilities on April 11, 1783, the very day of the present letter from Bland. The Treaty of Paris was then signed on September 3, 1783 and ratified by Congress on January 14, 1784; after such a long and bloody struggle, the colonies were officially independent and sovereign.

This letter is accompanied by another one-page ALS from Bland to Weedon dated August, 1783, from *"Prince Town"*, discussing the *"settlement of accounts"* for Weedon's troops. Bland also writes that *"no definitive treaty* [has] *yet arrived"* and that *"we expect our great & good general* [Washington] *here in a few days"*.

Text of first letter is light; otherwise, both in fine condition. A wonderful letter written in anticipation of the long-awaited proclamation from Congress, penned just hours before the measure was passed. (#22042) **$3,950.00**







JOHN D ROCKEFELLER
KYKUIT
POCANTICO HILLS
NEW YORK

July 17, 1925.

Dear Mr. Ditmer:

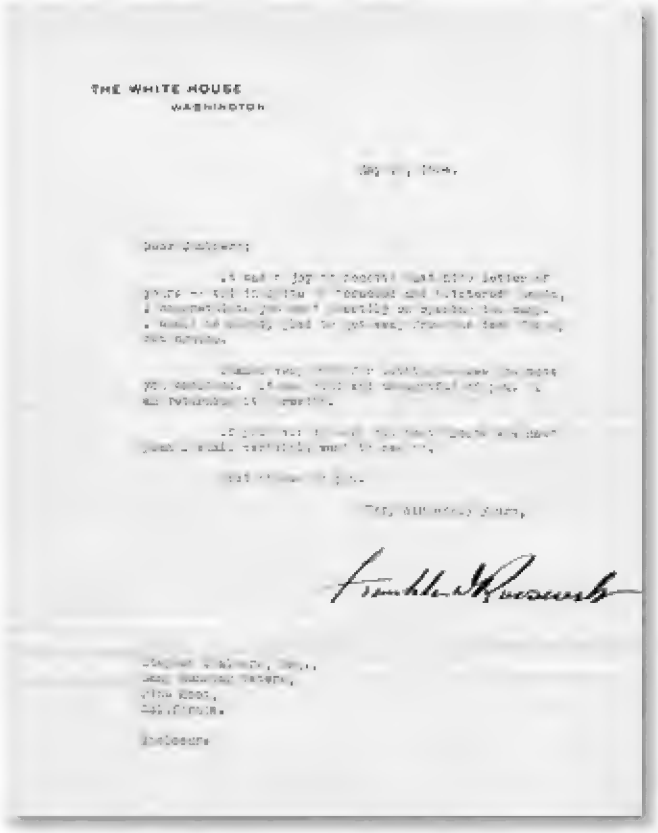
I am very grateful for the kind message of congratulation which you and your family sent me on the occasion of my eighty-sixth birthday. Be assured of my appreciation. We are all well and happy, and send to you our kindest regards and every best wish.

Sincerely yours,

John D. Rockefeller

Mr. H. C. Ditmer,
855 Parkwood Drive,
Cleveland, Ohio.

117. **Rockefeller, John D.** 1839-1937. American oil magnate. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on personal letterhead, from Lakewood, NJ, July 13, 1918. Written to H.C. Ditmer, Cleveland, Ohio. *"I am very grateful for the kind message of congratulation which you and your family sent us on the occasion of my eighty-sixth birthday. Be assured of my appreciation. We are all well and happy, and send to you our kindest regards and every best wish."* Boldly signed *"John D. Rockefeller"*. In fine condition. Autograph material of the senior Rockefeller, founding father of the Standard Oil conglomerate, is uncommon. The signature on this handsome letter is quite bold and prominent. (#22904) **$950.00**

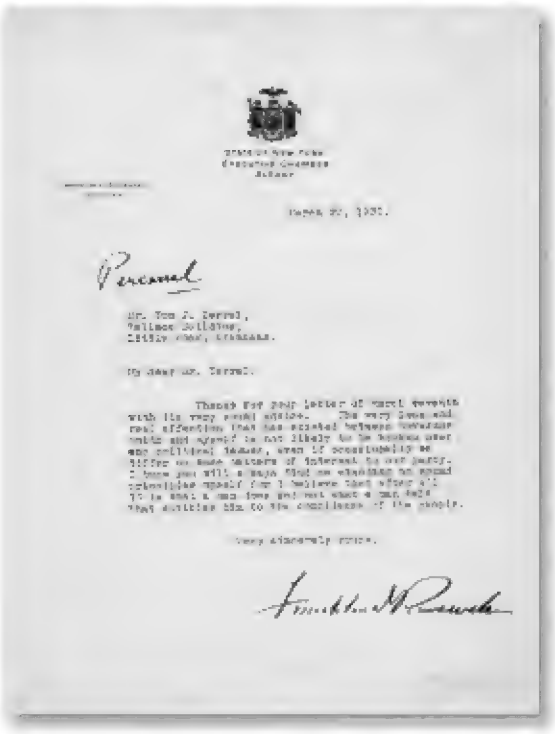


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Franklin D. Roosevelt

FDR looks forward to a break from his New Deal battles for a long-overdue vacation

118. **Roosevelt, Franklin D.** 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead, dated May 16, 1934. Written to Stephen Chalmers of Pine Knot, Calif. *"It was a joy to receive that nice letter of yours – and in spite of 'cracked and blistered' hands, I congratulate you most heartily on opening the camp. I shall be mighty glad to get away from the desk for my sea cruise… If you ever do work out the 'Scots Wha Hae' poem I shall certainly want to see it."* In the summer of 1934, the hard-working President took a respite from his "New Deal" battles with a 14,000 mile cruise on the USS *Houston*, sailing from the Caribbean through the Panama Canal, to Hawaii and finally to Portland, Oregon. He returned to Washington via a transcontinental train trip that had all the fanfare of a political campaign, his Depression-era supporters coming out in droves to catch a glimpse of their savior. Signed in bold black ink, *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. In very fine condition. (#23088) **$1,500.00**



Personal

Mr. Tom J. Terral,
Terminal Building,
Little Rock, Arkansas.

My dear Mr. Terral:

Thanks for your letter of March seventh with its very sound advice. The very long and real affection that has existed between Governor Smith and myself is not likely to be broken over any political issues, even if occasionally we differ on some matters of interest to our party. I hope you will always find me standing on sound principles myself for I believe that after all it is what a man does and not what a man says that entitles him to the confidence of the people.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Aspiring to higher political office, Gov. Franklin Roosevelt of New York offers a wonderful insight into his personal convictions about leadership:

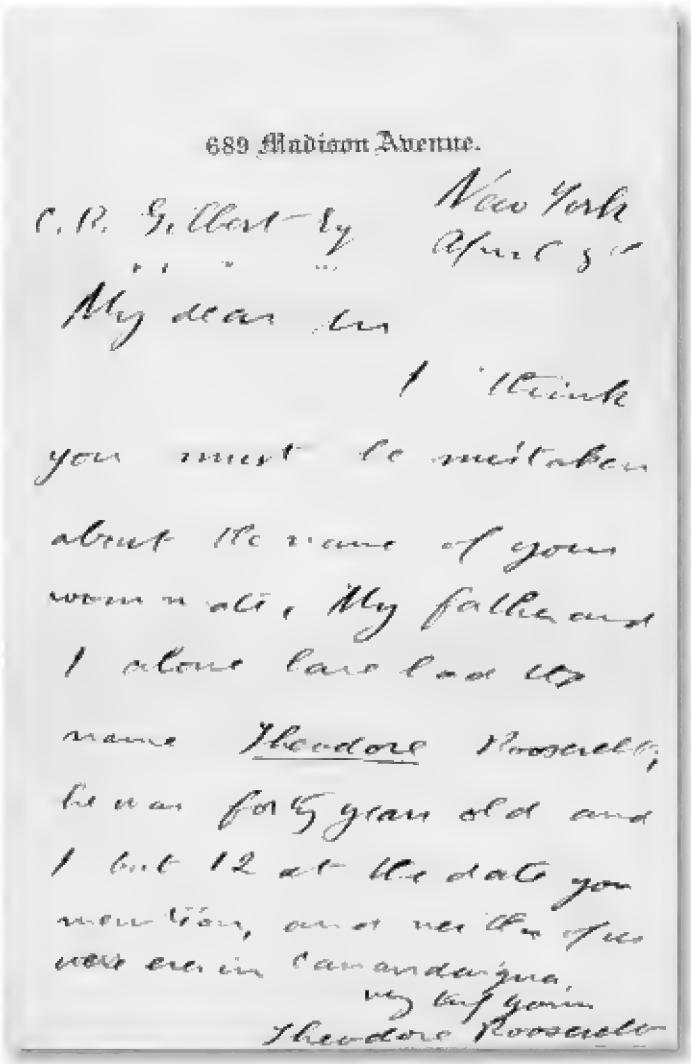
"...it is what a man does and not what a man says that entitles him to the confidence of the people"

119. ROOSEVELT, FRANKLIN D. Typed Letter Signed as Governor of New York, One page, Quarto, on official *"State of New York – Executive Chamber – Albany"* letterhead, dated March 20, 1931. Written to Tom J. Terral of Little Rock, Arkansas, and handwritten at the upper left by Roosevelt, *"Personal"*. In full:

> *"Thanks for your letter of March seventh with its very sound advice. The very long and real affection that has existed between Governor* [Alfred E.] *Smith and myself is not likely to be broken over any political issues, even if occasionally we differ on some matters of interest to our parry. I hope you will always find me standing on sound principles myself for I believe that after all it is what a man does and not what a man says that entitles him to the confidence of the people. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt".*

Although Roosevelt had supported the "Happy Warrior" in earlier Presidential campaigns, their political views diverged as the Depression enveloped the country. Despite Roosevelt's belief in this letter that he and Smith's *"very long and real affection"* was *"not likely to be broken over any political issues"*, they eventually became political rivals. Smith lost the Democratic nomination for President (his third attempt) to FDR in 1932. In succeeding years, Smith became a somewhat controversial figure in Democratic circles. He was a founder of the American Liberty League, a group of influential financial and industrial leaders who allied with conservative Democrats to oppose many of Roosevelt's New Deal programs. Smith drifted so far from his roots that he backed Republican presidential candidates in 1936 and 1940 against FDR.

An excellent letter from Roosevelt, written as he plans his strategy for capturing the White House in the coming year. In fine condition. (#24393) **$2,500.00**



689 Madison Avenue.

New York
April 5th

C. R. Gilbert Esq

My dear Sir

I think you must be mistaken about the name of your room mate. My father and I alone have had the name Theodore Roosevelt, he was forty years old and I but 12 at the date you mention, and neither of us were ever in Canandaigua.

Very truly yours
Theodore Roosevelt

"My father and I alone have had the name Theodore Roosevelt..."

120. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Autograph Letter Signed Twice**, once in the text and once at the close, One page, Octavo, dated April 5 [no year], from New York City. Written to C.R. Gilbert, Esq. Roosevelt pens (in full): *"My dear Sir, I think you must be mistaken about the name of your room mate. My father and I alone have had the name Theodore Roosevelt, he was forty years old and I but 12 at the date you mention, and neither of us were ever in Canandaigua. Very truly yours, Theodore Roosevelt"* In fine condition. (#22424) **$2,950.00**

121. **Rosenthal, Joe.** 1911-2004. American photographer, who received the Pulitzer Prize for his iconic WWII portrait of American troops raising the flag on Mt. Suribachi during the Battle of Iwo Jima. **Original Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a stirring image of American servicemen paying tribute to the monument – and their heroic forebears – on Mt. Suribachi, Iwo Jima. Signed at the lower right, *"Joe Rosenthal © S.F. Chronicle"*. Also stamped on the verso with Rosenthal's professional stamp, *"PHOTOGRAPHY Joe Rosenthal Chronicle Building, San Francisco"*. Exhibits minor spotting on the verso, some of which is visible on the recto; otherwise, in fine condition. (#20956) **$695.00**

Confined to the asylum at Charenton in the last years of his life, the Marquis de Sade attends to the sale of his farmhouse near Arles

122. SADE, DONATIEN ALPHONSE FRANCOIS, MARQUIS DE. 1740-1814. French author. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Small Quarto, dated September 20, 1810. Written in French to Monsieur Vipert, *"Squire in Mazan near Carpentras, in Carpentras, Vaucluse Region"*. The Marquis pens (translated, in full):

"This is in response to your letter of the 6th, my dear Vipert, relative to the sale of my farmhouse of Cabanes located near Arles.

I absolutely cannot adopt the proposals you are making me in that regard. My final word on the subject is 70,000 ostensible francs and 30,000 francs in palm grease. I will not let it go for a penny less. You see that I agree to the ostensible amount and the only difficulty is the amount of the palm grease, but as I am well aware of the value of that land, and even more, of the very great profit we can derive from it if we take care, it is very certain that it will not leave my hands for less than 100000 francs in all. You see that I am lowering my claims by 30,000 francs and that is assuredly all I can do. Therefore, take the appropriate action and, in the meanwhile I will have a new ad hoc power of attorney drawn up.

My son, Armand, who learned of the Mazan sale, came to see me about it. He wants to increase the bid by 4000 and is seeking a guarantor for that in the [illegible]. *Deal with that inconvenience, which I am sharing with you, in a manner to inhibit its effects. He suspects the palm grease. I assured him that he was wrong. Never admit to it, I beg you. That is very essential. He complains of your silence about all of this and* [word crossed out] *will not say who informed him. It is very easy for you to prevent him from getting a cent and to prevent the higher bid by getting what is called straw man to make one.*

I am counting on you for all of that. It is in both of our interests to succeed. We have only to agree. Hide my correspondence, as I do yours, and never speak of our [illegible]. *When I speak to you about the little gift, you will understand me. Further explanations about that are needless.*

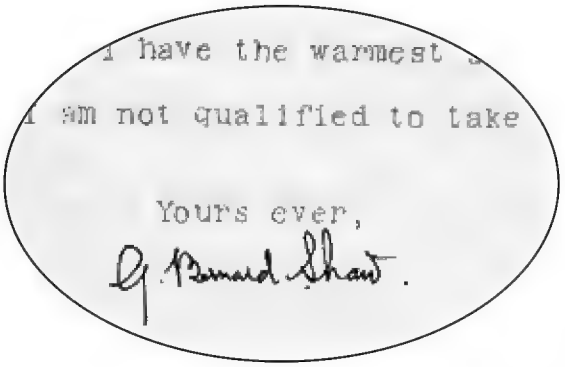
I will send you the power of attorney as soon as it is ready. Keep moving ahead, but without ever deviating from my demands. My last one is contained herein and I will not deviate from it by so much as a penny.

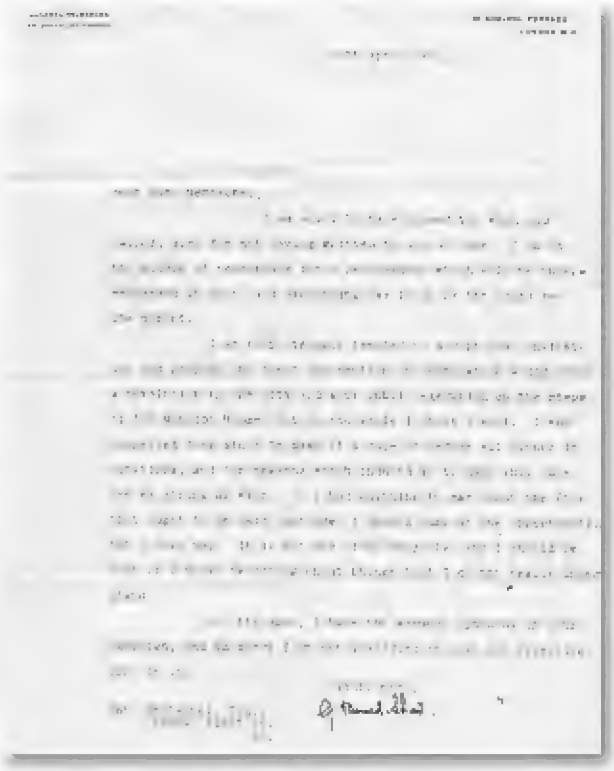
With my warmest wishes
this September 20, 1810 *Sade"*

At the time this letter was written, De Sade was confined to the asylum at Charenton, having been declared insane in 1803 at the behest of his family. While at Charenton, he began an affair in 1810 with twelve-year-old Madeleine Leclerc, which continued throughout the last four years of his life. De Sade died in the asylum in 1814.

In fine condition. (#24363) **$2,500.00**

123. **Schweitzer, Albert.** 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Striking Photograph Signed**, 5 in. x 8 in., black and white, a half-length pose of the Nobel laureate wearing a suit and bow tie. Inscribed in French in the lower margin to an American benefactor, Leo T. Sides, and signed *"Albert Schweitzer"* with date *"Aspen 7-7-49"*. In fine condition. (#) **$495.00**





George Bernard Shaw struggles with the rehearsals for *Fanny's First Play*, his most famous stage production prior to *Pygmalion*

124. **Shaw, George Bernard.** 1856-1950. Anglo-Irish playwright, novelist and critic. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, London, April 13, 1911. Written to Carl Hentschel, most likely a prospective candidate for mayor of London or some other local political office, judging by the content. Shaw writes (in part):

"Dear Carl Hentschel:

I am sorry to have missed you when you called, also for not having written to you at once. I am in the middle of rehearsals for a performance which will be under-rehearsed at best, and everything has to go by the board for the moment.

I am very strongly tempted to accept your invitation and propose the toast you mention in terms which would cause a revolution in the City and your public execution on the steps of the Mansion House; but on the whole I think I wont. I was compelled long since to make it a rule to refuse all dinner invitations; and the reasons which induced me to make this rule are as strong as ever. If I had anything to say about the City that ought to be said just now, I should jump at the opportunity, but I have not. It is not one of my subjects, and I should be lost if I began twaddling about things that I do not really understand…"

Fanny's First Play, which became the author's longest running stage production, enjoyed 624 performances in London. It is the story of a young girl – "Fanny" – and the production of her first play which is to be observed by four skeptical theatre critics of the London press. Though successful in its day, *Fanny's First Play* has unfortunately been somewhat forgotten, as Shaw's most famous endeavor, *Pygmalion*, premiered just two years later. The letter is signed at the close in dark black ink *"G. Bernard Shaw"* in his characteristically compact script. In fine condition. (#22091) **$950.00**

Samuel F. Smith strongly reacts to a Roman Catholic newspaper proposing that his hymn "Thy Will, Not Mine" be adopted as a substitute for "My Country `tis of thee" - and that others should be entrusted with the safekeeping of the "original"

125. SMITH, SAMUEL FRANCIS. 1808-1895. American Baptist clergyman and poet. Best known as the author of "My Country, 'tis of thee" ["America"]. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, Newton Centre, Massachusetts, January 15, 1895. Written to "Mr. Secor", Smith's close friend, David Pell Secor (in full):

"My dear friend, Mr. Secor, It is a good while since I wrote you, I think not since the new year came in. But be assured of the salutations & good wishes of the season, which are both a delight to send to our dear old friend in the nutmeg state. I think your project will be greatly helped by the present excitement about a `testimonial'; and, as you say, keeping quiet is strength. I keep out of the affair as much as I can leaving the strong committee to their own planning.

This morning I recd. a Roman Catholic paper from Chicago, repeating the foolish story about Mr. Pope getting the `original' of `My country' &c. On a postal card, I have set him right. Mr. Pope can't take any better care of the `original' than you or I, or any other well-behaved gentleman. But the Catholic paper printed `Thy will, not mine,' with newspaper blunders, as usual, proposing, as `America' has gone to foreign parts, this government shd. adopt the other as a substitute. Not much! God's will is not to enthrone in this world the Scarlet woman sitting on seven hills. See her fate in the book of Revelation, under the mystical name of Babylon. So says Watts:

In Gabriel's hand a mighty stone
Lies, a fair type of Babylon;
Lift up your heads and sing, ye saints,
Your God hath heard your sore complaints.

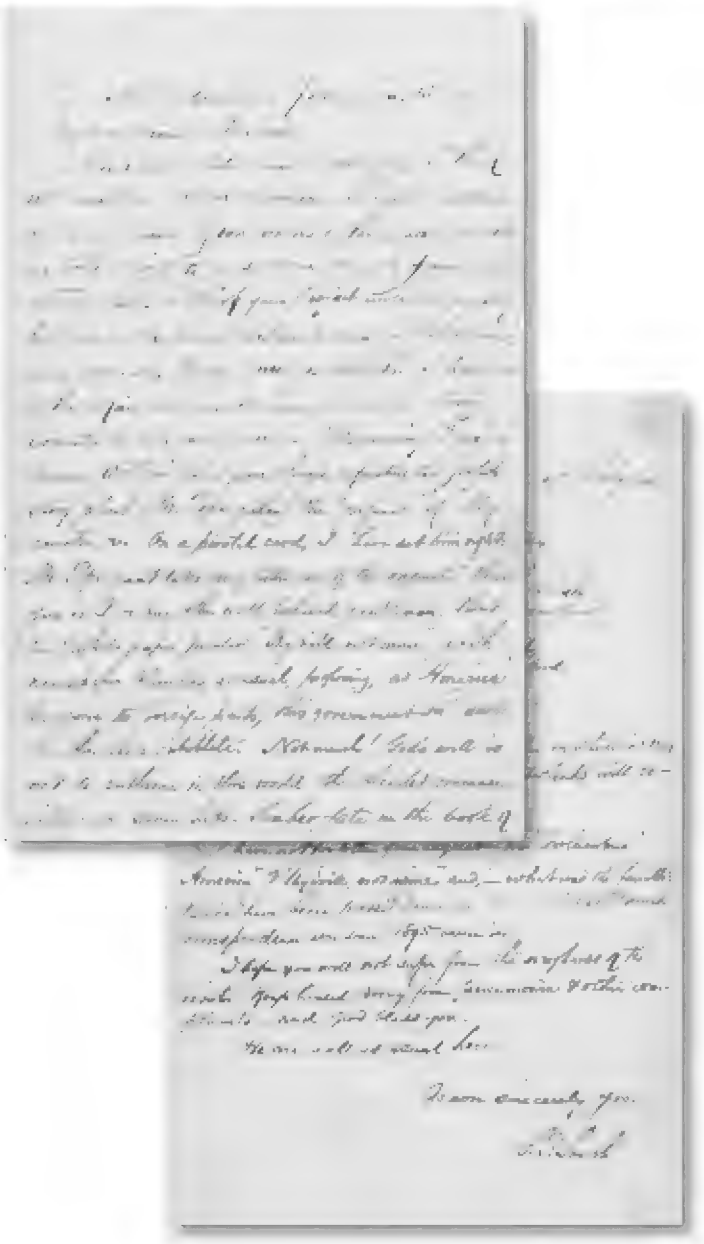
He spake, &, dreadful, as he stood,
He plunged the millstone in the flood;
Thus terribly shall Babel fall,
Sink & be found no more at all.

But the `original', the scrap of waste paper on which it was written, & the glorious country for which it stands, will remain.

I have not forgotten your request for `Columbus,' `America' & `Thy will, not mine,' and, - what was the fourth? But I have been pressed down by many duties & much correspondence ever since 1895 came in.

I hope you will not suffer from the roughness of the winter. Keep housed, away from pneumonia & other complaints, - and God bless you. We are well as usual here. As ever sincerely yrs. S. F. Smith"

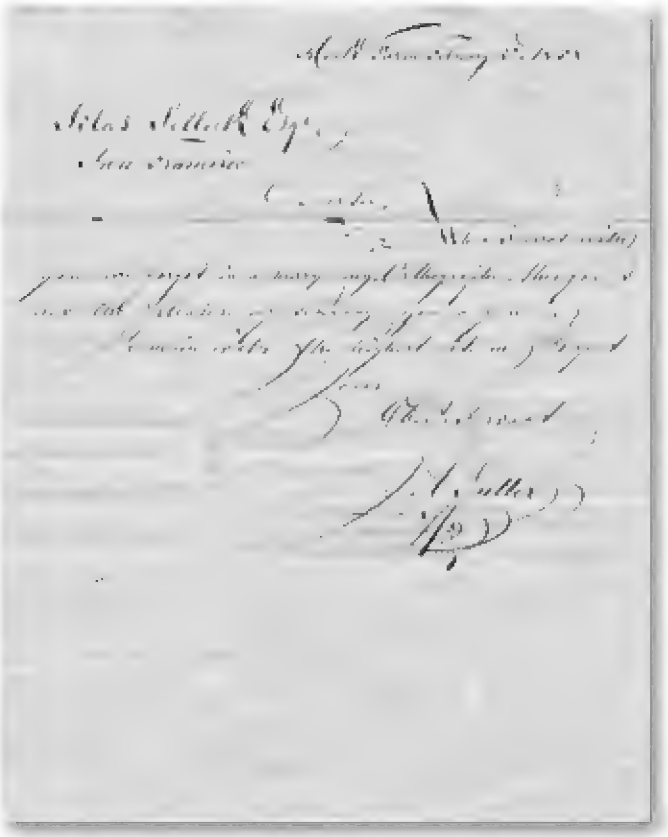
A fascinating letter regarding the safekeeping of the "original" lyrics to the beloved hymn "My Country `tis of thee". In fine condition. (#19736) **$1,500.00**



The first Soviet Cosmonauts

126. SOVIET COSMONAUTS. **Book of Color Postcards Signed** by five of the first six Cosmonauts. Includes thirteen illustrated postcards for the Soviet post, each printed in Russian and approximately 6 in. x 4 in. in size. Six of the postcards are signed in Cyrillic script on their respective images by **Yuri Gagarin, Gherman Titov, Andrian Nikolayev, Pavel Popovitch, Valentina Tereshkova** and **Konstantin Feoktistov** [a Cosmonaut on Voskhod 1]. Each in fine condition, some with minor surface creasing near the top edge. An extremely rare collection of signatures from the Soviet space program on original Russian postcards. (#21333) **$1,950.00**

Yuri Gagarin



Handwritten letter of John Sutter, owner of "Sutter's Mill", where the California Gold Rush of 1848-49 began

127. SUTTER, JOHN A. 1803-1880. Californian pioneer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated February 3, 1858. Written to Silas Selleck, Esq., in San Francisco. Sutter pens (in full):

> *"Dear Sir, When I was with you, me forgot in a hurry my Orthographe, therefore I have the pleasure of sending you a few. I remain with the highest esteem & Respect*
>
> *Your Obedt Servant*
> *J.A. Sutter"*

Sutter was quite instrumental in developing the Central Valley of California. Having arrived in California in 1839, he petitioned Mexican governor Alvarado for a tract of land near the confluence of the American and Sacramento rivers to set up a colony. With the help of the mission Indians, his settlement flourished and he became a Mexican citizen to secure his land grant. However, the discovery of gold on his estate in 1848 marked the beginning of his ruin. His workers deserted him, his flocks and herds disappeared, and squatters settled upon his lands. Though he was a delegate to the convention which drafted the state constitution in 1849 and was a candidate for governor in California's first election, his landed fortune continued to deteriorate. Despite nearly 15 years of legal wrangling to restore his lands, he died in bankruptcy. It is quite possible that the present letter was written to one of the attorneys involved in the legal struggle for his estate.

Fold tears repaired on verso, with slight flaking to crease portion of signature; otherwise, in very good condition. Handwritten letters of Sutter are quite uncommon. (#22399) **$2,950.00**

Map of Middle Earth from Lord of the Rings, signed by J.R.R. Tolkien and illustrator Pauline Baynes

128. TOLKIEN, J.R.R. 1892-1973. South-African born British writer, scholar and professor of medieval English literature and philology. **Rare Signed Map of Middle Earth.** This spectacular color map of Tolkien's fanciful "Middle Earth" shows The Shire in Eriador, The Argonath, and Mordor along with many of the other locales mentioned in his bestselling novels. The map measures approx. 19 in. x 20 in., and is signed at the lower center in black ink *"J.R.R. Tolkien"*, and at the lower right by illustrator Pauline Baynes. A telling note on the back by Tolkien's secretary Joy Hill attests to its rarity: *"This map was signed for Philip Price in July 1973 by J.R.R. Tolkien & P. Baynes. It is printed on special paper & there are only three signed maps on any paper in the world. The first map is held by Joy Hill, & Prof. Tolkien asked that the trees at the top & bottom of the other map be reconstructed to make a better picture & this had been done. Joy Hill, October 1973."* An amazing and quite rare signed map. Tolkien's signature alone is uncommon and highly prized by collectors, and this impressive map of Middle Earth – one of only three signed copies in existence – is especially desirable. (#24328) **$15,000.00**

A map of
Middle-earth
Mordor
Harad

Georgia Senator (and future Confederate general) Robert Toombs believes that the Kansas-Nebraska Act will solve the sectional crisis once and for all

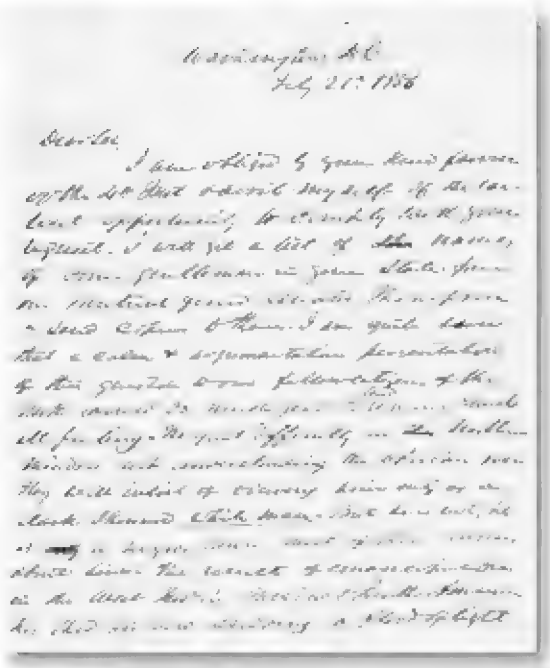
"I have not a doubt but that we have found the true political solution of this question in the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act, & I will venture to predict that after the approaching Presidential election we shall not in this generation be any more troubled with it in Congress"

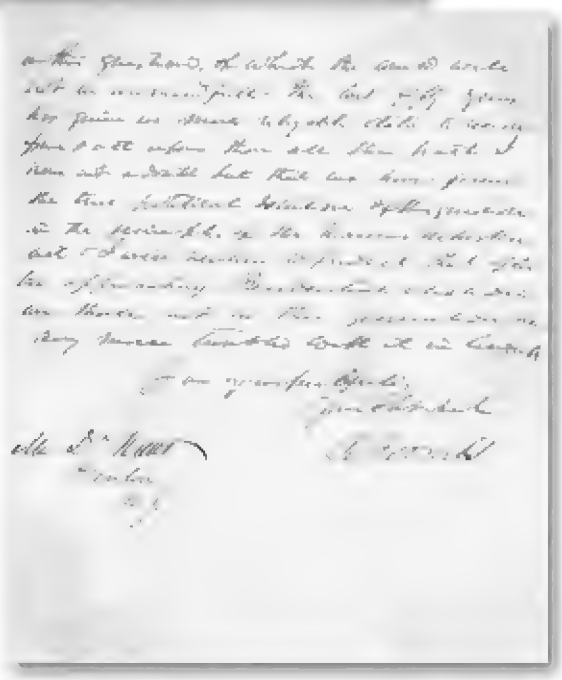
129. TOOMBS, ROBERT A. 1810-1885. U.S. Senator from Georgia, and later Secretary of State for the C.S.A. and Confederate brigadier general. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated July 21, 1856 from Washington D.C. Written to David Naar, a prominent Jewish businessman and former official in the Polk Administration. At the time this letter was written, Naar was the publisher of a Democratic-leaning newspaper based in Trenton, New Jersey, the *Daily True American*. Toombs pens (in full):

"Dear Sir,

I am obliged by your kind favor of the 4th Inst & avail myself of the earliest opportunity to comply with your request. I will get a list of names of some gentlemen in your State from our mutual friend Senator Thompson & send copies to them. I am quite sure that a calm & argumentative presentation of this question to our fellow citizens of the North would do much good & tend remove much ill feeling. The great difficulty in Northern minds is not understanding the African race. They will insist of viewing him only as a dark skinned white man. But he is not, he is ~~only~~ a negro, hence most of them [swear] *about him. The results of emancipation in the West Indies, Mexico & South America has shed & is now shedding a flood of light on this question, of which the world will not be unmindfull – The last fifty years has given us more reliable data to reason from & act upon than all the past. I have not a doubt but that we have found the true political solution of this question in the principles of the Kansas Nebraska act, & I will venture to predict that after the approaching Presidential election we shall not in this generation be any more troubled with it in Congress.*

I am gratefully
Your obt servt
R. Toombs"

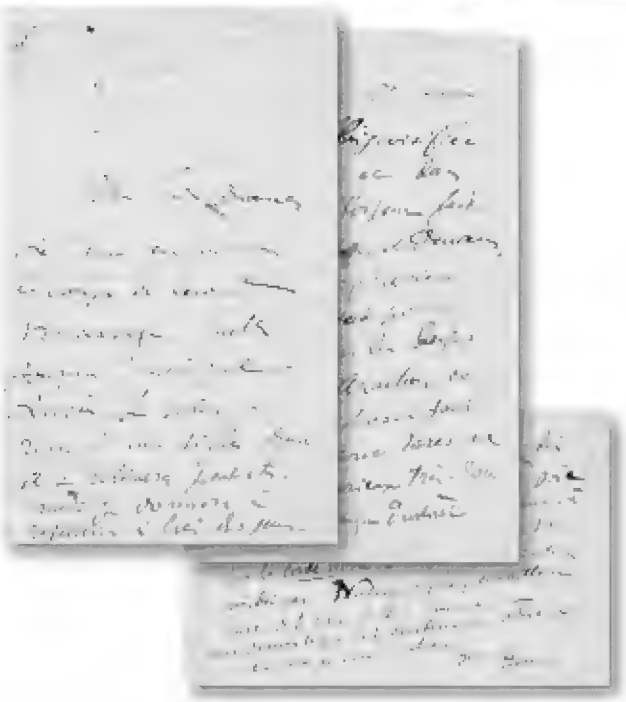




The legislation that became known as the **Kansas-Nebraska Act** was introduced on January 23, 1854 by influential Illinois Senator Stephen A. Douglas. The issue at hand was whether slavery should extend into the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The bill was Douglas' effort to bury the slavery question by resting the determination of slavery's status in a new territory on the principle of "popular sovereignty". According to the principle, the people of the new territory would decide for themselves whether or not they would have slavery as soon as they established a territorial legislature. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, if passed, would have repealed a central ingredient of the 1820 Missouri Compromise that prohibited slavery north of Missouri's southern boundary, latitude 36° 30'. The debate over the bill went on for three months. President Franklin Pierce favored its passage. To those who opposed the bill, it represented the work of a "slaveholders' plot". [The Republican Party was formed in opposition to the bill -- from a coalition of Whigs, Free-Soilers, and anti-slavery Democrats. It re-ignited the declining political career of a retired ex-one term Congressman from Illinois -- Abraham Lincoln -- arousing his indignation of the expansion of slavery and setting him on the path towards the Presidency and the Emancipation Proclamation.]

The Kansas-Nebraska bill passed the Senate on March 3 (37-14), the House on May 22 (113-100), and was signed into law by President Franklin Pierce on May 30, 1854. It released the 1820 Missouri Compromise that had outlawed slavery north of 36° 30', thereby enabling those territories of Kansas to declare themselves slave states if their respective citizens favored that course. The introduction of popular sovereignty in Nebraska was of little significance, for residents there were overwhelmingly anti-slavery; however, the act effectively turned Kansas into a war zone, causing the territory to be dubbed "Bleeding Kansas", as pro-slavery southerners and abolitionist northerners fought to seize control of the territory's government for their side. Within six months of the bill's passage, it became apparent that the slavery controversy was far from dead.

A great letter from this firebrand politician, in which he erroneously puts his faith in the flawed tenets of the Kansas-Nebraska act some two years after its passage. In fine condition. (#) **$2,950.00**



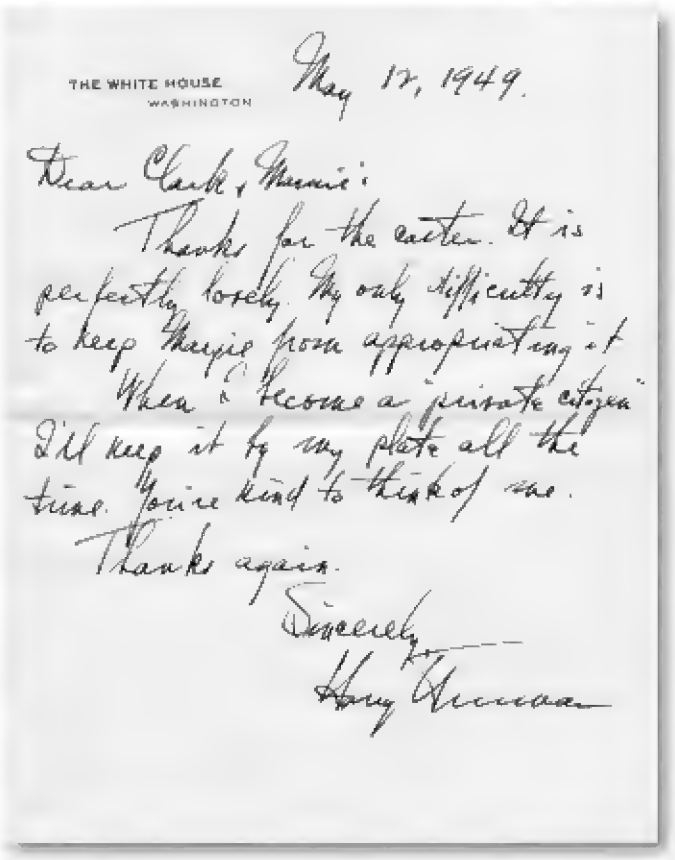
Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec bursts with excitement when his work is favorably received at the *Salon des Indépéndants*

130. Toulouse-Lautrec, Henri de. 1864-1901. French painter. **Autograph Letter Signed** *"Henry"*, Three pages, Octavo, c. March-April, 1890 from Paris. Written to his mother in French.

> *"My dear Mama, I am still in the throes of the second preview. What a day!! But what a success. The exhibition received a slap that it will recover from perhaps, but that will give it a great deal to think about. You have been completely Albified...and in my...torpor.... I regret that it is still too soon to go brave the dangers of the Arcachon basin, since there is not much to do here. The models are rare and the reliable models are very rare, whence this lack of interest. Yesterday I saw Dr. Bonnefoy, very knocked out from his 8 days in Paris, who [illegible] send a little... to sell you. Louis looks a bit on the depressed side. ...presided over by Nabarroy-bey enameler...the brilliance of their presence – My servant is truly obnoxious. And me, I send you my love, Yours, Henri"*

Toulouse-Lautrec loathed professional models; prostitutes and cabaret performers provided him with the natural, unconstrained movement he sought. He painted quickly, frequently in thinned oil paint on unprimed cardboard, using its neutral tone as a design element and conveying action and atmosphere in a few economical strokes. Japanese prints inspired his oblique angles of vision, near-abstract shapes, and calligraphic lines. In later years graphic works took precedence; his paintings were often studies for lithographs. "I don't belong to any school. I work in my corner. I admire [Edgar] Degas," Henri succinctly told an interviewer. By all accounts isolated from mainstream society, he recorded Paris's underside, as often a brothel as a cabaret. Born an aristocrat, he broke both legs in childhood; during his convalescence he turned to drawing and painting. In 1882 Toulouse-Lautrec began studying art in Paris, where he met Post-Impressionists like Vincent van Gogh. By 1885 he had a studio in Montmartre, the notorious center of Parisian nightlife. He exhibited at the Salon des Indépendants in Paris, and in 1891 his first posters brought him immediate recognition. Hospitalized for alcoholism in 1899, he continued making art and died in 1901.

An excellent letter from the troubled French artist as he enjoys the first fruits of his early success. In fine condition. (#23232) **$3,950.00**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
May 12, 1949.
Dear Clark & Mamie:
Thanks for the caster. It is
perfectly lovely. My only difficulty is
to keep Margie from appropriating it.
When I become a 'private citizen'
I'll keep it by my plate all the
time. You're kind to think of me.
Thanks again.
Sincerely,
Harry Truman

Pres. Harry Truman accepts a birthday gift from his trusted advisor, Clark Clifford, the man behind U.S. policy supporting the creation of Israel

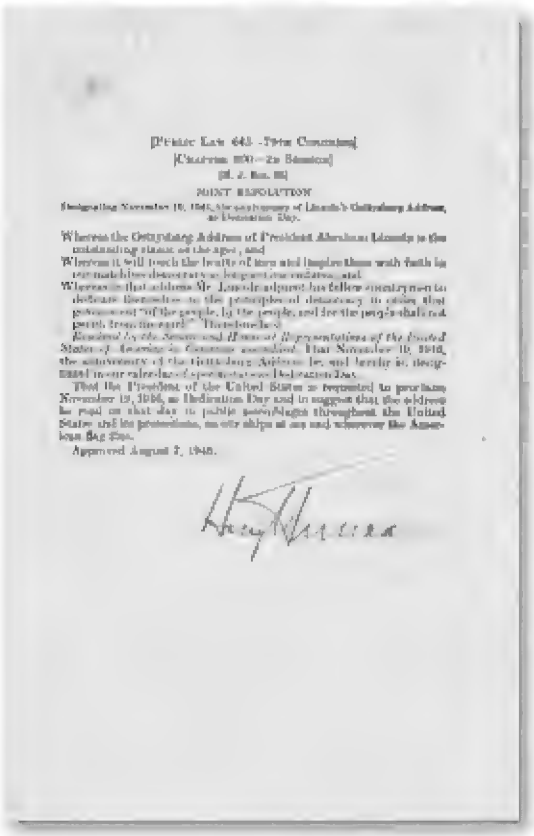
131. Truman, Harry S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated May 12, 1949. Written to White House Counsel Clark Clifford and his wife, Mamie. Truman pens (in full):

> *"Dear Clark & Mamie:*
> *Thanks for the caster. It is perfectly lovely. My only difficulty is to keep Margie* [his daughter] *from appropriating it.*
> *When I become a 'private citizen' I'll keep it by my plate all the times. You're kind to think of me.*
> *Thanks again, Sincerely, Harry S. Truman"*

Truman's 65th birthday was on May 8th, just four days prior to the date of this gracious thank-you letter to the Cliffords.

Clifford, a key advisor to four U.S. Presidents, began his lengthy career in public service in 1945, when he was appointed an assistant naval aide to by Truman. After the war, Truman made him general counsel, in which position he helped draft the legislation which created the Department of Defense in 1947. He was also reponsible for formulating what would become the U.S. policy in support of the creation of Israel, when Truman instructed him to "prepare the case for the formation of a Jewish homeland as if it were a case to be presented to the Supreme Court." Clifford later served in the Kennedy Administration, and was appointed Secretary of Defense in 1968.

In very fine condition. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, addressed entirely in Truman's hand with delivery note *"By Hand"*. (#22994) **$9,500.00**



[Public Law 643 - 79th Congress]
[Chapter 870 - 2d Session]
[H. J. Res. 32]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Designating November 19, 1946, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as Dedication Day.

Whereas the Gettysburg Address of President Abraham Lincoln is the outstanding classic of the ages; and

Whereas it will touch the hearts of men and inspire them with faith in democratic processes as long as men live; and

Whereas in that address Mr. Lincoln eloquently defined democracy in calling that government "of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth": Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That November 19, 1946, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address be, and hereby is, designated in our calendar of special days as Dedication Day.

That the President of the United States is requested to proclaim November 19, 1946, as Dedication Day and to suggest that the address be read on that day in public assemblages throughout the United States and its possessions, on our ships at sea and wherever the American flag flies.

Approved August 7, 1946.

Harry Truman

Pres. Truman proclaims November 19, 1946 "Dedication Day" in honor of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

132. TRUMAN, HARRY S. **Rare Original Signed Congressional Resolution** honoring Abraham Lincoln's **Gettysburg Address**, One page, Octavo, dated August 7, 1946. The printed Joint Resolution establishes that *"November 19, 1946, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, be, and hereby is, designated in our calendar of special days as Dedication Day."* The resolution further states *"That the President of the United States is requested to proclaim November 19, 1946 as Dedication Day and to suggest that the address be read on that day in public assemblages throughout the United States and its possessions, on our ships at sea and wherever the American flag flies."* Signed at the close, *"Harry S. Truman"*. Stain at the lower edge has been professionally removed; overall, in fine condition. (#24392) **$6,950.00**

Pres. Harry Truman and Vice President Alben Barkley celebrate their Inauguration after the closely-contested election of 1948

133. TRUMAN, HARRY S. AND BESS TRUMAN. **Historic Photograph Signed as President and First Lady**, 10 in. x 13 in., black and white, a delightful image of the First Couple having lunch with Vice President Alben W. Barkley on Inauguration Day, January 20, 1949. The image is signed by Harry Truman, Bess Truman and First Daughter Margaret Truman, along with Marian Barkley Truitt (Alben Barkley's daughter), Secretary of the Senate Leslie L. Biffle, and Senator Carl Hayden (D-AZ), who served 56 years in Congress including 42 years in the Senate. A wonderful portrait of this important moment in Presidential history. Dubbed a "caretaker President" after FDR's death, Truman defied a consensus of political pollsters to defeat Thomas Dewey in an upset victory, securing 49% of the popular vote. Minor silvering, some surface creases near the edges, and cellophane tape residue on the verso; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24267) **$950.00**

A Proclamation

THE ALLIED ARMIES, THROUGH SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION AND WITH GOD'S HELP HAVE WRUNG FROM GERMANY A FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Pres. Truman announces victory over Germany in 1945

134. Truman, Harry S. Signed World War II Victory Proclamation Broadside. This impressive broadside document is printed in color on a 14 ½ in. x 21 ½ in. leaf of heavy-stock presentation paper, and is dated May 8, 1945 announcing the Allied Victory over Europe and setting aside May 13, 1945 as a Day of Prayer. In particularly eloquent language worthy of this momentous occasion, the document reads (in part):

"A Proclamation

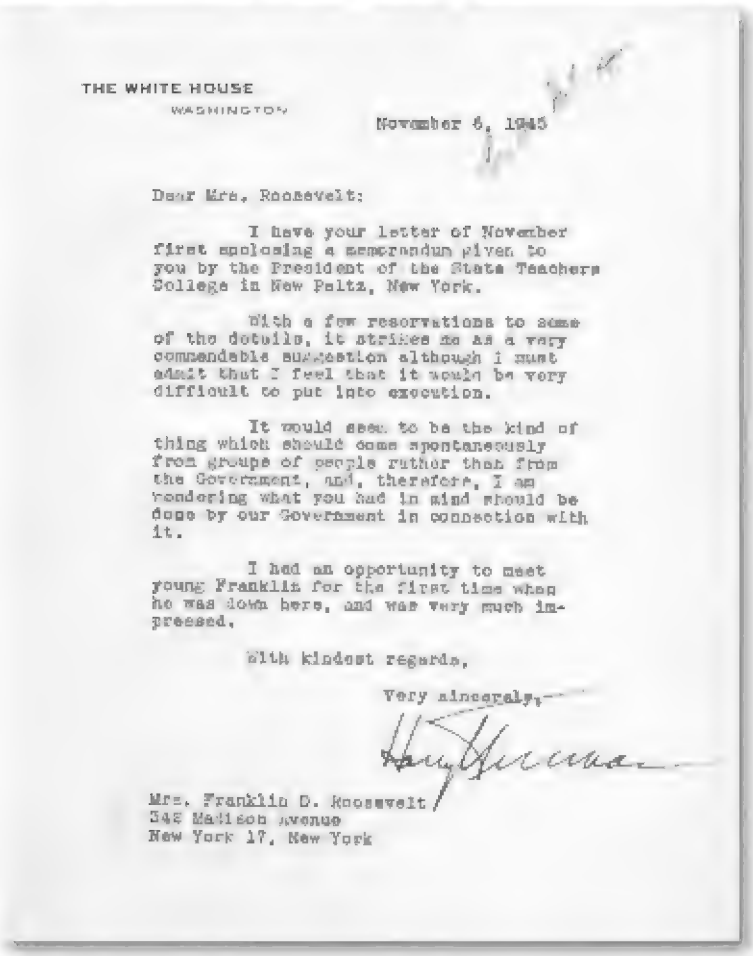
The Allied Armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help have wrung from Germany a Final and Unconditional Surrender.

The Western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave…"

"I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Harry S. Truman"*, with bow-tied red, white and blue ribbon. This magnificent signed document is only the third such signed Victory Proclamation we have every encountered, and is in near pristine condition with only a few virtually unnoticeable surface creases along the upper and lower edges. This historic piece would be a cornerstone for any World War II manuscript collection. (#24409) **$19,500.00**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have your letter of November first enclosing a memorandum given to you by the President of the State Teachers College in New Paltz, New York.

With a few reservations to some of the details, it strikes me as a very commendable suggestion although I must admit that I feel that it would be very difficult to put into execution.

It would seem to be the kind of thing which should come spontaneously from groups of people rather than from the Government, and, therefore, I am wondering what you had in mind should be done by our Government in connection with it.

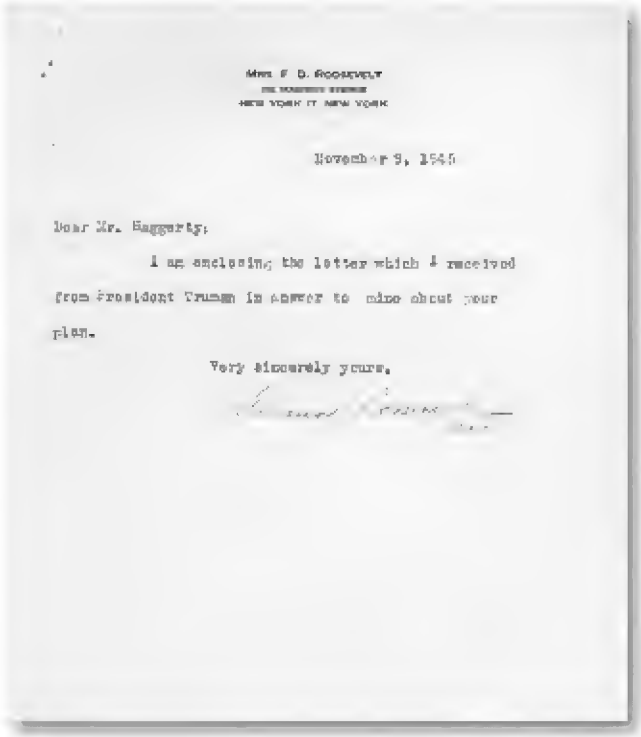
I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely,

Harry Truman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
348 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York



Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
[illegible]
New York 17, New York

November 9, 1945

Dear Mr. Haggerty:

I am enclosing the letter which I received from President Truman in answer to mine about your plan.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Pres. Harry Truman writes to former First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt, mentioning that he was very impressed upon meeting her son, Franklin Jr., for the very first time

"I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed…"

135. **TRUMAN, HARRY S. Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, dated November 6, 1945 from The White House, Washington. Written to Eleanor Roosevelt, and accompanied with the former First Lady's **Typed Letter Signed** which later accompanied Truman's letter to another correspondent. Truman writes (in full):

"Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have your letter of November first enclosing a memorandum given to you by the President of the State Teachers College in New Paltz, New York.

With a few reservations to some of the details, it strikes me as a very commendable suggestion although I must admit that I felt that it would be very difficult to put into execution.

It would seem to be the kind of thing which should come spontaneously from groups of people rather than from the Government, and, therefore, I am wondering what you had in mind should be done by our Government in connection with it.

I had an opportunity to meet young Franklin for the first time when he was down here, and was very much impressed.

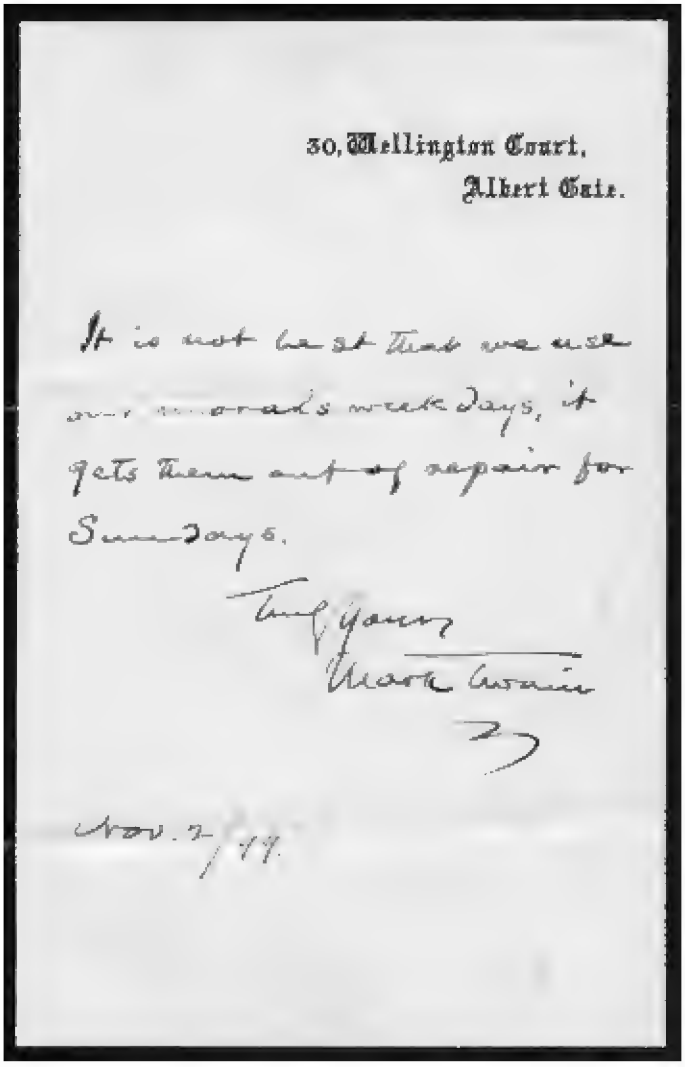
With kindest regards,
Very sincerely,
Harry S. Truman"

Eleanor Roosevelt forwards this letter on, accompanied by her own **Typed Letter Signed** dated November 9, 1945, to a Mr. Haggerty. In full:

"I am enclosing the letter which I received from President Truman in answer to mine about your plan. Very sincerely yours, Eleanor Roosevelt".

Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. (1914–1988) was a decorated ship commander in the Navy during World War II. He was later elected as a Democrat to the U.S. House (1949-54), but was defeated for the New York Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1954. A close friend of John F. Kennedy, he served in the Kennedy Administration as Undersecretary of Commerce, and as chairman of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. At the time this letter was written, he had most likely had the opportunity to meet President Truman during his efforts to create the American Veterans Committee.

An excellent letter with a great association between the First Families. Each in fine condition. (#) **$9,500.00**



30, Wellington Court,
Albert Gate.

It is not best that we use
our morals week days, it
gets them out of repair for
Sundays.

Truly Yours
Mark Twain

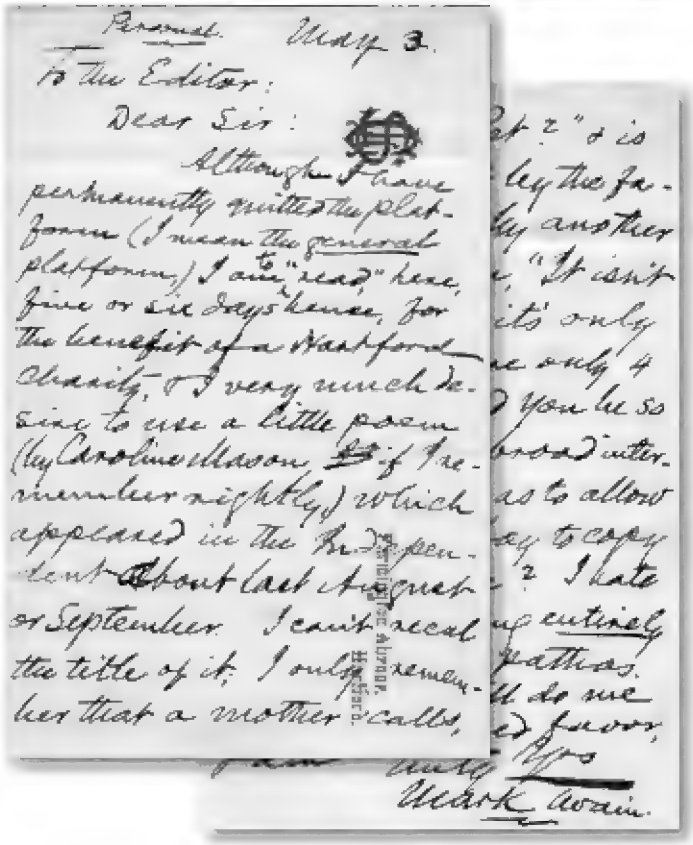
Nov. 2/99.

"It is not best that we use our morals week days, it gets them out of repair for Sundays"

136. TWAIN, MARK. 1835-1910. American humorist, lecturer and writer. **Autograph Aphorism Signed**, penned on a leaf of black-bordered mourning stationery, Octavo, dated November 2, 1899. *"It is not best that we use our morals week days, it gets them out of repair for Sundays. Truly yours, Mark Twain. Nov. 2/99"*. In fine condition. (#23690) **$5,950.00**

Mark Twain inscribes a handsome portrait in the last year of his life

137. TWAIN, MARK. **Exceptional Photograph Signed**, approximately 4 3/4 in. x 6 1/2 in., sepia-tone. The image features the elderly novelist seated in a stylish wooden chair, wearing a three-piece suit and bow tie. Signed on the image at the top in black ink, *"Truly yours, Mark Twain"*, and inscribed at the lower left, *"For Elizabeth"*, with date *"April, 1909"*. Minor emulsion surface scratches, common to photographs of this age. Both the image and the holograph text are slightly faded; otherwise, in very good condition. (#23306) **$2,950.00**



Mark Twain takes interest in a poem about a mother's favoritism for one of her children

138. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Octavo, on personal letterhead stationery embossed with *"SLC"* monogram and *"Farmington Avenue, Hartford"*. Dated *"May 3"* [no year], and marked *"Personal"* at the head in Twain's hand. Written to the editor of the *Hartford Independent*. Twain pens (in full):

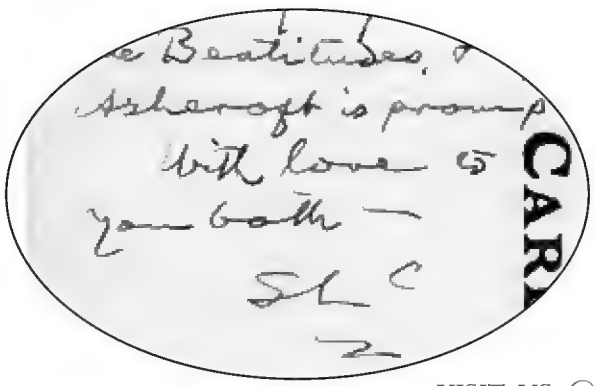
> *"Dear Sir: Although I have permanently quitted the platform (I mean the general platform,) I am to 'read,' here, five or six days hence, for the benefit of a Hartford Charity. I very much desire to use a little poem (by Caroline Mason, if I remember rightly,) which appeared in the Independent about last August or September. I can't recall the title of it; I only remember that a mother calls, 'Is that you, Pet?' & is answered, not by the favorite, but by another of her children, 'It isn't Pet, mamma, it's only me.' There are only 4 stanzas; would you be so obliging, in the broad interest of charity, as to allow your office-boy to copy & mail it to me? I hate to make a reading entirely out of my own pattios* [Fr. 'patois' – i.e., 'dialect']. *Hoping you will do me this much desired favor, I am Truly yrs, Mark Twain"*.

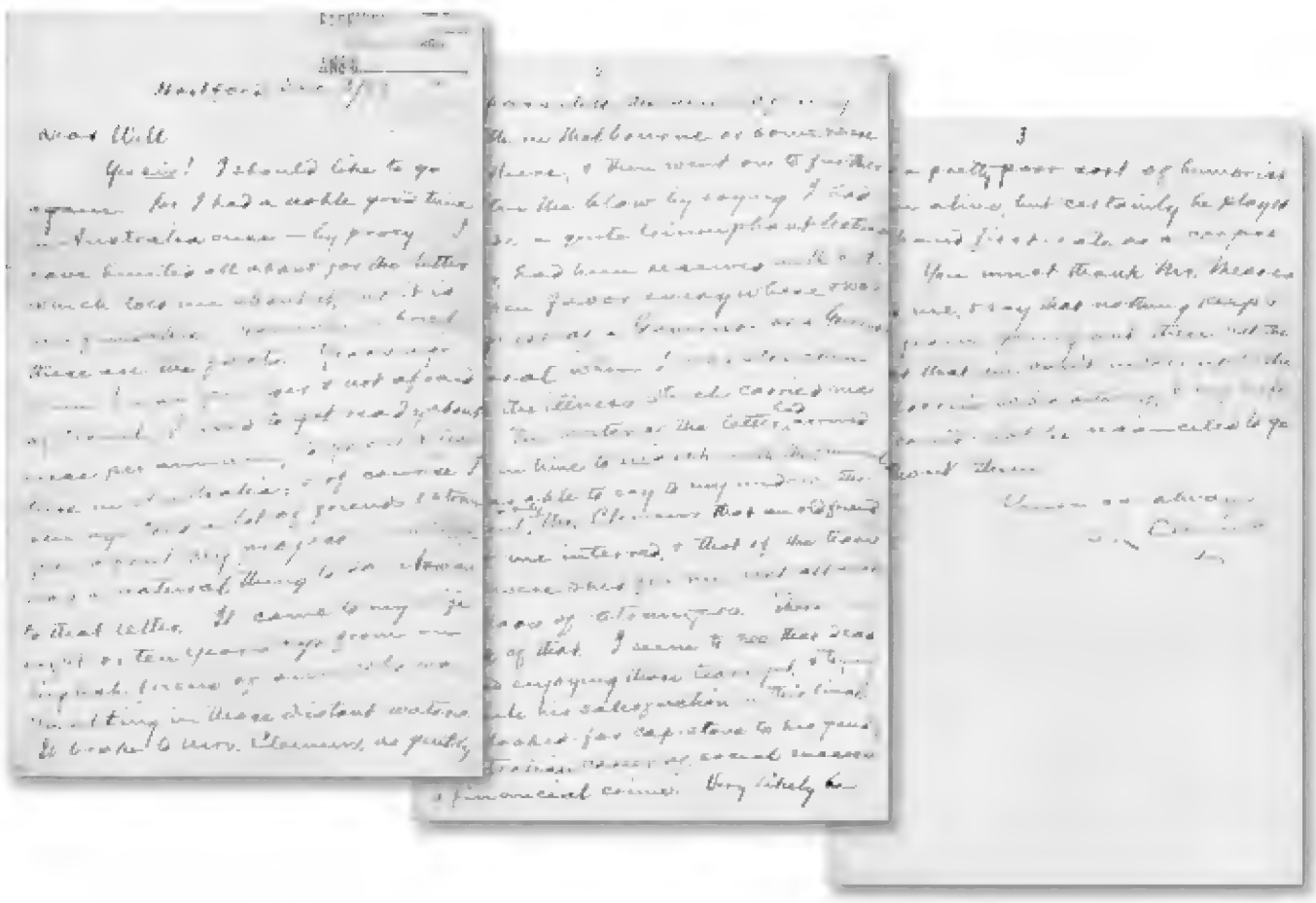
New England poet **Caroline Atherton (Briggs) Mason** (1823-1890) published her first collection of poetry, Utterances, or Private Voices to the Public Heart, in 1852. Throughout her life, Mason wrote short stories, essays, hymns, poetry and frequent letters to the local newspapers. She was a regular contributor to periodicals and newspapers such as the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, the *Christian Register*, the *Christian Union* and the *Fitchburg Daily Sentinel*. With the help of his daughter-in-law, Charles Mason assembled many of his wife's later poems, publishing them posthumously in 1891 as The Lost Ring, which we believe may contain the full text of the poem mentioned here by Twain.

A wonderful letter from Twain, in which he pays homage to a New England poet. In fine condition with dark, bold text and signature. (#23544) **$3,950.00**

"I am smoking your health in your noble cigars..."

139. TWAIN, MARK. Autograph Letter Signed on a **Photograph Postcard**, 3 ¼ in. x 5 ½ in., featuring an image of the elderly Twain in a window with two others, the gentleman behind him most likely his assistant Ralph Ashcroft. Dated *"Xmas Day / 08"* (December 25, 1908), Twain pens in black ink (in full): *"Dear Mr. Coe: I am smoking your health in your noble cigars. I wish you & Mrs. Neal were here to assist. In the picture it is family worship. I am trying to do the Beatitudes, & Ashcroft is prompting. With love to you both – SLC"*. Very minor stains; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24366) **$3,950.00**





Mark Twain dies — and lives to tell about it!

140. Twain, Mark. Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Quarto, dated December 3, 1889 from Hartford, Connecticut. Written to his good friend Will Bowen, on whom Twain based his character "Joe Harper" in Tom Sawyer. Twain pens (in full):

"Dear Will:

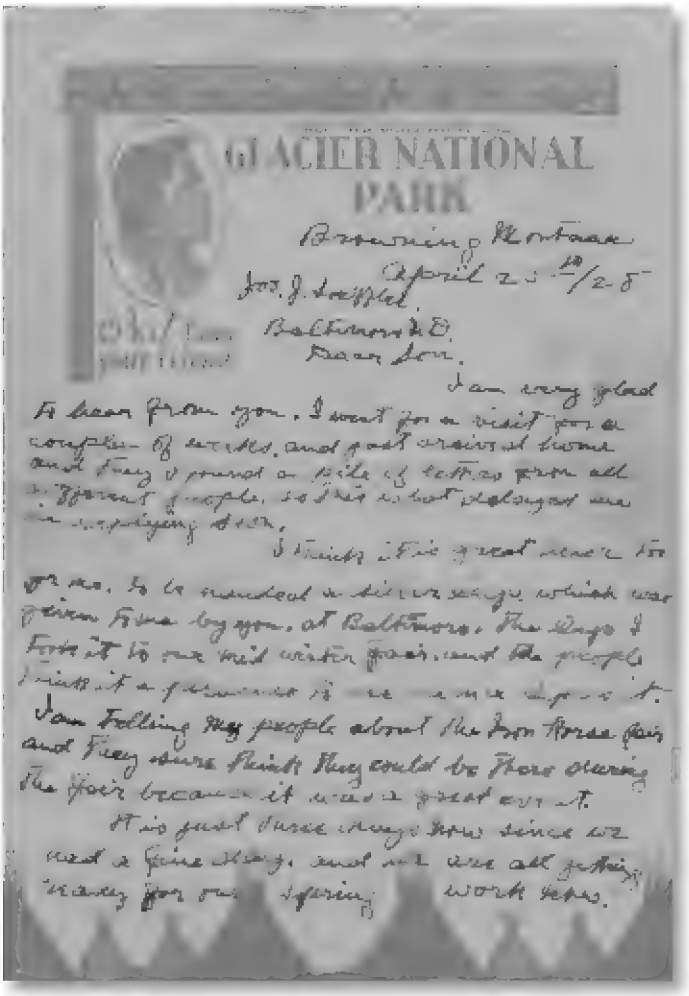
Yes sir! I should like to go again. For I had a noble good time in Australia once – by proxy. I have hunted all about for the letter which told me about it, but it is un-findable. However, in brief, these are the facts. Years ago when I was younger & not afraid of travel, I used to get ready about once per annum, to go out & lecture in Australia; & of course I always told a lot of friends & strangers about my project – which was a natural thing to do. Now as to that letter. It came to my wife eight or ten years ago from an English friend of ours who was yachting in those distant waters. It broke to Mrs. Clemens, as gently as possible, the news of my death in Melbourne or somewhere out there, & then went on to further soften the blow by saying I had made a quite triumphant lecture tour, had been received with out spoken favor every where, & was the guest of a Governor or a Governor General when I was stricken with the illness which carried me off. The writer of the letter had arrived just in time to march with the funeral, & so was able to say to my widow, the present & only Mrs. Clemens, that an old friend saw me interred & that of the tears that were shed for me, not all were the tears of strangers. There – think of that. I seem to see that dead fraud enjoying those tears yet, & trying to smile his satisfaction in this final & unlooked for capstone to his gaudy Australian career of social success & financial crime. Very likely he was a pretty poor sort of humorist when alive, but certainly he played his hand first rate as a corpse.

You must thank Mr. Meares for me, & say that nothing keeps me from going out there but the fact that we can't interrupt the children's schooling, & my wife & I could not be reconciled to go without them.

Yours as always,

S.L. Clemens"

Apparently, a charlatan was traveling about Australia and posing as Mark Twain, giving lectures (for a fee, of course), and otherwise enjoying the fame that his true contemporary had built up over the years in his well-published writings. This story of his untimely (and erroneous) death was later printed in his book Following the Equator. In fine condition. (#) **$12,500.00**


GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Browning, Montana

April 25 - 28

Joe. J. Soeffel

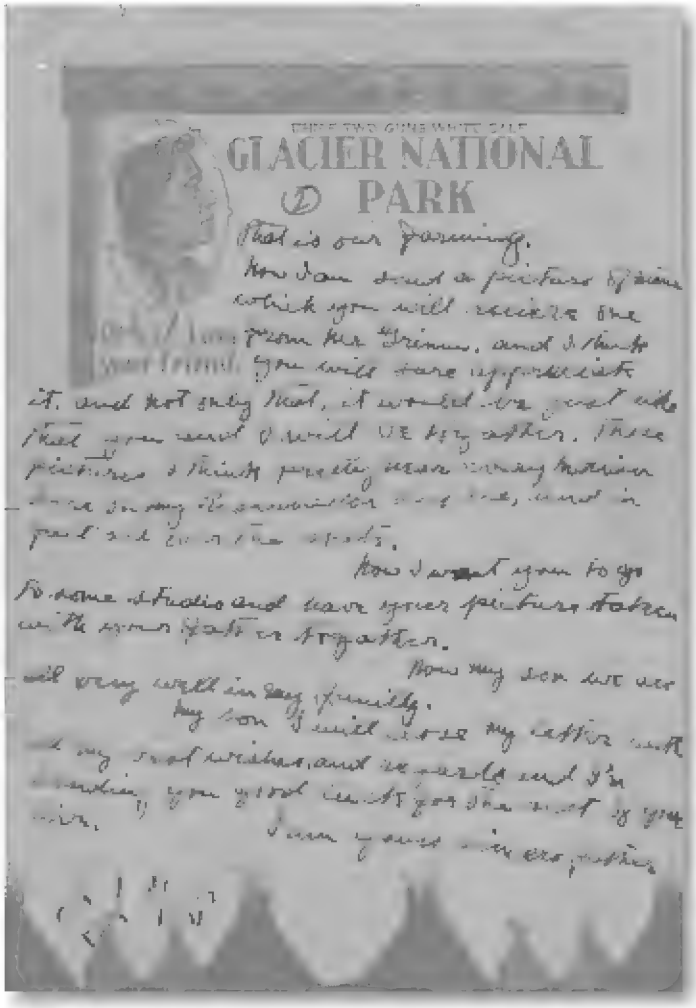
Baltimore MD

Dear Son.

I am very glad to hear from you. I went for a visit for a couple of weeks, and just arrived home and there I found a pile of letters from all different people. So this what delayed me in replying soon.

I think it is great honor too for me, to be handed a silver cup, which was given to me by you, at Baltimore. The cup I took it to our mid winter fair, and the people think it a pleasure to see such a cup as it. I am telling my people about the Iron Horse Fair and they sure think they could be there during the fair because it was a great event.

It is just three days now since we had a fine day, and we are all getting ready for our spring work now, that is our farming.


GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

That is our farming.

Now I am send a picture of mine which you will receive one from Mr. Grimm, and I think you will sure appreciate it. and not only that, it would be just like that you and I will be together. Those pictures I think pretty near every Indian here on my reservation has one, and in fact all over the state.

Now I want you to go to some studio and have your picture taken with your father together.

Now my son we are all very well in my family.

My son I will close my letter with all my best wishes, and regards and I'm sending you good luck for the rest of your life.

I am yours sincere Father

Legendary Indian Chief Two Guns White Calf sends a picture of himself, one of the most popular portraits of the American West, to his son

141. Two Guns White Calf, Chief. c.1872-1934. Piegan Indian Chief. **Rare Autograph Letter Signed** with his pictorgraph signautre, on *"Glacier National Park"* letterhead stationary, Two pages, Quarto, dated April 25, 1928. Written from Browning, Montana to his son, Joseph J. Soeffler in Baltimore, Maryland. Two Guns White Calf writes (in full):

"Dear Son,

I am very glad to hear from you. I went for a visit for a couple of weeks, and just arrived at home and there I found a pile of letters from all different people. So this what delayed me in replying soon.

I think it is great honor too for me, to be handed a silver cup, which was given to me by you, at Baltimore. The cup I took it to our mid winter fair, and the people think it a pleasure to see such a cup as it. I am telling my people about the Iron Horse Fair and they sure think they could be there during the fair because it was a great event.

It is just three days now since we had a fine day, and we are all getting ready for our spring work now, that is our farming. Now I am send a picture of mine which you will receive one from Mr. Grimm, and I think you will sure appreciate it, and not only that, it would be just like that you and I will be together. Those pictures I think pretty near every Indian here on my reservation has one, and in fact all over the state.

Now I want you to go to some studio and have your picture taken with your father together.

Now my son we are all very well in my family.

My son I will close my letter with all my best wishes, and regards and I'm sending you good luck for the rest of your life.

I am yours sincere Father" [and signed Two Guns White Calf]

Photographed by thousands of tourists at Glacier National Park, the official portrait of famous Indian chief Two Guns White Calf was used in designing the famed U.S. 5-cent piece (the "Indian Head" or "Buffalo" nickel), in use from 1913-38, which was designed in 1913 by sculptor James Earl Fraser (1876-1953). This wonderful letter discusses yet another handsome photograph of the chief, which he here shares with his son. In fine condition. (#21074) **$3,950.00**

During his three year European tour, former President Martin Van Buren plans to visit the King of Naples as sentiments of reunification sweep through Italy

142. VAN BUREN, MARTIN. 1782-1862. 8th President of the U.S. (1837-1841) after serving as Vice-President (1833-37) under Andrew Jackson. **Superb Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, April 19, 1854 from Naples, Italy. Written to New York social reformer and author **Robert Dale Owen** (1801-1877), who at the time was serving as U.S. Minister to Naples (he was appointed by Franklin Pierce). Among other notable works, Owen is responsible for introducing a bill in Congress during his term as Representative by which the Smithsonian Institution came into being. He has also added a postscript and signature to this letter. Van Buren writes (in part):

> *"My dear Sir, I have regarded it in some sense as a duty to seek opportunities to pay my personal respects to the Sovereigns of the countries through which I have passed since I came to the continent & would not like to fail in its performance here…On my passage through Belgium I requested the Kings Minister to say to him that it would give me much pleasure to be presented if it would be agreeable to receive myself & son in Citizen's clothes…I will thank you to communicate informally at your perfect convenience, the Substance of this note to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs here…and ask him to take the directions of the King in the matter… M. Van Buren"*

> *"The King of Naples assented to the written proposal, & I presented Mr Van Buren to him. Robert Dale Owen"*

In a lengthy, 21-year retirement, Martin Van Buren found time to pursue leisurely activities for which he had no time during his ambitious political career. During the years 1853-55, he toured Europe where he had audiences with Queen Victoria and Pope Pius IX. It is from this period that this letter was written, and also when he began his autobiography. First published in 1920, the former president commented optimistically on the country he mentions in this letter: "considerable advances have been made by Sardinia towards the promotion of liberal principles in the administration of government in that monarchy, but," adding the caveat "this is a speck upon the political horizon of Europe". It was through the efforts of such nationalists as Garibaldi who, along with the popular support of the people, made the unification of Italy a reality in 1861. In fine condition. (#22112) **$950.00**

The Flying Wallendas

143. WALLENDA, KARL. 1905-1978. German-born circus performer. **Exceptional Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, featuring the Flying Wallendas (Helen, Karl, Herman and Joe) performing one of their astounding feats of balance on the high-wire. Inscribed in German, *"Mit besten wünschen, für unseren Freund, zur Erinnerung, Karl Wallenda"* [With best wishes, for our friend, a memento, Karl Wallenda].

Karl Wallenda was the founder of the Great Wallendas, an internationally known daredevil circus act famous for performing death-defying stunts without a safety net. Known throughout Europe for their four-man pyramid and cycling on the high wire, the act moved to the United States in 1928 and began an association with the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus. In 1947 they developed the unequaled three-tier seven-man pyramid. Tragedy, however, was not unknown to the troupe. On January 30, 1962, in Detroit, Michigan, Wallenda's son-in-law Richard Faughnan and nephew Dieter Schepp were killed and an adopted son Mario was paralyzed from the waist down when the pyramid collapsed. Wallenda's sister-in-law Rietta fell to her death in 1963, and his son-in-law Richard ("Chico") Guzman was killed in 1972 after touching a live wire in the rigging. Karl himself, who at age 73 attempted a walk between two hotels in San Juan, Puerto Rico on a wire stretched 125 feet above the pavement, fell to his death when winds exceeded 30 miles per hour.

A great signed photograph from one of history's most sensational daredevils. In fine condition. (#20700) **$1,250.00**

Just six days before the Boston Tea Party, George Washington is embroiled in legal matters, and mentions his recent engagement at the Williamsburg Conference, where he spoke out forcefully against British abuses

144. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Folio, dated December 10, 1773 from Mount Vernon. Written to *"The Honorable John Taylor, Eqr"*. Washington pens (in full):

"Dear Sir,

Thinking it necessary that Mr. Montague should be advised of the steps which have been taken in consequence of the Power of Attorney which he inclosed to you, Col. Mason, & myself, I wrote the inclosed Letter, & thought to have sent it to you from Williamsburg; but other business, and an attendance upon those with whom I had various matters to negotiate, occasion'd my neglecting it.

For the reason's assigned in the Letter (herewith sent) which might be a good deal enlarged upon, and upon consulting Mr. Waller as to the property, & legality of the measure, I am fully convinced of the utility of postponing the Sale of every part of the Estate til after finishing of the next crop, which Mr. Mercer assures me will probably be large, as there is a great deal of wheat sown in very fine land, which shall be applied in discharge of Mr. Gravat's Mortgage. If therefore you shall concur with me in this opinion, and approve of the Letter in other parts, a place I left for you to Sign it, that it may be dispatched by the first opper'ty after getting to your hands. If on the other hand, you disapprove of the time of Sale, or the Letter generally, please to destroy it & write anything else you choose.

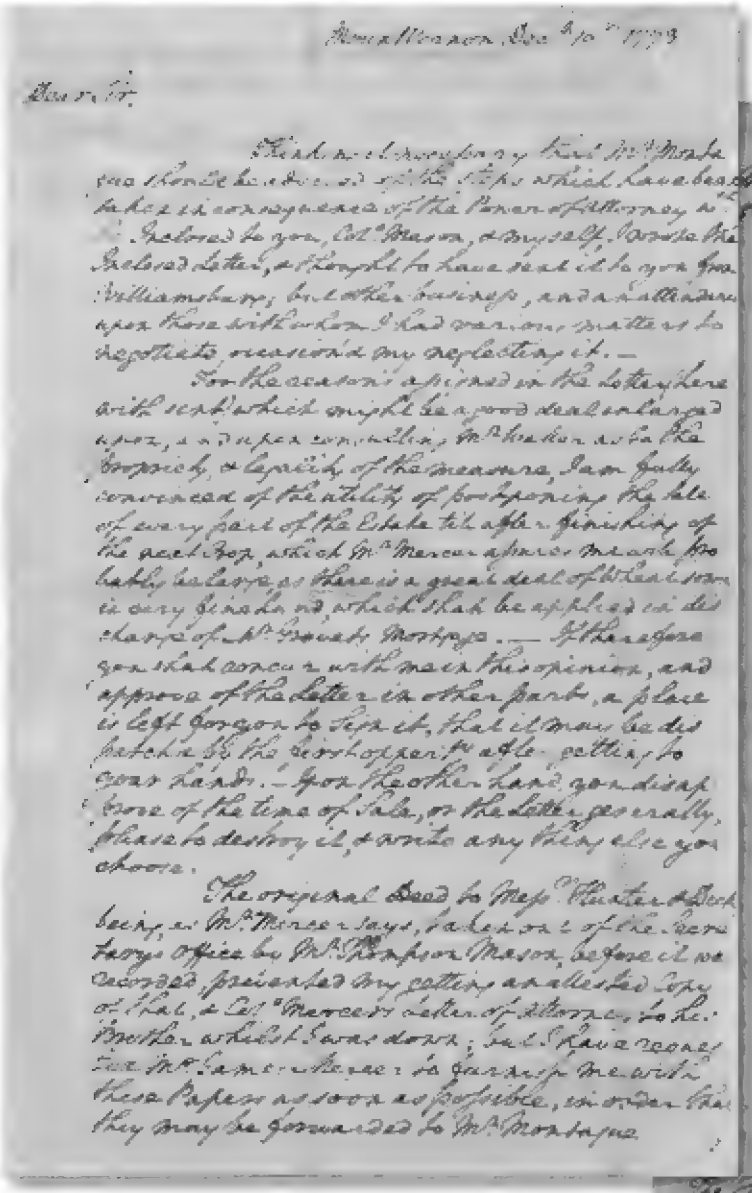
The original Deed to Mess. Hunter & Dick, being, as Mr. Mercer says taken out of the Secretary's Office by Mr. Thompson Mason, before it was recorded, prevented my getting an attested Copy of that, 7 Col. Mercers Letter of Attorney to his Brother whilst I was down; but I have requested Mr. James Mercer to furnish me with these Papers as soon as possible, in order that they may be forwarded to Mr. Montague.

I have only my best respects to add to Mr. Taylor, & to assure you that I am with very great esteem Dr Sir, Yr Most Obed & Hble Serv.

Go: Washington"

As he mentions in this letter, Washington had recently attended the Williamsburg Conference, at which a great deal of discussion was given over to the abuses meted out by the British against the colonists. Because of the increasing number of difficulties in Boston, an irate Washington rose at the Conference and proclaimed *"I will raise a thousand men, subsist them at my own expense, and march with them, at their head, for the relief of Boston!"* He little dreamed at that moment that Boston would soon turn into a powderkeg, followed by an eruption across the entire country calling for and finally receiving independence.

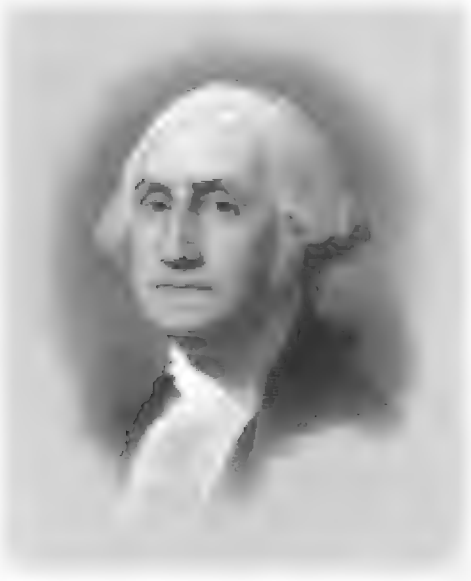
An excellent early letter from Washington, years before he would assume the mantle of General of the Continental Army. In fine condition. (#) **$29,500.00**

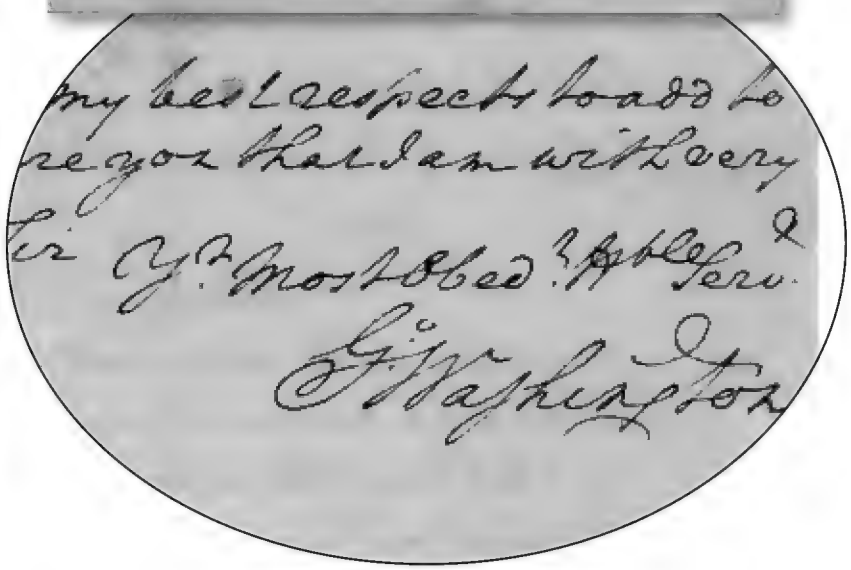


Dear Sir

I have only my best respects to add to Mr. Taylor, to assure you that I am with very great esteem Dr Sir Yr. most Obed. & Hble Servt.

G. Washington





GEORGE WASHINGTON
PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
To all who shall see these Presents Greeting:
Know Ye.
United States
President of the United States of America
Given

145. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Handsome Revolutionary War-date Military Commission Signed as President**, 18 ¾ in. x 15 in., on vellum, dated March 19, 1793 from Philadelphia. The document appoints Moses Porter a Captain of Artillery, and is signed at the lower center *"Go:Washington"*, and countersigned just to the left by Secretary of War **Henry Knox**. The beautiful steel engraving at the head and foot of the document was drawn and engraved by Thackara & Vallance of Philadelphia, and bears their imprint at the lower right corner. [James Thackara (1767-1848) and John Vallance (1770-1823) maintained a highly successful engraving partnership from 1791 to 1797 in Philadelphia. Thakara was later appointed Keeper of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts; the Scottish-born Vallance engraved portraits and encyclopedia plates, was a founder of the Association of Artists in America (1794) and engraved a number of very early American bank notes.]

Moses Porter (1755-1822) had served throughout the Revolution, including the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the few Continental Army officers to be commissioned in the U.S. Army. Shortly after this appointment, Porter served under Anthony Wayne in the campaign against the Northwestern Indians. Though the signatures are light, the document presents very well. In fine condition. Washington military appointments are uncommon and highly desirable. (#) **$19,500.00**

John Wayne suggests a number of important script revisions for *Rooster Cogburn* to producer Hal Wallis

146. WAYNE, JOHN. 1907-1979. American film actor. **Typed Letter Signed** *"Duke & or 'Rooster'"*, One page, Quarto, on his personal letterhead stationery printed *"John Wayne"* at the head. Dated June 1, 1975 from Beverly Hills; written to producer Hal Wallis of Universal Studios. The letter reads (in full):

"Dear Hal:

I think 'Someday' [a working title for "Rooster Cogburn"] *is a good vehicle to move us around. I question certain methods. I have to go to Gallup, New Mexico Monday. Tuesday I am meeting with Peter McDonald, the head of the Navaho Nation at Window Rock, which is a few miles away. I will come back on Wednesday and call you Thursday.*

I have a proposed story to do later on that plays on the near-sighted blindness thing for humor; and it is too important to the other story for me to allow myself that predicament in this one. But I feel that an allergy like damned ragweed in the Spring starts him to sneeze, eyes water, etc. rather than the weakness of going blind.

I think the attitude is wrong of him saying he wants to go back and settle down with that little Lady. I think his excuses would be that he is sick and tired of Texas grub -- longs for the coon grease and the corn dodgers. Maybe making cracks about 'at home with his feet under his own table,' but certainly not mentioning her. It is a bad scene to have them together at the beginning. He should still be the wary, uncertain male in order to carry on the humor of the rest of the play.

I just throw these things at you now. I will certainly have better arguments for discussions later.

Your everlovin';

[signed] *Duke & or 'Rooster'*

John Wayne"

The letter is accompanied with a two-page typewritten document dated June 10, 1975, listing these and a number of other changes to *Rooster Cogburn*, most certainly written out by Wallis after reviewing Wayne's excellent suggestions in this letter. A great window into the Duke's creative methodology and work ethic. In fine condition. (#24399) **$2,950.00**

JOHN WAYNE

9570 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400
Beverly Hills, California 90212
June 1, 1975

Mr. Hal Wallis
Universal Studios
Universal City, California

Dear Hal:

I think "Someday" is a good vehicle to move us around. I question certain methods. I have to go to Gallup, New Mexico Monday. Tuesday I am meeting with Peter McDonald, the head of the Navaho Nation at Window Rock, which is a few miles away. I will come back on Wednesday and call you Thursday.

I have a proposed story to do later on that plays on the near-sighted blindness thing for humor; and it is too important to the other story for me to allow myself that predicament in this one. But I feel that an allergy like damned ragweed in the Spring starts him to sneeze, eyes water, etc. rather than the weakness of going blind.

I think the attitude is wrong of him saying he wants to go back and settle down with that little Lady. I think his excuses would be that he is sick and tired of Texas grub--longs for the coon grease and the corn dodgers. Maybe making cracks about "at home with his feet under his own table," but certainly not mentioning her. It is a bad scene to have them together at the beginning. He should still be the wary, uncertain male in order to carry on the humor of the rest of the play.

I just throw these things at you now. I will certainly have better arguments for discussions later.

Your everlovin',
Duke & or Rooster"

John Wayne

JW/ps

In 1851, Secretary of State Daniel Webster narrowly avoids yet another war with Mexico, this time over a proposed trans-continental railroad through the Mexican isthmus of Tehuantepec

147. **WEBSTER, DANIEL.** 1782-1852. American lawyer, orator and politician. **Important Letter Signed** as Secretary of State under Millard Fillmore, Two pages, Folio, dated May 5, 1851 from Washington. Written to Augustus N. Leroy, Esquire, then currently residing at the Williams Hotel. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope with intact red wax official seal of the State Department. Webster writes (in full):

"Sir

You will proceed, with the communications herewith entrusted to you, to the City of New Orleans, where you will embark in the Revenue Cutter for Vera Cruz. You will thence repair to the City of Mexico and deliver the dispatches to Mr. Smith, the Chargé d' Affaires of the United States. The packet addressed to President [Mariano] *Arista, you will cause to be communicated to him by a safe hand. You will remain in Mexico until Mr. Smith shall have prepared dispatches to send by you on your return. It is so probably that President Arista will also make you the bearer of communications for this City. On your return to Vera Cruz, you will again embark in the revenue Cutter for New Orleans and on arriving there will return hither without any delay which can be avoided. Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars a day from the time of your departure from until your return to Washington. You will also be allowed your necessary traveling expenses of which you will keep a regular account, which must be supported by such vouchers as you may be able to obtain. The expenses attending your sojourn in the City of Mexico are not, however, to be considered as traveling expenses. The sum of six hundred dollars is now advanced to you on account.*

You will also receive herewith a courier's passport, which you may fine useful. I am, Sir, very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

Danl Webster"

As Secretary of State, one of Daniel Webster's goals was to negotiate a treaty with Mexico for building a railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec. Water routes from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean were possible across panama and Nicaragua, but Tehuantepec, the narrowest part of Mexico, could serve for a transcontinental railroad. The Mexicans had first awarded a grant to develop a means of transportation across the isthmus in 1842 to José de Garay, who sold it to British entrepreneurs, who in turn, sold it in 1849 to two New York businessmen, Peter and Louis Hargous. The brothers and their associates formed the New Orleans Tehuantepec Company, which planned to construct a railroad across the two-hundred-mile length of the isthmus. To protect their investment, they convinced the American government to negotiate, and sign in 1850, a convention with Mexico that allowed the United States to intervene under certain circumstances to safeguard the construction of the railroad.

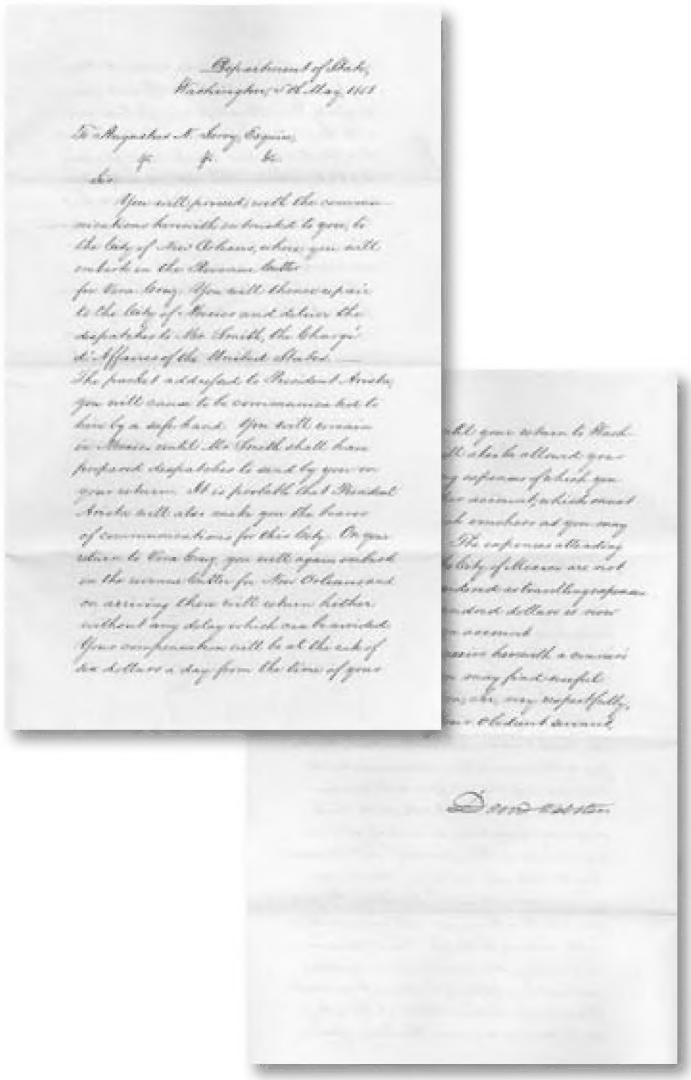
But the Hargous brothers wanted further concessions, whereupon Webster committed a colossal error by instructing the U.S. minister to Mexico, Robert P. Letcher, to seek amendments to the convention that would in effect make Tehuantepec an American protectorate. He also foolishly authorized Letcher to "hint" that the money owed Mexico under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo would be withheld if the amendments were not accepted. Meanwhile the U.S. Senate approved the convention on March 7, 1851.

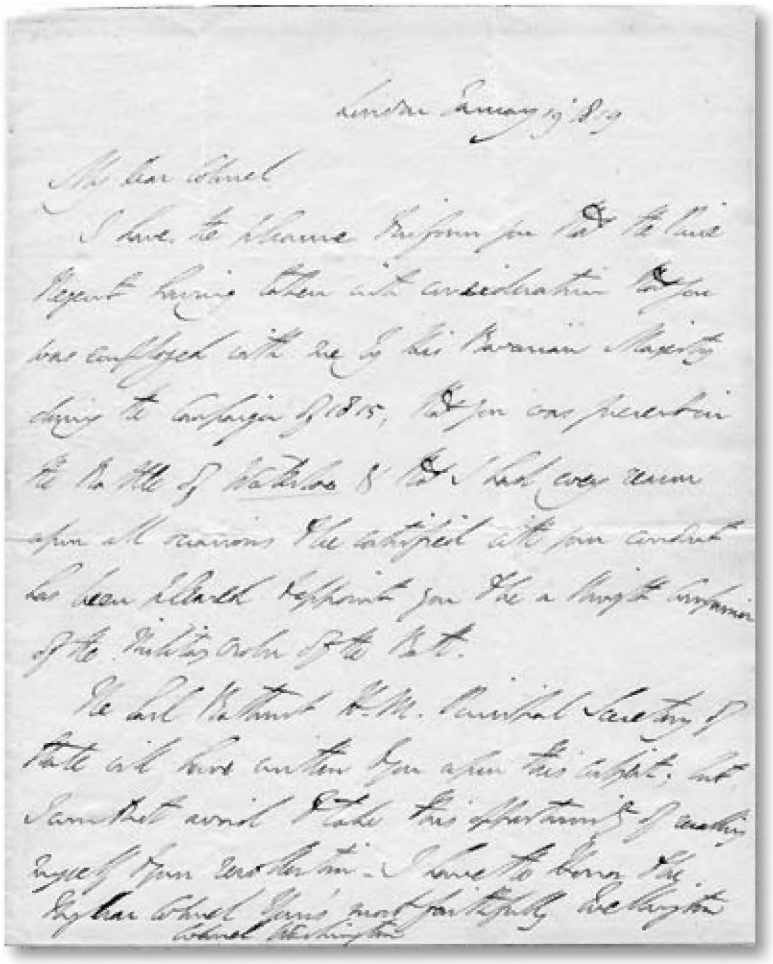
Outraged, Mexico rejected the amendments. Fearing another Texas annexation, Mexico restricted the activities of the New Orleans company. Furthermore, its minister to the U.S., Luis de la Rosa, asked Webster, as a condition to ratifying the convention treaty, to consider it and the Garay grant as separate issues. Attempting to bluff the Mexicans, Webster refused and on April 30 in a strongly worded note to Rosa threatened "serious embarrassments which may result if the treaty should be rejected."

Mexico promptly called Webster's bluff. Its Senate nullified the Garay grant on May 22, 1851, and ordered the suspension of construction on the isthmus and, if necessary, the expulsion of laborers. Rosa further registered his country's fury by informing Webster that his language in the note of April 30 suggested "nothing else than a war between the two nations."

War was the last thing the Fillmore administration needed over an inconsequential matter at this time. Webster then accused Mexico of fomenting war with the U.S., and urged them to pass the treaty revisions promptly. But Mexico did not. The Mexican legislature waited until April 7, 1852, and the rejected the Tehuantepec convention by a vote of 71 to 1. It was another 50 years until a railway was completed across the Tehuantepec isthmus – without the interference of American business interests.

In very fine condition. (#24417) **$1,500.00**





Duke Wellington confirms a knighthood upon an officer who served with him at Waterloo

"…during the Campaign of 1815 [you were] *present in the Battle of Waterloo & I had every reason upon all occasions to be satisfied with your conduct* [and am] *pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Cuirassier of the Military order of the Battle…"*

148. Wellington, 1st Duke. [Arthur Wellesley.] 1769-1852. British general and statesman. Known as "The Iron Duke", Wellington, one of Britain's greatest military leaders, served as Commander-in-Chief (1808-18), defeating Napoleon at Waterloo (June 18, 1815), **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated January 19, 1819 from London. Written to *"Colonel Washington"*. Includes the original transmittal envelope which is completed entirely in Wellington's hand, and bears his **Bold Signature** at the center left with original black wax and paper seal. Wellington pens (in full):

"My Dear Colonel

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Civil Regent having taken with consideration that you were employed with me by his Bavarian Majesty during the Campaign of 1815, that you were present in the Battle of Waterloo & that I had every reason upon all occasions to be satisfied with your conduct has been pleased to appoint you to be a Knight Cuirassier of the Military order of the Battle.

The Earl Bathurst H.M. Principal Secretary of State [3rd Earl Henry Bathurst (1762-1834), Secretary of State for War and the Colonies] *will have written to you upon this subject; but I am that avoid to take this opportunity of availing myself of you another time. I have the honor to be My dear Colonel Your most faithfully Wellington"*

Letters from Duke Wellington are not uncommon; however, those mentioning his historic victory over Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo are rare. This letter, regarding the appointment of an Allied officer as a *"Knight Cuirassier"* for his conduct during Waterloo is especially desirable. In fine condition. (#24370) **$6,950.00**

To Andrew
Good wishes
Orson Welles
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149. WELLES, ORSON. 1915-1985. American film actor and director. **Handsome Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a wonderful publicity photograph of the dashing young filmmaker wearing a white-tie tuxedo, with a cigar held loosely in his right hand. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Andrew, Good wishes, Orson Welles"*. The photograph is printed at the lower margin with the Universal Studios credit, dated 1944, and handwritten on the verso in black ink *"Autographed at Lux Rehearsal of 'Jane Eyre' – Sat Eve, June 3, 1944"*. Very minor surface creases, which do not detract from the image; overall, in fine condition with a large bold signature. A very nice early signed photograph from one of the giants of American film. (#24372) **$1,500.00**

Western outlaw and (convicted) member of the Jesse James Gang, Cole Younger

150. YOUNGER, COLE. 1844-1916. Western outlaw and bandit. **Bold Signature** written in pencil on a 4 1/4 in. x 3 1/4 in. leaf [tipped to a card], in large sweeping script *"Cole Younger St. Paul, Minn."* This signature was most certainly written while he was serving out his life sentence for participation in the fabled Northfield Bank Robbery (September 7, 1876). A rare signature from one of the most notorious outlaws of the Wild West era. In very fine condition. (#21952) **$4,950.00**